







Julian Pierce Librarian
Amer Fed of Labor
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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury to One Is the Concern of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

SEPTEMBER, 1932

No. 1

LATHER & ARCHITECT AGREE



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The
Consolidated Expanded Metal Cos.
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A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

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LABOR DAY

ON Monday, September 5, the workers of the nation joined in the annual observance of Labor Day.

This day, set apart in the United States, Alaska and Canada, is in honor of all labor, but especially the organized workers, who were instrumental in having legislation enacted proclaiming a day honoring the brain and the brawn of the nation.

In most places Labor Day is observed on the first Monday in September, but in New Orleans the day is observed on the fourth Saturday in November, and in North Carolina on the first Thursday in September.

Labor Day is legalized by Congressional action for the District of Columbia, and in a number of states the Legislatures have enacted the necessary legislation to make it a legal holiday.

The custom of observing Labor Day had its origin in a labor demonstration held by the Knights of Labor in 1882, and from this beginning until the present time the day has been observed in a manner decided by the local unions and the Labor Day committees which are appointed for this purpose.

The celebration of Labor Day should be one mixed with fun, pleasure and amusement, yet the organized workers paused during the day and gave thought to the many battles, the suffering, the abuse and the many hardships that were endured by those few brave pioneers who not so many years ago had the spirit to break from bondage and proclaim the worker as worthy of his hire.

One does not have to go back so very far into history before he finds that the workers were at a great disadvantage. Coming later, we find that these workers united and freed themselves and then later by united action we find the workers freeing them-

selves from the unjust and unfair treatment of the idle classes by having legislation enacted giving to the workers the rights that the Creator intended that all men should have.

The fight of the working man from the beginning of time has been a hard one, but with his numbers and with a united action he has been able to come from the very bottom to the uppermost rung of the ladder.

So in the annual celebration of Labor Day, if one will but pause for a few moments during the activities we accept as our given rights, the realization will urge itself that every advantage, every right and every gain that has been made for the worker was secured only after a struggle of those who pioneered the way for the present labor movement.

A serious thought for every organized worker on Labor Day could be: "Am I doing my part to advance the cause of unionism for the next generation; am I true to my trust, and am I as good a union man as were those who pioneered the way only a few short years ago?"

History of Labor Day

Labor Day, 1932, was the thirty-ninth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday and the fifty-first anniversary of the first local Labor Day celebration.

P. J. McGuire, the founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and for many years a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, originated the Labor Day idea.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor Union held on May 8, 1882, McGuire stressed the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the working people. He suggested that it be called Labor Day.

The Central Labor Union adopted the idea and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882.

The 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the proposal for a national Labor Day holiday by unanimously adopting the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

"Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling, or nationality."

Organized labor carried on its demand for Labor Day so effectively that soon many municipal councils and State legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to make Labor Day a state holiday; the Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887. During 1887 the legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a state holiday. In 1889, Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania enacted Labor Day laws; in 1890, Iowa and Ohio; in 1891, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington; in 1892, Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia; in 1893, California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

In the meantime the officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have the Congress of the United States make Labor Day a national holiday.

Shortly after the Fifty-third Congress convened in 1893, Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota, Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest of Connecticut introduced bills making Labor Day a legal holiday.

The Cummings bill was reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann of Illinois was chairman. The Committee did not report the De Forest bill.

The Kyle bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Kyle was chairman. Following is the text of the Kyle bill:

"A Bill Making Labor Day a Legal Holiday.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22d

day of February, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are now by law public holidays."

The Senate passed the Kyle bill on June 24, 1894, the House passed it on June 26, in place of the Cummings bill, and President Cleveland signed it on June 28.

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, announced Labor's victory with the following brief statement:

"National Labor Day.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law on June 28, 1894."

All hail to Labor Day, 1932!

TWO STATES FIGHT TRUCKS

Two more states ruled against trucks and buses last month.

Motor trucks operating over regular routes or fixed terminals were barred by the West Virginia Road Commission for hauling freight for hire. The commission declared that the trucks were damaging public highways and interfering with other vehicles. It also stated that continuation of the trucks as common carriers would necessitate "higher railroad freight rates caused by a smaller volume of business."

The Road Commission also adopted an order permitting public highway passenger buses to carry packages up to 50 pounds weight, newspapers, and United States mail.

The State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles of Connecticut served notice on 36 interstate bus lines operating through Connecticut that drastic supervision will be exercised to insure that there shall be no overcrowding of buses on Connecticut highways.

Efforts to come to an agreement between interstate bus companies and the Department of Motor Vehicles failed, according to the State Commissioner. "Promises of the companies to take steps to correct this situation have not been kept," he asserted, "and some companies have permitted the use of suit-cases, kitchen chairs and even camp stools in the aisles to take care of the overflow."

Whenever buses are observed violating the statutes, under instruction to department inspectors, the buses are to be stopped and held until the company makes arrangements to accommodate the excess passengers. Upon receipt of a report of such a situation, the Department of Motor Vehicles will revoke the certificates that have been issued to the offending companies.

Facts About Delayed Construction

A STATEMENT of the American Society of Civil Engineers, approved in principle by action of its Executive Committee on May 9th, 1932, reads:

"An analysis of these reports and their summaries (by the Public Works Section, President's Organization on Unemployment Relief) shows that \$1,963,000,000 worth of state, county and municipal construction contemplated for 1931 has not gone forward, and reports of new projects for 1932 indicate that the total of these for the year approaches \$1,000,000,000. Combining these two figures it would appear that the necessary public works which are ready to go forward during 1932 amount to at least \$3,000,000,000."

The lists prepared by this section of the President's Committee dated February 1, 1932, covering nearly every state in the Union, and described as "projects which in 1931 were contemplated for construction, but for which no contracts appear to have been awarded" are as follows:

Alabama	\$ 4,204,000
Arizona	446,218
Arkansas	5,015,520
California	114,747,057
Colorado	500,000
Connecticut	10,745,829
Delaware	2,971,200
District of Columbia	2,533,000
Florida	4,667,508
Georgia	19,674,760
Idaho	717,000
Illinois	115,550,242
Indiana	41,420,131
Iowa	7,967,989
Kentucky	10,777,090
Kansas	5,225,039
Louisiana	33,913,328
Maine	3,765,000
Maryland	21,123,467
Massachusetts	88,893,192
Michigan	97,558,684
Minnesota	13,492,500
Mississippi	5,646,085
Missouri	97,558,684
New Hampshire	3,398,174
Nevada	610,000
Nebraska	6,871,984
Montana	3,714,806
New Jersey	47,903,190
New Mexico	10,135,000
New York	846,246,697
North Carolina	7,519,900
North Dakota	3,663,000
Ohio	179,428,904

Oklahoma	30,525,000
Oregon	2,187,500
Pennsylvania	159,884,646
Rhode Island	6,554,000
South Carolina	3,633,755
Tennessee	7,286,500
Texas	82,705,631
Utah	2,306,000
Virginia	10,671,374
Washington	7,898,510
West Virginia	8,804,350
Wisconsin	34,329,367
Wyoming	450,000
Total	\$2,203,271,035

The purpose of the compilation was to encourage construction. It has not been successful.

The total contemplated Public and Semi-Public Construction for 1931 was \$3,999,496,813.

The total Public and Semi-Public Construction during 1931 amounted to \$2,124,626,583, divided as follows:

State—(Buildings, Bridges, Highways, Miscellaneous)	\$ 782,998,173
County—(Buildings, Bridges, Roads, Miscellaneous)	229,176,932
Municipal—(Airports, Bridges, Buildings, Parks and Playgrounds, Schools, Sewers, Streets, Water, Miscellaneous)	925,644,357
Semi-Public—(Clubs, Churches, Hospitals, Lodges, Schools and Colleges, Miscellaneous)	186,807,121
Total	\$2,124,626,583

The actual construction public and semi-public, during 1931, exclusive of Federal Construction, was \$1,874,870,230, less than contemplated, that is, was only 53% of the contemplated construction.

When we add the deficit in Federal Construction, it is obvious that the estimate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, that "the necessary public works, which are ready to go forward during 1932 amount to at least \$3,000,000,000," is very conservative.

In response to a request for information, the Federal Employment Stabilization Director writes:

"We have some data with reference to expenditures by railroads and public utilities and these would indicate expenditures in 1930 of slightly over \$4,000,000,000, and in 1931 slightly over \$3,000,000,000."

Purchasing Power Is Greatest Need

(Reproduced from Labor)

"If conditions elsewhere have not brought about the depression, what do you think has?"

A representative of the New York "Times" propounded that question to Senator Robert F. Wagner last week, and the Senator replied:

"Forgetting the human equation! For years machinery has become more important than men. Manufacturers have been proudly installing new machines which would do the work of numbers of human beings and have forgotten that the workers who were displaced were not only employes but also potential customers.

"Machines may produce but they do not buy, and what is the use of producing if you have no buyers?"

"Today we have two classes of unemployed: Those who are the victims of the depression, and those whom machines have forced out. Put those men to work again and they will again begin to purchase."

The Senator admitted that conditions abroad might, in a measure, be responsible for hard times in this country, but he added:

"Here we are, a self-supporting nation; food is plentiful; wares of all kinds are filling our storehouses.

"Yet men are going hungry with no clothes to wear. Any system that can bring about such a condition, or permit such a condition to exist must be radically wrong in some particular."

"Don't you believe in capitalism?" the reporter asked, evidently surprised to hear a Senator who was reared within stone's-throw of Wall Street uttering such "radical" sentiments.

"Yes, I do," was Wagner's answer. "Because it seems to me that capitalism offers the best opportunities for individual effort. But capitalism must change some of its ideas.

"The government has been regarded for too many years as an abstract thing, unconcerned with human welfare. After all, the only purpose of government is to make its citizens happy by affording them an opportunity to work.

"A few weeks ago I came to New York and one evening I walked through Central Park. I was simply appalled by the number of homeless men I saw sleeping on the benches.

"Now, remember, I have lived here since I was 8 years old. I should expect something of the sort, but I was shocked.

"I was even more upset when I got back to Washington and realized what little part the misfortunes of these men played in governmental lawmaking."

The Senator made a strong plea for unemployment insurance, revealing that he was in complete agreement with the stand recently taken by the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. at its meeting in Atlantic City.

"I just mentioned something about machinery," he said. "This puts in my mind another most important thing in connection with unemployment.

"Have you ever noticed with what care machinery is looked after? Take a look some time at the engines of the old Coney Island boats. Those engines must be 50 years old, at least. For almost six months out of the year they are not used but the company looks after them carefully during the period they are not employed. That costs money.

"Do you see what I am coming to?"

"Unemployment insurance has to be adopted."

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WORLD'S FASTEST MOTION PICTURE CAMERA

A motion picture camera able to take approximately 100,000 separate pictures in a second and which has been used successfully to photograph what happens to the jets of oil injected in less than a thousandth of a second each into the cylinder of a Diesel engine was described recently to the French Academy of Sciences, in Paris, by the inventors, MM. Labarthe and Seguin. The chief novelty of the camera is the lamp used, which is a variety of the brilliant glow tubes like those used in Neon signs. Even the ordinary Neon sign does not give out continuous light, but emits instead a series of bright, instantaneous flashes; usually about 60 or 120 of them each second. These blend in the eye into what seems to be a steady glow. The French experimenters use a similar lamp arranged to give flashes of much greater brilliance and to repeat these flashes at any desired rate up to 100,000 a second or even more. Each flash of this Neon lamp takes one picture, like a photographer shooting a whole series of cartridges of ordinary flashlight power one after another. There remained, however, the difficulty of opening and closing the shutter of the motion picture camera at this enormous speed, and of moving the film fast enough so that a new, unexposed portion would be in place for each picture. No mechanical shutter is fast enough for this, MM. Labarthe and Seguin report, nor would ordinary motion picture film stand the strain of such rapid movement. What is done is to use a large, rotating disk of sensitive film so that a new spot on the spinning disk is underneath the lens each time that the lamp flashes.

What You Can Do

CONGRESS has adjourned, but alert citizens can do much to help the depression by continuously keeping after their local, and state officials and their members of the House of Representatives and United States Senators, to see that public works are expedited and that full advantage is taken of the legislation enacted by Congress to provide employment.

On page three of this issue is given the list of contemplated improvements by states at the end of 1931 for which no contracts appear to have been let. Every reader of The Lather can insist that construction projects in his locality be promptly undertaken and vigorously prosecuted.

Over thirty Governors have made application for loans under the relief section of the Relief and Construction Act. You can insist that your Governor, if he has not already done so, ask for your State's share of the funds to be loaned for relief. Even more important, you can insist that the standard of relief made possible by Federal action is adequate—that children, particularly under five, get at least a pint of milk a day, and that the families get some dried fruits, as well as occasionally meat, butter and eggs. America is too rich to permit a low standard of living, and Uncle Sam will not be stingy at the behest of the wealthy, if the masses of the people will show him that he can't afford to be.

Shirt Company Pays \$2.30 to \$5.00 Per Week

Female Employes Victimized with Starvation Wages, Long Hours and Other Anti-labor Schemes

EARNINGS for girls and women employed by the Enro Shirt Company in their factory at Louisville, Ky., run from \$2.30 to \$5.00 per week of 58 hours, according to a report by Herman F. Young, district organizer of the American Federation of Labor. The company manufactures men's shirts, shorts and pajamas.

"The female workers in this factory average from five to eight cents an hour," Mr. Young said. "Many of them are sewing machine operators of long experience.

"The employes work on a piece basis. They are paid one cent per dozen for sewing buttons on men's shirts, three buttons to each pair; one cent per dozen for creasing belts, several creases to each pair of shorts, which requires hand manipulation; four cents per dozen for shorts and other garments for felling, a process of turning raw edges of cloth, requiring much hand manipulation and time; three and one-half cents per dozen shorts for facing fronts, requiring several seams; and five cents per dozen for facing pajamas, requiring a fast machine operator an hour to turn out a dozen garments.

"Hundreds of changes in color of threads must be made during the course of a work day. More time is consumed in changing thread than in doing the sewing; the workers are not paid for this time. Cloth in colors is cut out for sewing and distributed to workers in small bundles at a time; this compels the machine operators to change the color of thread to match the cloth of the fancy design to be sewed thereon.

"It is common practice for the management to add odd pieces to the girls' bundles, which they

must work up without pay. Every scheme is practiced to pile work on employes and trick them out of pay for their hard labor. When a sewing machine breaks down, if the operator is not one of the favored few she must wait for hours before a mechanic is sent to repair the machine. On the piece work plan the workers' earnings are consequently further curtailed by the machine breakdown.

"It is common knowledge that girl and women employes often faint at their machines from overwork and heat and from the glare of light.

"The Enro plant is notorious for its large turnover in female labor. New workers are not paid as learners, but must give their time until they become competent operators. Then they soon discover what a rotten job they have and leave, their places being taken by other victims.

"The Enro factory owners and managers," Mr. Young concluded, "will not tolerate a representative workers' organization, nor will they practice collective bargaining. Instead they apply the policy of getting out of their employes all they can in output for as low wages as the necessities of the workers make it possible to impose."

DEFINE A NUT AND BOLT

Here's what she wrote: "A bolt is a thing like a stick of hard metal, such as iron, with a square bunch on one end and a lot of scratching wound around the other end. A nut is similar to the bolt only just the opposite, being a hole in a chunk of iron sawed off short with wrinkles around the inside of the hole."—The Safe Worker.

The Month's Best Satire

By H. I. PHILLIPS

SCENE, a city street. A very emaciated man, obviously in need of food, is appealing for 10 cents to get a cup of coffee and a roll.

First Congressman—What does the gentleman desire?

Starving Man—Please, could you help a man get a little something to eat, sir?

Second Congressman—Will the gentleman please repeat his inquiry?

Starving Man—I'm starving, sir. Please could you gimme a dime to get something to eat?

First Congressman—While the request does not come in the regular order, I am constrained to give it consideration.

Second Congressman—I have no objection to a discussion of the proposition at this time.

First Congressman (to beggar)—How long have you been starving, my man?

Starving Man—For several weeks, sir.

First Congressman—The reason I ask is that I want to be assured the matter is one that properly comes under this year's business.

Second Congressman (to beggar)—You are aware, of course, that the form of your request is slightly irregular.

Starving Man—Please, sir, a dime for a cup of coffee and a piece of bread.

First Congressman—In the event that we act favorably on your petition, where do you propose to obtain this cup of coffee and piece of bread?

Starving Man—I can get it right across the street in that lunch room, sir.

First Congressman—That one with the white front?

Starving Man—No, the one next door with the electric sign.

Second Congressman (to his colleague)—I don't know that we should act on this matter without first ascertaining the respective merits of the two lunch rooms. I feel we should know that this dime is going to the place where it will do the most good.

First Congressman (very seriously)—Quite so. I would indeed hesitate to act favorably on the gentleman's request without some assurance the money was not to be wasted and that it was to be wisely expended with a mind to proper values.

Starving Man (getting hungrier by the minute)—Just a nickel, sir, if a dime is too much.

First Congressman (to his colleague)—Does the gentleman from Iowa consider a dime too much?

Second Congressman—I am not prepared at this time to say whether a dime is too much or not. I recall the case of a starving man in the state of

Minnesota in the winter of 1888. In that case it was subsequently established that a dime was excessive. On the other hand such a sum has been known to be inadequate.

First Congressman—I can appreciate the evils of snap judgments in matters of this kind, but I am inclined to regard this as an emergency in which we would make no mistake in giving the man enough money to get the cup of coffee and the roll.

Starving Man (now quite weak)—Please, sir!

Second Congressman (to his colleague)—I yield to no man in my reactions to want and woe, but I think nothing would be lost by deferring action for another day.

First Congressman (tartly)—This is not a time for parsimony. From the majestic mountains of the Far West to the surf-beaten stretches of the great Atlantic there is . . .

Second Congressman—I object to this appeal to the grandstand.

First Congressman—If the gentleman says I am appealing to the grandstand he is a liar.

Second Congressman—I defy you, sir, to repeat that name outside.

First Congressman—Buffoon!

Second Congressman—Coward!

(They continue this while the starving man slowly expires at their feet.)

FIRST LEAD PENCILS

The name pencil was originally applied to a small, fine pointed brush used in painting. It has been said that a manuscript of Theophilus shows signs of having been ruled with a black lead pencil, but the first distinct allusion to a pencil occurs in the "treatise on fossils," by Conrad Gesner in 1565, who describes an article for writing formed of wood and a piece of lead.

CONSERVATION AND THRIFT

A certain grandson of Queen Victoria, when a freshman at Oxford, had spent all of his allowance and, what is worse, gone ten pounds in debt.

He appealed to his royal grandmother, asking her for an advance on future remittances. He didn't get it. Instead, he received a lengthy letter from that austere lady containing some reproof and much, much advice.

In due course the young man decided to heed everything his grandmother had to say about conservatism and thrift and had, in fact, already begun by selling the original of her letter to a collector for 25 pounds.

Employers Find It Profitable To Raise Wages

Bankers and Industrialists, With All Their "Acumen" and "Initiative"

Can Take Lessons

In a recent issue of The Literary Digest appears the following experience of a garage owner and a manufacturer of envelopes, who learned about what high wages can do:

There was Mr. J. W. Lyerly's Ansley Garage. Work was just about at a standstill this spring, "the mechanics were twiddling their thumbs, waiting for service jobs." They all thought that the next step would be a wage reduction, and so Mr. Lyerly called his force together one day and announced—a wage increase.

The first thing noticed was the effect on the working force:

"The wage-increase was put into effect about the middle of March. One month later the business of the Ansley Garage had doubled. And about half the jobs have been the result of the outside sales efforts of the employees.

"The foreman, the eight mechanics, and the porter all are busy as though this were the boom period of 1929 instead of the generally unsatisfactory year of 1932. There have been no reductions in the force. In fact, it has been necessary to add men for part-time employment during the last few weeks."

Then Mr. Lyerly decided he ought to tell the world. Not to get publicity, but to lead other employers to take similar action:

"For he is firmly convinced that a general wage-increase would be the antidote to deflation, that it would be the certain remedy for depression, that it would stimulate new courage and initiative which would quickly bring a return of nation-wide prosperity."

So a modest little advertisement appeared in one of the local newspapers "stating that the Ansley Garage had found the way to end depression—that a wage-increase had been put into effect, and that this already had resulted in a large increase in business."

The effect was amazing, we read. People began to call upon or write to Mr. Lyerly, casting doubt upon his sanity, or applauding his courage.

Aside from the publicity value of this plan, the important question is this, we read in the Southern Automotive Journal, "Are higher wages of direct benefit to the employer?" Mr. Lyerly is reported as insisting that they certainly are:

"The other day a luxurious car with a South Carolina license tag stopped in front of the shop. 'Is this the Ansley Garage?' the driver inquired. On being answered in the affirmative, he said: 'Well, there's considerable work I must have done

on this car, and I wanted it to go to that garage man who had the nerve to boost the wages of his men."

The Atlanta editor comes to the conclusion that Mr. Lyerly's plan has certainly been most effective in his own business:

"Whether it would prove equally effective in another business might depend on whether the plan were inaugurated merely as a mercenary move or as a real public-spirited effort to help remedy the trouble which now afflicts the nation.

"We feel, too, that Mr. Lyerly is correct in his belief that a nation-wide movement toward wage-increases would do more than anything else to restore that spirit of optimism and confidence which is the background of national prosperity."

In connection with the Atlanta story, it is interesting to find in the Albany (N. Y.) Evening News a statement from a manufacturer of envelopes, in Cohoes, who has gone through the depression without reducing wages, and has kept busy by active sales effort. Says this manufacturer, Mr. Robert M. Lackey:

"I believe that reducing wages, wholesale discharge of employees, and the working of others on short time absolutely destroys the purchasing power of the people, and is as ridiculous as an attempt to fill a barrel by opening the bung-hole."

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LISTEN TO THESE LABOR BROADCASTS

This is part of the program of radio addresses in the second series on "American Labor and the Nation" given under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio Education, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau of America:

September 25—Labor and International Relations. Daniel J. Tobin, president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

October 2—Labor and the News. Chester M. Wright, editor, International Labor News Service.

October 9—Collective Bargaining. Charles P. Howard, president, International Typographical Union.

Oct. 16—Labor and Judicial Reform. James Wilson, president, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Broadcasts are over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sundays from 12 to 12:30 p. m. Eastern standard time.

Putting the Screws to the Unorganized

THERE can be no prosperity unless the people have purchasing power. What are employers of labor doing about it? Well, if you are not a member of a trade union you're simply out of luck when employers take advantage of the present depression to whittle down wages of the unorganized, double the work—and make them like it!

A member of the St. Louis Relief and Employment Committee, and social workers in other cities, have recently detailed how advantage is taken of the unorganized workers.

An employment bureau was asked to send out a paper hanger to work for \$1.50 a day. When he got to the place it was disclosed the man was supposed to furnish the paper and his other material besides doing the work at this price. An eighteen-year-old boy took a job for \$3 a week, working eight hours a day, six days a week. The work ordinarily paid \$18 a week. The employer didn't hesitate to take advantage of the "employers' market."

An experienced accountant—a college man—with three children, had been earning for years \$200 a month. He lost his job in the crash. After losing his home he finally got a job at \$18 a week as a bookkeeper in a hotel. The hotel decided it could do better and gave him a job as an elevator operator at \$14 a week. Later another man took this job for \$12 a week—and the "white collar" man was on charity.

An Indianapolis movie theater paid their ushers \$8 a week, for afternoon and evening work, seven days a week. Later they cut the pay to \$5 a week. Some of the ushers quit, as they could not subsist on this pay, but others were eager for the jobs.

In the face of the depression and wide-spread unemployment some heartless concerns are replacing women office workers with machines. A typist with years of experience and drawing a decent wage finds herself "too heavy on the pay roll" by the management. She is discharged and a mere typo from a business college is employed at less than one-half the salary she had been receiving.

A shoe company, after cutting wages twice, posted a notice for all workers to take two weeks' vacation—without pay, of course.

Six weeks after paying a dividend to stockholders a company of national reputation announced a 10 to 15 per cent reduction in salaries, followed later by wholesale dismissals of salesmen.

One big-hearted industrialist, after making a 10 per cent reduction in the wages of his workers, many of whom were only receiving \$10 to \$12 a week, announced with a flourish that his household,

which had been costing him \$50,000 a year would have to reduce expenses. So he made a 20 per cent reduction in his own household expenditures, cutting his budget to \$40,000 a year!

Business women who have been earning good salaries in executive and clerical positions are being hired at \$10 a week by big-hearted Petes, who take advantage of the destitute and starving workers without a union to stand behind them.

The conditions here outlined exist in virtually every city in the country, where the helpless unorganized are at the mercy of the employer who looks at his pocketbook first and at suffering humanity afterwards—if he thinks about it.

Trade unions are resisting to the last ditch this moral vandalism and sabotage committed against the workers. The need of militant, active trade unions was never so apparent as now. It behooves every worker of whatever craft or profession to unite with a trade union and throw himself into its activities, helping to stem the tide of wage destruction and the rape of working conditions.

Investigations in many parts of the country disclose that unscrupulous employers are taking advantage of the deplorable conditions now prevailing to squeeze the last ounce of work from the toiler at the lowest minimum wage. Such employers are condemned by the people as a whole and by the more conscientious employers who have been trying to give the workers at least a "break" in order to bring back some semblance of prosperity. But there will be no prosperity until the spending power of the people is increased through more jobs—and good wages. Organized labor is the only instrument which will bring it back.

LINCOLN FEARED ERA OF CORRUPTION

Abraham Lincoln at the close of the Civil War wrote the following to a friend in Illinois: "Yes, we may all congratulate ourselves that this cruel war is nearing to a close. It has cost a vast amount of treasure and blood . . . but I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow and the money power of the country will seek to prolong its reign by working on the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands and the Republic is destroyed. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of my country than ever before, even in the midst of the war. God grant that my fears may be groundless." (Were they?)

"Around the Corner"

SIGN of better times are in the air, the birds are singing and East of Suez a man can get a drink.

The bankers are banking, there are still Model T's cranking and racketeers are getting ready for Sunday School.

Pretty soon there will be laurel wreaths around the necks of all good stock salesmen and chickens will be facing the calamity of having to berth two to a pot.

Better times are coming and don't anybody forget that.

The thing we are not yet quite sure of, Cicero, is how fast.

* * * *

We may be fairly sure that the dawn of prosperity is not going to be one of those bang, bang dawns that come up like thunder outa China.

Rather looks like the impending dawn of prosperity, if any, would come sneaking up on us, perhaps to bite us in the heel.

Well, better a dawn that comes sneaking and takes us by surprise than no dawn at all.

Truth is, this depression is getting tiresome. There are a lot of belts that haven't got any more holes in them and a lot of shoes that can't be taken back for more half soles.

It's about time for prosperity to show signs of life. The strange thing is that prosperity does seem to be showing signs of life. If some can't be quite sure whether the flickering sings are the last quivers before rigor mortis or the first signs before a game of leap frog it's hard to blame them.

But be of good cheer anyhow. There are signs.

The game now is to watch carefully and see what happens to the signs.

Nobody with any sense wants to be a professional prophet of despair, and it will be plenty good to let up on the blues songs and swing into the glad strains of Halleluja—if you spell it that way.

The proof of this is that more folks read Will Rogers than read the writings of the Gloomy Dean—and more know where he lives.

We probably are right on the verge of prosperity, reckoning time in its longer reaches.

* * * *

But don't rush out and buy a fur coat on the strength of that statement.

Even if prosperity has started in for a spell of serious prospering, it will be next year before most folks get the good news in the form of pay checks.

That's fast, as history is written, slow as folks live.

But be that as it may, it is refreshing to talk about prosperity. Somewhat like talking about the return of good liquor.

The only difference is that prohibition gave thousands the thrill of adventure in getting their stuff surreptitiously, while depression only gave them a headache and an empty gizzard.

* * * *

Signs of prosperity are in the air and the good old Associated Press digs up a column a day about factories re-opening somewhere.

Well, if prosperity is returning that's the time to see that no more wages are cut.

Under the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands, while the smith—a mighty man was he—whangs away on an empty anvil. But just around the corner, if you'll step up close, comes prosperity popping gaily on all eight. That'll be a sight for the mighty smith, won't it now!

Yes ladies and gentlemen, it's probably coming around some corner or other and when it comes we'll have to rattle with it and spread it around so that everybody gets a slice.

—o—

TAXES ON HOMES MUST BE REDUCED

In olden times it was the pleasant dream of the parents to give to each son or daughter on their marriage a home, a start in life as it were. To be able to make such gifts was an evidence of a successful life. Today the parents who would bestow such gifts as a home would be imposing a penalty instead of a gift. In Siam the King when he wants to penalize some subject, he presents a white elephant to him. According to tradition costly honors must be paid the white elephant. Consequently in most cases the present of a white elephant is an unwelcome present. Therefore the present of a home today is an unwelcome present.

The people of today do not want things that impose financial hardships. Taxes must be reduced or there will be a taxpayers' strike if they are not reduced. Give the different branches of government the real estate and see what they will do with it. This is what will happen if radical reductions in cost of government are not put into effect at once.

Every citizen should feel that it is his or her personal obligation to insist that all public officials make drastic reductions in public expenditures, and only on such things that are essential to the welfare of the public shall any money be spent or any further indebtedness incurred for the present at least.

Still Another Plan

I HAVE a plan to do away with capitalism and communism, prohibition and graft, unemployment, excess taxes and idle factories and business properties. It will hurt no one and can be done with one law that each individual will be glad to obey and enforce. As I see things today, almost every business has encroached on the other fellow's line. It has caused keen and murderous competition.

The banker deals in real estate, insurance, law and whatnot. The grocer sells drugs, and the druggist sells groceries, hardware, dry goods and a million other things. The carpenter contracts for masonry, electrical work, painting, etc. The gasoline station is selling accessories, repairing autos, selling candy, cigars and tobaccos.

None of them know each branch of their business well enough to give satisfactory service in all lines. They try to charge a fair price for the line they understand, and cut prices on the other lines to stimulate their own trade. The druggist is doing it to the hardware man and the grocer is doing it to the druggist, and so on.

Make a Federal law allowing only two connecting lines to be handled by each concern. Put a small license on each and every business, in proportion to the amount invested, and we will all watch the other fellow. If he wants to handle only one line, all well and good, but do not allow him to handle more than two. That will make more business places with fair and able competition.

We could have saloons without poolroom, restaurant or dance hall. Grocer and meat market without hardware and drugs and tobaccos. Dry goods and clothing without shoes and toys and dishes, etc. The banker could patronize the real estate dealer and lawyer; he has to patronize them anyway. The manufacturers could make the products they understand and not dabble in other things, connect the manufacturer and wholesaler in each line.

Every man to his trade and we will all make a living and things will be done right. If each man would stick to his own special line and keep it clean, he would not have time to hurt the other fellow and the other fellow would not be doing his work. If there was a law to protect us in our line, I am sure we would not care to butt in on the other fellow. There would be no incentive for special privilege or discrimination, and no limit to the growth of any business. Allow a general store in communities of less than 5,000 population, but no concessions, thereby eliminating the evils of the company stores in mining and other districts. Is there any reason why this can't be done? The same thing applies to labor.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the meat packers' case proves it can be done in one line, why not in every line? It is unfair to persecute one bunch when everyone else is doing the same thing. It would not be necessary to change our system of finance in any way. It would just put everything in its own channel and there would be real system to our business traffic. This is the time to use your influence with your Congressman.—Reader.

A SPIRIT SPEAKS

You need not bring me roses, I am dead!
Nor place a wreath of lilies on my head;
Do not make known good things you should have said;
I yearned for them when I had life—instead.
And now they are too late; not long ago they would
have made glad smiles in my heart;
But, no, then words were said that made the tears—
drops start,—
And in procession trickle down my face—
And made deep furrows which time could not erase.
Mean words like pointed arrows seem to dart
All over me, and pain; but most of all my heart,
The arrows seemed to take their lodging there,
Enveloping my life with garments of despair;
Took all my joy of living like a shroud,—
And kept out all the sunshine like a cloud.
When I accomplished what I had tried so hard to do,
You never gave me just praise—seemed like it wasn't true,
But when I failed; then every man and woman
seemed to shout,
Before I knew it well, the whole world found it out.
And now I'm dead, I hear a sobbing cry;
Feel teardrops on my cheek—I wonder why
They speak of me in tender, loving tones,
Man's respect for ashes—flesh and bones;
For that is all that's left; no more the tender heart
will feel the arrows,—nor will the teardrops
start—
My life is lived; my decaying flesh and bones
Will be buried, but underneath the stones is naught
of me.
Perhaps the cooling April showers will fall upon my
grave and water the lovely flowers they placed
there,—when life and soul had fled;
I longed for flowers when I was living life,—
I do not want them now—for I am dead.

Many manufacturers do not advertise due to the fact that you do not demand advertised products.

Connecticut's Sweat-Shop Curse

TEN CENTS is the pitiful weekly wage of a girl apprentice in a Connecticut sweat-shop.

For a dime she works fifty-five hours.

At the end of three weeks, when she has earned thirty cents for 165 hours of work, she may get a regular job—at \$3 to \$5 a week.

Or she may be discharged.

Revelation of these shocking conditions sends a wave of indignation across the State. Governor Cross and a number of papers unite in a demand that the evil be stamped out.

But how?

Under the present State laws, the Labor Commissioner says he is helpless to act. Until the Legislature meets to change them, officials are trying to hit upon some temporary remedy.

Disclosure of the conditions was made in a dispatch by Boyd Lewis, New Haven correspondent of the United Press, who quotes Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspector:

Connecticut girls work fifty-five hours a week for as little as \$1.97, to avoid starvation or the streets, the Commissioner said. They labor in shirt factories or needle-lofts. Learners get ten cents.

"New York's rigid labor laws and Connecticut's lax statutes have brought a swarm of fly-by-night manufacturers into the State during the past five years," Mr. Tone said. "We are helpless to act under the present laws."

It is estimated that there are between 100 and 150 sweatshops in the State, "at least fifty or sixty located in New Haven."

This "unique distinction" comes as "a distinct shock" to the New Haven Times, which says that Tone's revelations—

"Are a challenge to our smugness, and it is our sincere hope that they will jar the legislature into prompt action."

"That sweat-shop wages and hours are rampant in Connecticut is a sad commentary on this day and age," asserts the New Britain Record, and the Waterbury Republican adds that "it goes without saying that the next Legislature should enact laws to nip this growing industrial evil in the bud."

Vigorous language is used by the New Britain Herald—

"What is strongly necessary is to kick them out of the State. The 'work' they give to defenseless women and children is degrading to those who allow themselves to be exploited—even in 'times like these'—and degrading to the communities and the State."

As an immediate remedy, the Hartford Times

suggests "the weapon of publicity" since "no man likes to be published as a gouger" and "few firms can afford to have the reputation of wickedly cheating their help."

"Private initiative can accomplish something," says the Hartford Courant, by "publicity and adequate employment relief."—Literary Digest.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS

More than 250,000,000 persons have visited the nation's parks and monuments since 1916, according to reports from the United States Division of Parks. The number has increased each succeeding year with the exception of one, when the world was at war.

A few years ago it was almost as much work as pleasure, at least for the driver, when a trip to the parks was included in the vacation itinerary. The roads were rough, dusty and filled with trouble. A great many places were inaccessible to automobiles and it was necessary to reach them by foot or pack train, consequently the visitors must have been largely adults.

Today our parks truly deserve the name of playgrounds. Each year has seen new roads built and new places made available to the motorist, until it is now possible to reach almost every section over smooth highways, which are well cared for and made dustless by oiling.

A visit to any one of the national parks and monuments is an education as well as a pleasure and should prove to be attractive to more and more people each year as long as the present progressive policy of adding new oiled roads is continued. The cost has been more than repaid by the benefit which has been gained.

Said Mr. Chester H. Rowell, editor of the Fresno Republican:

If ideal labor is merely the worker who obeys orders and works like a machine, then let us get trained baboons and keep them in cages and feed them on grass. Next to the baboon is the Chinese coolie. You can get more food out of the land by making California a province of China. If you want only money and food, then import Chinese.

What we want here is men who will refuse to work except under sanitary conditions of living, who will leave whenever they can do better some place else and who will join a union as soon as they get here. We want men who will compel good housing conditions and demand higher wages.

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IDEAL GOVERNMENT

An ideal, true government is predicated on the greatest good to the largest number. A stable, unshakable government that is always safe rests upon righteousness and justice to all with special favors to none.

In a republic such as ours the powers of governments are limited. The constitution safeguards the personal rights, social and political freedom of its citizens. This very worthy provision in our organic laws makes it absolutely necessary for labor to protect its own best interests on the industrial, economic field. Big factories, mass production with wonderfully productive machinery, make it necessary for labor to combine for their own rights, protection and advancement. A workman standing alone is absolutely lost in our present-day mode of production and distribution.

From now until early November we shall hear from political spellbinders how to get out of and over this depression and how to keep out of others. Every good citizen ought to vote and should do so next November. But the government can't and won't raise our wages nor shorten our hours or days of toil. The only way this can be done is by trade unions. Vote as you please, but before and after you vote get a member to join the union. Do this now and you will soon be in a position with the union's help to secure fair wages and reasonable hours.

A good government can help by enacting fair social laws such as will not interfere with labor's just rights, and by seeing to it that arrogant trusts do not unlawfully do so.

Join the union and get others to do so and vote in the union for fair wages and proper hours.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend.—John Ruskin.

ATTENTION, MEMBERS

All bonds on financial officers are to be placed or renewed on October 15, 1932.

It is to your interest to have each officer who handles your money bonded, as provided in Section 102 International Constitution. If the financial secretary alone handles the funds, then no other officer need be bonded, but if there also is a treasurer, it is advisable to have both officers bonded. Likewise it is advisable to bond the business agent, if he handles the local's funds.

Placing bond does not end your responsibility for your local union's funds. Section 97 International Constitution authorizes the president of each local to make suitable provision for a semi-annual audit of the books. If any errors occurred within six months, they will be found in time to apply the necessary remedy. An error made six months ago is always easier to correct than one made a year ago.

Premium rates for one year are as follows:

\$ 500.00 bond.....	\$ 3.00
1,000.00 bond.....	5.50
1,500.00 bond.....	8.00
2,000.00 bond.....	10.50
2,500.00 bond.....	13.00
3,000.00 bond.....	15.50
5,000.00 bond.....	25.50

Fraternally yours,

TERRY FORD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

Stanley Baldwin, British Conservative leader, said the difference between him and the present British government is that he believes what the communists say about their five-year plan. When the reds say their five-year plan is economic warfare against the rest of the world he believes them. And he thinks this economic war will be worse than military war.

Whatever anyone may think of the British Conservative leader's policies on other matters, it will be mighty hard to disagree with him on this point.

Baldwin points out half a dozen lines in which soviet invasion of England already has taken place. For relief he offers tariff and a quota system.

Meanwhile American "progressives" rave and tear their hair demanding recognition of the soviets. Likewise they pound away at our tariff laws, one of the most stringent provisions of which is a section barring, after next January, all products of enforced labor.

Our "progressives" are playing politics; the soviets are not. The soviets are carrying out their threat to make war on all non-soviet nations, fighting for a communist world. They have found that commodities are as effective as guns and perhaps more so.

American electrical machinery has gone into Russia to make many things among them light bulbs which the soviets now sell in London for less than they can be made in the United States. That's only an example.

Of enormous consequence, however, is the fact that the revolutionary soviet regime has put Uncle Sam everlastingly out of the world wheat market. That is something that cannot be laughed off.

Whether employment in the United States goes up one per cent is of great importance to us just now, but these one per cent figures will dwindle into insignificance when the full force of soviet industrial production hits the world market, along with soviet agricultural output of wheat and cotton.

It has long been maintained in these columns that the soviets are as truly at war with the United States and with all democratic nations as though the armies were marching and the guns firing.

Warfare does not have to be conducted with armies and guns.

Warfare can be conducted with commodities and with currency. And we do not yet know to the full what schemes the reds have worked and will yet work to destroy currency values in other nations.

As for those political forces in this country that continuously bolster the soviet game, the time may not be far hence when questions that are sharp and to the point will be asked of them!

More and more the evidence piles up that the United States must build up its own mass consuming power. Social justice is the basic motive force toward this, but actual, downright defense may yet be discovered as a vital factor. There is more than altruism in high wages.

The workman, for example, working on wood doors for export, is going to ask pointed questions when he finds that doors made by soviet forced labor can be sold in the export market cheaper than the American can make them. That, too, is happening.

Those who continue to talk piffle about soviet aims and relations have old Nero backed into a corner for classical foolishness.

RIGHT TO LABOR MUST BE RESTORED

In 1846—a long time ago—Horace Greeley wrote as follows in the New York Tribune:

"The right to labor, secured to them in the creation of the earth, taken away in the granting of the soil to a minor portion of them, must be restored. Labor, essential to all, is the inexorable condition of the honest, independent subsistence of the poor. It must be fully guaranteed to all, so that each may know that he can never starve or be forced to beg while able and willing to work. Our public provision for pauperism is but a halting and wretched substitute for this. Society exercises no paternal guardianship over the poor man until he has surrendered to despair. He may spend a whole year and his little all in vainly seeking employment, and all this time society does nothing for him; but when his last dollar is exhausted and his capacities very probably prostrated by intoxicating draughts to which he is driven to escape the horrors of reflection, then he becomes a subject of public charity, and is often maintained in idleness the rest of his days at a cost of thousands, when a few dollars' worth of foresight and timely aid might have preserved him from his fate, and in a position of independent usefulness for his whole after life.

"But the right to labor—that is, to constant employment with just and full recompense—cannot be guaranteed to all without a radical change in our social economy. I, for one, am very willing, nay, most anxious, to do my full share toward securing to every man, woman and child full employment and a just recompense for all time to come. I feel sure that this can be accomplished. But I cannot, as the world goes, give employment at any time to all who ask it of me, nor the hundredth part of them. 'Work, work! Give us something to do!—anything that will secure us honest bread,' is at this moment (1846) the prayer of no less than

30,000 human beings within the sound of our city hall. They would gladly be producers of wealth, yet remain from week to week consumers of bread which somebody has to earn. Here is an enormous waste and loss. We must devise a remedy. It is the duty, and not less than palpable interest, of the healthy, the thrifty, the taxpaying, to do so. The ultimate and thorough remedy, I believe, is found in association."

EDISON WAS A WORKMAN

We have, fortunately for the country, no fixed classes, no laborers that must remain laborers forever, no rich families that will remain rich forever.

The capitalist of today, in thousands of cases, was the laborer of yesterday.

Edison's brain has given work to millions of men and billions in wages all over the world. He worked in his youth among the humblest workers.

Ford worked in a machine shop for two dollars a week, and worked in a jewelry store at night, all week, for another dollar. He has paid out billions in wages.

The Ford of the future is probably working in overalls now.

The Fisher Brothers, that have earned millions themselves, and paid out hundreds of millions in wages, began in a small blacksmith shop. The older brothers today could each put on a leather apron and shoe a horse.

They thought as they worked, thought about building up the Fisher Brothers, not about envying somebody else, and they did build up the Fisher Brothers.

As with the men mentioned, so with thousands of others.

It is for everybody willing to work and think to realize his own shortcomings rather than blame his troubles on some one else.

Some things are wrong in our financial and industrial systems. Some things are wrong in our labor organizations.

Many things are wrong in many directions. But men are put here to right the things that are wrong.

The task for the moment is to get rid of the depression, to work cheerfully, earnestly and honestly, making what concessions may be necessary to meet the situation.

The duty of every man is to work in harmony with others, banishing class hatred that is out of place in a country where every man controls the ballot and his own destiny.

TRADE UNION VOTES NOT FOR SALE

"It should be emphasized for the information of the public, politicians and candidates for public office," John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, said in a recent address over the radio, "that trade union votes can not be bought or sold; that no trade union official has the power to deliver trade union votes; and that the trade union movement can not be captured or controlled by any political party or herded together under any partisan political banner.

"Our trade union nonpartisan political policy has resulted in removing the partisan blinders which had obscured the political vision of so many wage earners in the past. It has broken the hold with which politicians had bound American workmen to political parties instead of political principles and men.

"Trade unionists have become partisan to principles instead of political parties. The American Federation of Labor has done much to give wage earners a clearer vision and better understanding to guide their political activities, and has played a foremost part in establishing those political methods which have weakened the power of the partisan political boss, and enabled citizens to enjoy a more direct voice in choosing public representatives and shaping legislative progress."

Mr. Frey's address was the last in a series of ten broadcasts on the general subject "American Labor and the Nation" given under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau of America. The first address in the series was given by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, on May 1.

CHARLES ALFRED WORRILL, 327

The sad news that Brother Charles Alfred Worrill, 327, passed away on August 6, 1932, has been received at Headquarters. We wish to convey to the relatives and friends of the deceased our sincere condolences and sympathy in their bereavement.

Brother Worrill was formerly 4th vice president of our organization, to which office he was elected at our 9th annual convention held in October, 1907.

At the time of his death, the departed was affiliated with Local Union No. 230 and a member of good standing in the International.

HOW TO GET AHEAD

A painter moved to Dallas the other day, and deposited \$50,000 in a local bank.

He had been working as a journeyman and contractor for 30 years, and had moved to the city with a round \$50,000 to his credit. When asked by this writer for the secret of his great financial success, he said, "I attribute my ability to retire with a \$50,000 bank account after 30 years in the painting business, to close application to duty, always hewing to the mark and letting the chips fall where they may, the most rigorous rules of economy, never spending a cent foolishly, everlastingly keeping at my job with a whole heart, and the death of an uncle who left me \$49,999.50."

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Arrested on charges of helping run a beer flat, John Lopez, of Chicago, told police he was 104 years old, was a Moor, had fought with the French army in 1854 and 1865, had been married twenty-two times and had sixty children, but couldn't remember all their names, and that he now was looking for another wife. He added that his father was 150 years old, was working as a porter in Sydney, Australia, and planned to "retire soon."

CORRECTION

Brother H. W. Maynard, 30438, was suspended in error by Local Union No. 398 and his suspension for nonpayment of dues published in the July issue has been cancelled.

IN MEMORIAM

1 Joseph L. Linscott, 19670
73 William Benjamin Rowbottom, 1958
155 Henry Valentine Lantz, 30787

155 Ellery Miller, 18272
230 Charles Alfred Worrill, 327
379 Robert Ellsworth Thatcher, 8516

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, Deepest sorrow is felt in Local Union No. One because it has been God's will to remove from our midst, Brother Joseph L. Linscott, 19670, and

WHEREAS, Brother Linscott was always a true and loyal member always willing and ready to help any brother in need and promote the cause for which we are all striving, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. One be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Office for publication in our official journal, and the members of Local Union No. One of Columbus, Ohio, extend to the wife and family of the departed our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

J. W. LIMES,
Secretary Local Union No. One.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother Charles A. Worrill, No. 327, and

WHEREAS, Brother Worrill has been a loyal member of Local Union No. 230 since 1905 and the passing of Brother Worrill is of deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 230 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Office for publication in our official journal; also a copy be sent to his relatives.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
E. R. JONES,
C. G. DUDLEY,
Committee Local Union No. 230.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from his earthly labors our friend and brother, Robert Ellsworth Thatcher, No. 8516, and

WHEREAS, By his death we have lost a loyal brother, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Lathers' Local Union No. 379 extend their sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and loved ones, and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and to our International Union for publication in our official journal.

A. COOK,
Secretary-Treasurer Local Union No. 379.

OUR BURDEN OF DEBT

The American people are literally mortgaged to their ears. Testifying before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency last week, George Frederick Warren, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, offered the following figures:

In 1912 our national wealth was estimated at \$186,000,000,000 and our total indebtedness was \$63,000,000,000 or 34 per cent.

In 1929, when the "boom" was at its height, our wealth was \$362,000,000,000 and our indebtedness \$203,000,000,000, or 56 per cent.

Many statisticians maintain that since the slump of 1929 there has been an average drop in the value of all property of more than 50 per cent.

If this be true, then America, the richest nation in the world, is mortgaged for more than its market value.

MORE TAX

Effective July 6, 1932, every resident of the United States who mails a letter contributes towards balancing the Federal Government's budget. From that date on and for one year thereafter, postage costs 3 instead of 2 cents. The extra penny will give the Government \$160,000,000 above what it received last year for first-class mail.

The increased rate on postage is one of the new methods of boosting Federal income which is provided in the new tax law signed by President Hoover. The law is expected to provide \$1,118,000,000 more than the old revenue law would have produced during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932, and ending June 30, 1933.

Most sections of the law became effective June 21, 1932. That is the date on which 19 special excise levies began to touch the average individual. The purchase price of many articles was increased by a tax. Some of these articles are automobiles, auto tires and other accessories, candy, chewing gum, cosmetics, jewelry, radios, sporting goods and mechanical refrigerators. These taxes are expected to yield \$450,000,000.

A tax is provided for electric light bills, for telephone and telegraph messages, and for admissions to movies.

Postage Increase May Result in No Cash Gain

Inquiries under way, indicate the possibility that the 3-cent postage may yield the Government less than was earned by 2-cent postage.

A decided trend away from first class postage is revealed in an article in Printers' Ink, recounting discoveries of merchandise planning under the new postage.

Companies doing a national mailing business are planning to use third class postage instead of first class and an enormous bulk of mail will be switched under this one heading. So-called direct mail advertising will apparently go third class henceforth. Already a decided drop in first class mail volume is reported.

It is found that a number of utilities are planning to hire men to deliver their bills, eliminating postage entirely.

In some communities, it is found private companies are being formed to deliver mail at less than first class postage. Western Union is offering somewhat this type of service.

A. F. OF L'S POLITICAL PROGRAM

The American Federation of Labor, through its officials, has presented to the Republican and Democratic platform writers, the Federation's political program, as set out by the Executive Council:

Amendments to the anti-trust laws in the interest of labor, industry and the farmers.

Enactment of the Davis-Kelly bill for stabilization of the soft coal industry.

Recognition of labor's rights to organize into trade unions.

Opposition to compulsory labor.

Guarantee of free speech, press and assembly.

The five-day work week in both government and private industry.

Federal appropriations for public work to relieve unemployment.

Continuation of vocational training and education.

Development of a national employment service.

Federal appropriations for the direct relief of unemployment.

Continuance of immigration restrictions.

Federal rehabilitation of Porto Rico.

Extension of federal workmen's compensation.

Adequate appropriations for Department of Labor.

Maintenance of high wage standards for government workers.

Federal financial assistance to states for extension of old age security legislation.

More liberal retirement laws for federal workers.

Amendment of Volstead Act to legalize 2.75 per cent beer.

Encouragement of home building and home ownership.

Maintenance of income, estate and inheritance taxes.

Opposition to sales tax.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

DIVIDING AN ODD MEASUREMENT INTO EQUAL PARTS, WITHOUT USE OF RULE OR SQUARE

In Fig. 7 is illustrated a mechanical method of dividing an odd length line into any number of equal parts without the use of a rule or square.

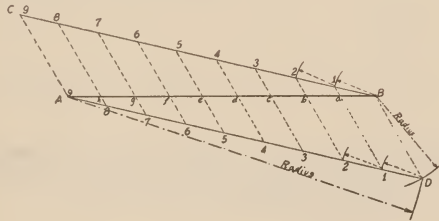


Fig. 7

Proceed as follows: In Fig. 7 we will assume that A-B is the given line and is to be divided into nine equal parts. Lay out A-B and from either end lay out another line at any convenient angle as B-C and make it any desired length. Open the compass at any width and with B as a center describe an arc cutting B-C at 1. Then with the same radius and 1 as the center, describe another arc cutting B-C at 2. With the same radius and 2 as a center establish point 3 and so on until the nine points on B-C are established, equal distances apart. (If a long line is being divided the tape or wire may be used to establish these points.)

Next with A as a center and a radius equal to C-B, describe the arc at D, and with B as a center and a radius equal to A-C describe another arc, which intersects the first arc at D. Connect A to D and this line A-D which will be the same length as C-B is likewise divided into nine equal parts using the same method and radius as was used to divide B-C. In this manner points 1, 2, 3, etc., on A-D are established. Next connect 1 to 1, 2 to 2, 3 to 3, etc., and where these lines cross A-B as at a, b, c, etc., they will divide it equally into nine parts.

DIVIDING AN ODD MEASUREMENT INTO EQUAL PARTS WITH STEEL SQUARE

In Fig. 8 a very easy and quick method of dividing a short line into a number of equal parts is illustrated. A long line may be reduced to a scale and the length of one part ascertained in the same way.

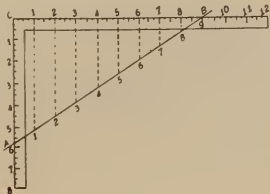


Fig. 8

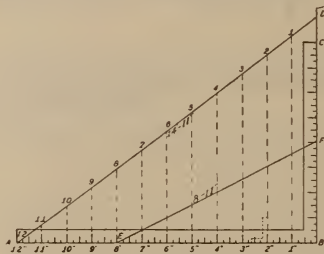


Fig. 9

Take the line A-B for instance. The length of this line makes no difference as long as it will fit between the blades of the square. Suppose we wish to divide this line into nine equal parts. Proceed as follows: Place the figure 9 on the long blade of square at one end of the line as at B, move the other or short blade of square until the other end of line A is exactly even with the outside edge of short blade. The line B-C-A is then laid out which represents the outsides of blades of square. The line C-B is then marked at one inch intervals, as at 1, 2, 3, etc., until the nine points of division are marked on it. Next at points 1, 2, 3, etc., draw other lines square to C-B as shown and extend them until they intersect A-B and divide it into nine equal parts.

If the line A-B was to be divided into seven equal parts, the 7 on long blade of square would be placed at B and proceeded with as above. If twelve equal divisions was required, 12 on large blade would be placed at B and proceeded with as above, etc. Half, quarter or other fractions of inches may be used depending on the number of parts required.

In Fig. 9 another of the many methods of dividing an odd length line into equal parts is shown.

Let A-B-C represent a steel square. Suppose the line E-F is 8' 11" long and we wish to divide it into eight equal parts. Reducing the 8' 11" to any convenient scale, in this instance a one inch scale, place one end of the line (E) at the 8" mark on the long blade of square and place the other end of line (F) anywhere along outside edge of short blade of square, so that its end is exactly even with the edge. To divide this line E-F into eight equal parts, it is now only necessary to square up from the one inch intervals as shown at 1, 2, 3, etc., and where these lines intersect E-F they divide it equally into eight parts.

Another instance of reducing a line of scale for convenience in division is shown where the line A-D is reduced to a one inch scale and divided into twelve equal parts in the same manner as explained above. Note that the short blade of square may be extended as desired to accommodate longer lines. In this instance it was only necessary to extend it to D to take care of the line A-D which is 14' 11" long.

TO DIVIDE A SPACE BETWEEN PARALLEL LINES INTO EQUAL PARTS

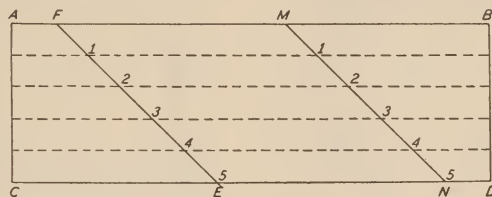


Fig. 10

To divide the space between lines A-B and C-D in Fig. 10 proceed as follows:

Place the end of a tape measure or rule on line A-B as at F and using an even measurement, easily divided into the number of parts desired (in this case five) lay the tape or rule diagonally across space to establish line F-E. Repeat this at line M-N. Divide these two diagonal lines into five parts and thru the points of division run other line as 1-1, 2-2, etc., which equally divides the space into the required number of parts.

TO DIVIDE INTO EQUAL PARTS A SPACE BETWEEN TWO LINES RUNNING IN THE SAME GENERAL DIRECTION BUT NOT PARALLEL TO EACH OTHER

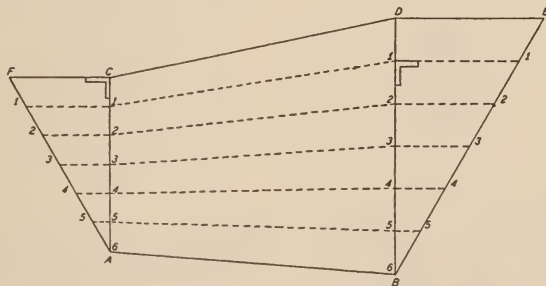


Fig. 11

In Fig. 11 the space between lines A-B and C-D is to be divided into six equal parts or sections.

The ends A-C and B-D are joined as shown and each of these lines are divided into six equal parts as noted at 1, 2, 3, etc. If lines A-C and B-D are odd lengths, making division difficult, one of the mechanical methods of division explained may be used as has been done in Fig. 11.

Join 1-1, 2-2, 3-3, etc., and the space between the outside lines is equally divided into six parts.

TO DRAW A SQUARE INSIDE OF A CIRCLE OF ANY SIZE

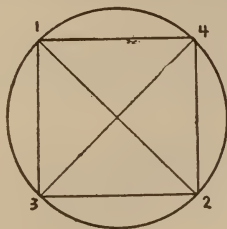


Fig. 1

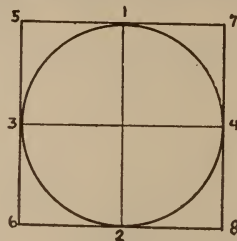


Fig. 2

In Fig. 1 let 1-4-2-3 be the circumference of the circle. Draw the lines 1-2 and 3-4 thru the center of circle and at right angles to each other as shown. Next connect the lines 1-4, 4-2, 2-3, and 3-1 where they cut the circumference of circle and the square will be formed.

TO DRAW A SQUARE OUTSIDE OF A CIRCLE OF ANY SIZE

In Fig. 2 let 1-4-2-3 be the given circle. Next draw the lines 1-2 and 3-4 thru the center of circle and at right angles to each other. Then draw the line 5-7 thru 1 touching the circumference of circle and keeping the line 5-7 parallel to the diameter 3-4. Repeat this method on the four sides, keeping the lines of square parallel with the diameters of circle as shown and the square will be formed.

TO DRAW A SQUARE FROM A STRAIGHT LINE

(Without the use of a steel square)

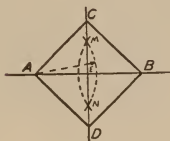


Fig. 3

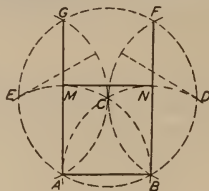


Fig. 4

In Fig. 3 let A-B be the given line. Bisect this line as follows—with a radius a little longer than half A-B and A and B as centers, draw arcs intersecting at M and N. Draw a straight line thru these intersections as shown. Next, from the center E, mark off each way on the line just established a distance equal to half A-B as at C and D—thus making A-B-C and D equal distances from the center E. The points A-C-B and D are then connected with straight lines, completing the square as shown.

TO LAY OUT A SQUARE FROM A GIVEN SIDE

(By means of a series of arcs)

In Fig. 4 let A-B be the given side. With a radius A-B and A and B as centers, describe arcs intersecting at C. Then with a radius C-A and C as a center, describe the circle as shown, cutting the other arcs at D and E.

Next with a radius E-C and E and D as centers, describe arcs intersecting circle at A-G-F and B. Draw lines from A to G and from B to F.

Where arcs B-E and A-D intersect the perpendiculars A-G and B-F as at M and N, they automatically establish two sides of the square as A-M and B-N. Point M is then joined to N, completing the square.

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

A Primer on Unemployment Relief

WHY is there a business depression? Because people aren't buying.

Why aren't they buying? Because they have no money.

Why haven't they any money? Because they have no jobs.

Why haven't they jobs? Because of overproduction.

Why is there overproduction?

Because increased mechanical efficiency and comparatively low wages in prosperity divided profits unequally. Too much went to the owners for investment in new machinery, which caused more overproduction. Too little went to employees, which cut down purchasing power and caused underconsumption.

What would revive business? More purchasing power for the masses of unemployed.

How could their purchasing power be increased? By widespread Federal, State and local unemploy-

ment relief, which would increase the buying of all basic commodities, speed up factory production and lift farm prices.

Then why didn't the Senate vote for the LaFollette-Costigan bill to provide \$750,000,000 for direct relief and road work?

Because too many Senators have the Big Business viewpoint.

And Big Business hasn't yet learned that in a crisis like the present one HUMANITY PAYS.

Unemployment relief means more purchasing power. More purchasing power means more demand for goods. More demand for goods means more orders for factories. More orders for factories means more employment. More employment means more buying. More buying means prosperity.

Big Business, then, by fighting relief, is cutting off its nose to spite its face.

Inhumanity defeats itself.

More Police Brutality

ANOTHER case of police brutality has been brought to light through the overdoing of the third degree by the police of Mineola, N. Y., in the death in the Wassau County Police Headquarters of Hyman Stark, 20, suspected of beating a detective's mother.

It would be only natural for anyone to want to punish the man who had beaten his mother, but in this case, it appears that several other officers took part. The youth was suspected of being the one who had struck the woman over the head with a revolver, and third degree tactics were employed to make him admit it.

And if the following statement of the Assistant District Attorney, as reported in the New York Times, is a fact, they sure tried hard to force a confession:

"Deputy Chief of Police Frank J. Tappan, Republican leader of Oyster Bay, had told him of going down into the shower room where Stark was receiving the third degree.

"Tappan had remarked that he put one foot on the prisoner's stomach and another on his throat and 'rocked back and forth' in a vain attempt to make him 'come clean,' Mr. Littleton said. The policeman-politician took the stand a few minutes later and denied that he had ever made such an admission."

Could a man be blamed for confessing to almost

any crime he did not commit in order to stop such unbelievable human torture? Hardly.

The Times further reports that:

"Dr. Otto H. Schultze, the physician who performed the autopsy, testified that the east side youth had been brutally kicked, punched and beaten."

Thirteen police officers have been suspended.

The third degree seems to be the method used by dull witted police in order to apparently solve crimes many of which in the long run are not solved.

And we claim to live in a civilized land!

WHAT INVENTION DOES

It is reported from Dallas, Tex., that G. T. Brown, a painter, weary of his work in Love Field hangar, sat down to rest. An instant later, from a radio loud speaker hooked up to a Chicago broadcasting station came:

"Go ahead, Brown."

The aged painter jumped up and started swinging his brush.

"How'd that Chicago operator know I was loafing?" he mumbled.

The Dallas operator explained that Pilot L. C. Brown had asked to transmit a message from his plane and the Chicago operator was answering.

Hogging the Hog Market

THE recent spectacular rise in the price of hogs has been a puzzle to the average consumer. However, the whole "piggish" business has been clearly explained in a recent Federated Press report which the Journal is pleased to pass on to its readers:

"One of the most cold-blooded robberies of the consumer public ever attempted by a commercial interest in the United States is that which the big meat packers are conducting, under pretense that the price for hogs has advanced rapidly in recent weeks.

"... The essential fact is that the price of corn, which is the economic basis for hog prices, is still falling, and it is now at the lowest point on record. Thirteen bushels of corn are calculated to be equivalent to 100 pounds of pork, when the corn is fed. And these 113 bushels of corn can now be bought for \$2.00—a low record price. Pork produced from this cheap corn will not sell at the present price of hogs.

"The trick in the quotation for hogs is that there are none for sale. The farmers have sacrificed their livestock, because of poverty, until they have none

but the basic breeding animal. The big packers have on hand a huge surplus of fresh and processed pork and other hog products. They paid the record low price for the hogs from which this pork was produced. By creating an artificial high price for hogs they laid the basis for advancing prices for all pork products. The consumer will have to pay more for bacon, ham, salt and fresh pork, sausage, lard, etc. Meanwhile the farmer who buys provisions has to pay part of this tribute, although he sold his hogs at prices far below the present level. Receipts of hogs at the chief markets are the lowest since the depression began.

"This raid by the big meat packing concerns on the consumers is taken the more unhappily by the farmers because the latter know that by the time they can market the next crop of hogs the public will have shifted its buying, to some extent, from pork to other meats, and the packers will announce that hog prices are going down again."

The pork-peddlers may be grunting contentedly at their own sagaciousness but they will probably hear some efficacious squeals from the big national farm organizations before long.

Well To Remember

IT is well for the workman who feels that labor is not properly recognized to remember that labor conditions have been.

Workers in England in the time of Henry the Second were branded on the cheek with a red-hot iron if they dared to go from their own parish to another parish seeking work. No questions of unions, no questions of strikes, merely for leaving your parish to look for work in another without permission, meant branding with a hot iron.

And today this statement is an accurate picture. The world, this country and all others, depend on labor, hard work, for their salvation.

Labor must restore its own prosperity by lifting up industry and finance.

The richest man knows that he depends for his prosperity not on the few that have much money, but on the millions that earn fair wages.

Eighty per cent of automobile production would cease immediately if workers did not buy automobiles.

And what is true of automobiles is true of the radio, washing machine, and a thousand other products.

The total income of this nation is about one hundred thousand million dollars. Of that amount the workers' payrolls represent sixty thousand million dollars.

Labor possesses the greatest spending power and the greatest investing power in the United States.

In normal times labor spends for its actual cost of living 40 billions, invests 20 billions for luxuries and for buying homes and automobiles on the installment plan, etc.

Labor must lift industry and finance by its own effort and it must establish and maintain them by its own spending.

Labor Day will find much good labor and billions of money idle, thousands of workers in distress, the minds of financiers and industrialists puzzled.

The nation has a great problem that must be solved. We must find out, if we can, what is the matter and how to prevent disasters, such as the one that overtook us in 1929.

We must learn to regulate production to fit consumption at home and for export trade.

Industry has run haphazard, the great industrialists not consulting each other, or carefully consulting the public demands.

Stop the Stock Market Ballyhoo

Enduring Prosperity Cannot Be Achieved Until the Idle Have Jobs and
Farmers a Decent Price for Their Products

STOCK prices rose and a nation-wide ballyhoo in newspapers and a political and financial circles hailed the rise as the "return of prosperity."

This propaganda is both useless and dangerous, maintains Labor. It is useless, because prosperity is not built on prices of stocks, but on jobs and good wages for all who are able and willing to work. It is dangerous, because it may inspire those who still have some savings left to throw them into the whirlpool of stock market speculation—and heaven knows enough has been lost that way already.

Nor is this danger a slight one. So conservative a paper as the New York "Times" publishes an article showing that the present boom is the ninth

upward movement in stock prices since the crash in November, 1929. The first one came immediately after the crash, and lasted till April, 1930. The next rise was shorter; the third shorter still; a "boom" in December, 1931, lasted only two days and two since that time have lasted only nine days each.

But the all-important fact of this record of fluctuation is that on November 13, 1929—the day after the grand crash, the 50 representative stocks used as a barometer by the New York "Times" averaged \$164.43 per share; and on July 8, 1932, when the last "rally" started, the same stocks averaged \$33.98 per share.

Almost 80 per cent of the value of these "securities" vanished in less than three years after the bottom was supposed to have been reached! And probably a new crop of "suckers" bought on each rise and lost on each drop all the way down.

In the years preceding the crash of 1929, every governmental agency and most men in places of leadership outside of government were boosting stocks, while the rising tide of unemployment went unheeded. That bad bungle should not be repeated.

Let the stock market take care of itself. If prosperity comes back, stocks will rise, cannot help doing so; but there is small hope of prosperity while more than 11,000,000 people are out of work, more millions on part time, and while the farm prices of wheat and cotton are near to, if not below, the cost of production.

—o—

A REAL MAN

A real man never talks about what the world owes him, the happiness he deserves, the chance he ought to have and all that. All that he claims is the right to live and play the man.

A real man is just as honest alone in the dark, in his own room, as he is in public. A real man does not want pulls, tips and favors. He wants work and honest wages.

A real man is loyal to his friends and guards their reputation as his own.

A real man is dependable. His simple word is as good as his Bible oath.

A real man never hunts danger, and never dodges it when he ought to meet it.

A real man is—well he is an honest man, the finest, best, noblest, most refreshing thing to find on all the green earth—unless it is a real woman.

STRIKE EXPOSES SPY

Attempts of the so-called Constitutional League to break the strike of Miller Shoe Company strikers in Long Island City have exposed a notorious labor spy and strikebreaker—Joseph P. Kamp, former operative for the Department of Justice and director of "Americanization for the John J. Dwyer Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars."

Since the beginning of the strike an organization calling itself the Constitutional Educational League has sent frequent circulars to the strikers through the mails with the evident intention of weakening their morale. Attempts by Kamp to address the strikers failed. Investigation of the league revealed that its only member is Kamp and that it receives its mail at the office of the Italian Historical Society, a Fascist organization which conducts propaganda among Italians in this country.

Kamp himself has a police record. Last year he went "red hunting" in Michigan, helped to flog unemployed workers in Pontiac, passed bad checks and left the state after being jailed twice.

He recently has been working with one "Jack" O'Brien, who calls himself "Captain" O'Brien when lecturing to business men on the "red peril." O'Brien is also known as J. W. Bryant. According to Federated Press the "captain" has a record extending back at least 10 years, as strikebreaker, swindler and racketeer. When the Passaic, N. J., textile workers struck in 1926 O'Brien helped to secure an injunction against them. The police took some letters from strike headquarters in a raid, and O'Brien then stole them from the police. He was caught and forced to turn them back. In 1930 he was promoting miniature golf courses and cashing worthless checks in Ohio.



WIT AND

Personal Description

Breathless he dashed into the police station at midnight.

"Officer, my wife's been missing since eight o'clock this evening. I think something must have happened to her."

"Describe her. How tall is she?"

"I don't know. Probably 5 foot 4 to 6 inches. Can't say for sure. Think she weighs around 130 pounds."

"Color of eyes?"

"Gray or bluegray. No more blue. Dark blue."

"How was she dressed?"

"I couldn't tell you if I tried. Probably a dark blue suit. May have worn something else."

"Hat?"

"Certainly! Don't know what kind. But I found out she took the dog along."

"H-m-m! A dog. What breed?"

"Scotch terrier. Weight 16 lbs. 2 oz. Height 14½ in. Has four disc-like spots on forelegs. Spots about one-third of an inch in diameter and close together. Deep black oval shaped spot over right eye. Toes on hindlegs are black. Has slit in his right ear."

"That's enough. We'll find the dog."

From House to House

"Did you know your former maid is now in our employ?"

"Really!"

"Yes! But don't worry. We don't believe half of what she told us."

"Father," asked the eight-year-old Alice, on returning from school, "are you good at punctuation?"

"Yes," replied the father.

"Well, tell me how you would punctuate, 'The wind blew a five-dollar bill round the corner.'"

"Why, I should simply put a full stop at the end of the sentence."

"I shouldn't," said Alice. "I should make a dash after the five-dollar bill!"—Drake.

Stockett: "He who laughs last laughs best."

Seller: "Yeah, but he soon gets a reputation for being dumb."

"Have you any distant relatives?"

"Yes—two brothers who have had college educations."

A sales-manager was asked by a so-called sales-man, whom he had fired, for a recommendation. He thought it over and then wrote as follows:

"The bearer of this letter is leaving me after one month's work. I am perfectly satisfied."—Bruce.

Claim Deferred

When a worried-looking man applied for settlement of a claim for fire insurance, the agent asked: "Much damage?"

"Not much," the man said; "just a door."

"How much would a new door cost?"

"About five dollars."

"When did the fire happen?"

The man hesitated a moment, and then replied: "About thirty years ago."

"Thirty years ago?"

"Yes."

"And you've waited all these years to report it?"

"Yes."

"How did that happen?"

"Well," said the man, "my wife has been at me to do something about that door ever since it was burned, and I couldn't stand it any longer."

Corporal (to date): "Do you know that ugly sap of an officer standing over there? He's the meanest egg I have ever seen."

Date: "Do you know who I am? I am that officer's daughter."

Corp.: "Do you know who I am?"

Date: "No."

Corp.: "Thank God."

HUMOR



Complicated

"Now these two boys are sister's" said the housewife to the census taker.

"You mean brothers, don't you?" the census man asked.

"No, the girls out in the yard are brother's but the boys are sister's."

"Boys sisters and girl bro—"

"Now, I mean just what I say. These two boys belong to my sister who lives down the street and the girls are my brother's daughters who are visiting me."

Embarrassment

The country station master did not wear a uniform and one day when a train came in he stood at the platform gate to take the passengers' tickets.

A pretty girl came up to him and when he held out his hand for her ticket, she seized it, gave it a tight squeeze and followed by giving him a hearty kiss.

The station master was surprised, but managed to say:

"That's all very well, miss, but I want your ticket."

"But," replied the girl with a blush, "aren't you Uncle John?"

Heredity

"You certainly can drink, man."

"Sure! I inherited my thirst from my grandmother."

"What? Did she drink like that too?"

"No! Her maiden name was Herring."

Someone's Competent

Prospective Mother-in-law: "My daughter sings and plays the harp. She studied botany, zoology and bacteriology. She speaks five languages. What can you do?"

Prospective Son-in-law: "I could scrub the floor, if she shouldn't have the time."

Had Clear Title

A man, who had not been very good during his earthly life, died and went below. As soon as he got there he began to give orders for changing the positions of the furnaces, and commenced bossing the imps around.

One of them reported to Satan how the newcomer was acting.

"Say," said Satan to him, "you act as though you owned the place."

"Sure," said the man: "my wife gave it to me while I was on earth."

Dr. Swaffem—"Everything has its use. I challenge you to tell me a useless article."

Small Boy—"Well, sir, what about a glass eye at a keyhole?"

Farmer—"No, I wouldn't think o' chargin' ye fer the cidar. That'd be bootleggin'; an' praise the Lord I ain't come t' that yit. The peck o' potatoes'll be five dollars."—Labor.

Professor (wishing to impress upon his class the benefits of modern machinery—"In the olden times it required the town cobbler several days to make a pair of cowhide boots. Now these pretty high-top, variegated shoes that you see were eating grass only a few weeks ago."—Sun Dial.

IF IN NEED . . . WELL

By Eugene Wisniewski

Do you need a pair of shoes,
Or shingles for the house?
Do you want to quell your blues,
Or cheese to catch a mouse?
Do you need a parlor lamp,
Or pliers for the car?
Do you need relief from cramp,
Or glasses for your bar?
Do you need a pair of hose,
Or are you in great thirst?
You can get these, them and those.
Just try your druggist first.

—Practical Druggist.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Social Insurance

I HAVE now finished discussing the various practicable ways of increasing per capita prosperity and now turn to its distribution. A complete program for improving the distribution of wealth should aim at limiting the minimum and maximum and otherwise reducing the present great inequalities.

Practically speaking, whenever we raise the average economic well-being, we usually also raise the minimum economic standing of people in a country, even though theoretically this may not be a necessary result.

But there are special measures for raising the minimum in addition to merely raising the general average.

One is employment insurance, or other ways of diminishing unemployment.

Unemployment is an evil particularly for the people with the smallest income—those near the bottom of the economic scale. For those half-way up, or at the top, it is not so much an evil.

I believe that one of the very greatest needs of our civilization is a workable scheme for insuring employment, by which I mean insuring the opportunity for employment. Unemployment is a crying evil even in "good times." Every time there is a new invention it throws someone temporarily out of work even though it also makes work for someone else. It is always hard for a man to shift his residence and occupation—and especially if he has acquired skill.

But it ought to be possible to contrive a scheme to reduce unemployment almost to zero. There ought to be unemployment insurance, and a complete mechanism by which anyone who is in involuntary unemployment may be given an opportunity, even if it be an inferior one, to earn his living.

I don't mean that "the world owes everyone a living" if a person isn't able or willing to earn it. But we may, I think, say that it owes him a reasonable opportunity.

Fortunately the problem is already beginning to get attention. Some employers are planning their

work so as to regularize employment all the year round instead of having seasonal lay-offs or discharges. Others have a large dismissal wage to help finance the employe while seeking another job. Many make a special effort to retain those displaced by any labor-saving machinery.

I hope the time will come when an employe will not only not dread labor-saving machinery, but be given an actual premium or other incentive to improve the machine he is working on so that every labor-saving device will bring to the displaced laborer a gain and not a loss.

Unless industries themselves solve the problem, as Gerald Swope and the electrical industry are attempting, some governmental agency should be set up by which all forms of unemployment shall be reduced. This agency should seek to induce employers to "regularize" and "dovetail" their jobs and, as to any remaining unemployment, to use Government work and Government money to give opportunities to work even if at a loss to the Government. This loss spread over the whole country's taxpayers is well worth paying as an insurance fund. The same agency beside taking care of this problem of seasonal unemployment should, in a similar way, take care of technological unemployment.

There is left depression-unemployment, the chief economic evil today. That is best solved by solving the problem of depressions. I shall expect to speak of this in another Short Story.

Then there should be likewise, health insurance, and old-age insurance—which is really a special kind of health insurance, namely, disability insurance.

There are two kinds of disease—temporary and chronic—and we think of health insurance as applying to temporary insurance—giving a relief while a person is recovering.

Disability insurance is half-way between life insurance and health insurance. Disability insurance which includes "old age" insurance is getting to be a matter of great importance today. Without our

tuning up of industrial progress and efficiency, we are constantly tending to eliminate the old man.

Even if the old man has to get smaller pay, he ought to be able to get a job, provided he is still able to do anything at all. I haven't much sympathy with kidding him, paying him for doing practically nothing, but I do believe that as long as a man is able to work, his work ought to have a market, and it ought to be possible, with a little contrivance, to accomplish that.

Of course, we can never get rid of unemployment absolutely. If a man is thrown out of one job and then goes into another, it will always take time to make the change, even if only the time needed to walk from the one job to the other. But the time of this transition, as it now is, can certainly be reduced and reduced greatly.

So we have, in all, four kinds of insurance which can be used to help raise the minimum well-being, namely, insurance against unemployment, illness, old age or other disability, and death.

BOSSES CITE UNCLE SAM'S "EXAMPLE" AS JUSTIFICATION FOR CUTTING WAGES

During congressional debate on the "economy" bill, Congressman LaGuardia of New York and others insisted that if Uncle Sam pruned his payrolls private employers would lose no time in following a "bad example."

That their alarm was not unfounded was indicated when the Building Trades Employers' Association of Washington made a demand on Secretary of Labor Doak that he direct a lowering of wage scales on public construction in the national capital. The bosses asserted the secretary had power to do so under the "prevailing wage" law, which makes him final arbiter in disputes over rates.

Their principal argument was that "Congress had brought about wage reductions for all government employes" and that contractors should be permitted to do likewise. The association said this would result in increased construction.

What it did not say, however, is that should Secretary Doak comply with the request the amount of the reductions would be pure "velvet" for the employers. They submitted bids and were awarded contracts on the basis of wages they are now paying, and not one of them has complained he is losing money.

Appeal to the Secretary of Labor was made after Washington building trades unions had refused to make voluntary reductions in their pay. In conferences with workers the contractors have asked for cuts running up to 30 per cent.

OUR SERIOUS HUMORIST SAYS:

I have asked the following prominent men in America this question: "What group has been more responsible for this financial mess, the farmers? Labor? Manufacturers? Tradesmen, or who?" and every man, Henry Ford, Garner, Newt Baker, Borah, Curtis and a real financier, Barney Baruch, and every one of 'em without a moment's hesitation, said: "Why the big bankers." Yet they have the honor of being the first group to go on the "dole" in America.—Will Rogers.

CIGARS AND THE PRESIDENTS

It is worthy of interest to cigar manufacturers that every President of the United States since Taft has been an ardent cigar smoker.

The late President Harding used tobacco in practically all forms. He was a tobacco chewer and cigarette smoker, and occasionally smoked a pipe. But his favorite was the cigar.

Calvin Coolidge uses cigars exclusively, except that he occasionally enjoys a long, slim stogie or cheroot.

President Hoover is a habitual but not excessive cigar smoker. In the Red Book magazine, March issue, Edwin Balmer and William H. Crawford have an article entitled, "When You Meet the President," from which the following is an extract:

"What can I do for you?" He (the President) extends a friendly greeting (to his two visitors), he motions to two chairs and retreats to his own, producing at the same time three cigars. He leans back a bit in his chair, which is a business-man's chair, and before a very businesslike desk. He leans back a bit, but he gives you no sense of lounging, or of ever lounging. He is alert, tense."

The above not only verifies that Mr. Hoover is a cigar smoker, which nearly everyone knows, but it reveals his appreciation of the fact that there is no hospitality like that which is mellowed in tobacco smoke, and that embarrassment is eased and the free flow of conversation encouraged by the benign influence of a good cigar.

Presidential endorsement of the cigar, moreover, is guaranteed for at least another four years, regardless of the outcome of the coming election in November, for Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate for the highest office within the gift of the people, is also a tobacco devotee. Governor Roosevelt scorns no form of smoking, but he favors mostly, and about equally, the cigar and pipe.

It is a bit unfortunate for the antitobacs that the above is true. It makes it rather difficult for them to continue the old-time warning to the young that the tobacco habit is a stepping stone to hell.—The Tobacco Leaf.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARIZONA

WINSLOW, ARIZ.—Sanitarium on Hopi Indian Reservation: \$117,192. R. E. McKee, 1916 Texas St., El Paso, Tex., contr.

ARKANSAS

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.—Utility Buildings at U. S. Veterans Hospital: \$533,500. M. E. Gillioz, Monett, Mo., contr.

CALIFORNIA

CLAREMONT, CALIF.—High School: \$125,000. Marsh, Smith & Powell, 516 Architects Bldg., Los Angeles, archt.

CONNECTICUT

MANSFIELD, CONN.—Mansfield Training School: \$150,000. General Contract. Dormitory to Charles Smith & Sons, Inc., 101 Water St., Derby; bakeshop addition and storage to N. Corsino, 52 Eaton St., Hartford, contr.

DELAWARE

BRIDGEVILLE, DEL.—School Addition: \$150,000. Guilbert & Betelle, 20 Branford Pl., Newark, N. J., archts.
STANTON, DEL.—Grade School: \$150,000. Guilbert & Betelle, 20 Branford Pl., Newark, N. J., archts.

ILLINOIS

WHEATON, ILL.—U. S. Post Office: \$84,294. Schmidt Bros., 22 East Huron St., Chicago, contr.
WILMETTE, ILL.—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church: \$200,000. H. J. Gaul, 228 East Superior St., Chicago, archts.

INDIANA

PLYMOUTH, IND.—Federal Building: \$80,000. J. H. Wildermuth, 673 Bway, Gary, archt.

IOWA

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA—Seeley Memorial High School: \$103,691. Lanning Constr. Co., Newton, contr.

KANSAS

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—School: \$122,800. Bushboon & Rauch, care of Watson Theatre Bldg., Salina, contr.

MARYLAND

CATONSVILLE, MD.—Infirmary, Spring Grove State Hospital: \$200,000. C. L. Stockhausen Co., Gay and Water Sts., Baltimore, contr.
TOWSON, MD.—Normal School: \$150,000. Eng. Const. Corp., 504½ St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—U. S. Post Office: \$75,995. Ratner-Stanhope Corp., 415 Lexington Ave., N. Y., contr.
ROCKLAND, MASS.—U. S. Post Office: \$115,000, up. J. W. Beal Sons, 185 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., engrs.
RUTLAND HEIGHTS, MASS.—Administration and Clinical Building: \$198,900. U. S. Veterans Hospital. E. S. Moore & Son, Kokomo, Ind., contr. Former contract cancelled.

MICHIGAN

NEWBERRY, MICH.—State Hospital: \$350,000. D. Hubert, Menominee, archt.

MINNESOTA

FERGUS FALLS, MINN.—Remodeling U. S. Post Office: \$119,337. J. Lauritzen Co., Fergus Falls, contr.
ST. CLOUD, MINN.—Treatment Building and Hospital Addition: \$221,021. Vet. Bu., Arlington Bldg., Wash., D. C. Standard Constr. Co., 1111 Plymouth Bldg., Mpls., contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

DOVER, N. H.—St. Charles Roman Catholic Church: \$150,000. L. Martin & Son, 12 Martin St., Lowell, Mass., contr.

NEW JERSEY

BELLEVILLE, N. J.—Theatre: \$150,000. City Line Amusement Corp. F. C. Kern, 5 Bloomfield Ave., archt.
HAWTHORNE, N. J.—High School: \$475,000. Fanning & Shaw, 49 Ward St., Paterson, archt.
MADISON, N. J.—Community Building: \$400,000. R. S. Shapter, 382 Springfield Ave., Summit, archt.
MILBURN, N. J.—High School: \$150,000. E. Sibley & G. M. Cody, 1034 Edgewood Lane, Palisade, archt.
NORTH HALEDON, N. J.—Chapel: \$150,000. For Lady Mary Help of Christians of Missionary Society of Salesian Sisters of Blessed Don Bosco. J. Bellomo, Park Ave., Paterson, archt.
POMPTON LAKES, N. J.—Senior High School: \$210,000. Hacker & Hacker, 201 Main St., Fort Lee, archts.
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Mausoleum and Chapel: \$1,000,000. For American Greek Catholic Church. J. D. Lugosch, 714 Bergenline Ave., archt.

NEW YORK

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Buildings and Utilities: \$540,300. Vet. Bu., Arlington Bldg., Wash., D. C. Morley Constr. Co., 1643 Bellevue Ave., Kansas City, Mo., contr.
DANVILLE, N. Y.—U. S. Post Office: \$72,889. Rosen & Fishel, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.
ORISKANY, N. Y.—School: \$250,000. Loucks & Clark Co., Ernest St., Wallingford, Conn., contr.
PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Office, Store: \$150,000. S. Holden Realty Co., 18 Ball St., general contract.

NORTH CAROLINA

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Junior Order Orphans Home: \$118,000. J. W. Hudson, Jr., Raleigh Bank & Trust Bldg., Raleigh, contr.

ONTARIO

DUNDAS, ONT.—Congregation St. Paul's United Church: \$100,000. W. J. Walsh, 304 Terminal Bldg., Hamilton, archt.
PETERSBOROUGH, ONT.—Department Store: \$125,000. Dickie Constr. Co., 17 Yorkville Ave., Toronto, contr.

OREGON

MARSHFIELD, ORE.—U. S. Post Office: \$120,220. McCarthy Bros., 4903 Delmar St., St. Louis, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Department Store: \$150,000. L. A. Haug, 2106 Hyland Ave., contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Remodeling U. S. Post Office: \$69,250. Redlinger & Hansen Co., 827 2d Ave., S., Mpls., Minn., contr.

VERMONT

BELLOWS FALLS, VT.—Hotel: To exceed \$150,000. W. H. Trumbull, Lebanon St., Hanover, N. H., contr.

VIRGINIA

DANVILLE, VA.—U. S. Post Office: \$299,800. Penker Constr. Co., 1050 Summer St., Cincinnati, O., contr.

RADIO MAY BRING SOUNDPROOF ROOMS

Will homes and apartments of the future have a room soundproofed as a result of the almost universal use of radio apparatus? The "American Architect" seems to think so. It also believes that certain rooms will be built with a view to their acoustic properties, in order that best results may be secured from the radio. With a soundproof room one member of the household may sit up late and operate the radio as long as he desires without annoying others. The same idea, it is claimed, will have to be applied to hotel rooms, so that the occupant of one can sleep while his neighbor sits up late listening to broadcasts.

The making of friends who are real friends is the best token we have of a man's success in life.—Edward Everett Hale.

ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF SPIES

"... The spy system was a corroding thing that ate into the heart of the liberties of France. It is as obnoxious to human liberty as leprosy to the healthy flesh of man; it is as destructive of republican institutions as is perjury to the administration of justice; it is as damning a thing as has ever been fastened upon a people, free or slave.

"A secret spy system! To begin with, no honest or decent man will accept the position of a spy, with one exception, and that is a spy in time of war, when patriotism is the impelling cause, when the spy knows that if he is captured he forfeits his life. Whenever a human spy will peep through keyholes, pull aside the curtains of windows that he may spy upon his neighbor, and a thousand times worse, deliberately plan and plot to gain the confidence of a man or woman in order that he may breach that confidence to gain a little dirty money, he has become so vile a thing as to pollute the air he breathes and defile the earth on which he walks. When such men are at large, no man is safe. They will commit perjury to make a record of conviction and thus gain promotions and higher wages. Such men hesitate at no infamy, balk at no villainy, pause at no cruelty. Their presence is a public menace.

"These things do not belong in our civilization . . ."—James Reed, former U. S. Senator from Missouri.

Officers Elected by Local Unions

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local Name	Pres.	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
11 Norfolk, Va.	F. R. Schryver	H. J. Miller		
30 Dayton, Ohio	R. Beam	O. Kress	M. Enright	
39 Indianapolis, Ind.	F. R. Boyce	G. Stevenson	H. Gibbons	E. Cawther
55 Memphis, Tenn.	F. Stocklin	E. W. Brinkmeyer		
68 Denver, Colo.	A. P. Moylan	R. R. Payne	F. G. Fennell	R. R. Payne
71 Akron, Ohio	T. Romig	W. P. White	C. Perrin	B. Scarbough
76 Sharon, Ohio	G. Beatty	B. H. Goodall	B. H. Goodall	B. H. Goodall
97 Toronto, Ont.	A. G. Dearlove	Al. Dearlove	A. Hart	C. Stanley
108 Wilmington, Del.	J. C. Green	N. Breslin	N. Breslin	N. Breslin
120 Schenectady, N. Y.	A. Dinsmore	L. P. Beverly	P. Casey	
134 Jackson, Mich.	R. Bach	B. R. Warner		
246 Lowell, Mass.	A. Golden	C. L. Chase		
275 Hamilton, Ohio	F. Jacobs	S. Clear		
295 Erie, Pa.	M. C. Neilson	R. G. Daub		
309 Jamestown, N. Y.	E. Clauson	C. Ross		B. Kelley
346 Asbury Park, N. J.	G. O. Strahan	A. Webster		S. O'Hoppe
353 Santa Monica, Calif.	J. Wilson	M. E. Harding	M. E. Harding	M. E. Harding
440 Santa Ana, Calif.	G. E. Hunter	G. W. Hunter	R. L. Carson	
456 St. Petersburg, Fla.	J. O. Batton	H. L. Patterson	A. K. Patterson	H. L. Patterson

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

CONVENTION ASSESSMENT REFUNDS

In accordance with the referendum vote, results of which were published in the November, 1931, issue of The Lather, refunds of convention assessments have been made to the brothers whose names are listed on this page, through the local unions indicated.

LOCAL UNION No. 2—Additional			
J. Black, 16298.....	\$ 3.00	H. Wacho, 32276.....	1.50
F. Scheall, 13212.....	1.50		
			<hr/>

LOCAL UNION No. 29—Additional	
A. K. Ewing, 17046.....	\$ 3.00

LOCAL UNION No. 36—Additional	
J. S. Suter, 1800.....	\$ 1.50

LOCAL UNION No. 74—Additional			
E. H. Rolder, 72.....	\$ 3.00	F. A. Arquette, 35483.....	1.50
D. E. Henry, 18028.....	3.00	H. Beckman, 882.....	1.50
J. T. Moe, 31629.....	3.00	T. W. Birt, 9543.....	1.50
J. J. Stark, 28440.....	1.50	M. M. Briggs, 34831.....	1.50
Geo. Juhl, 9690.....	1.50	V. J. Byczek, 34164.....	1.50
W. W. Abel, 29174.....	1.50	R. Cochran, 13437.....	1.50
J. R. Anderson, 16081.....	1.50	B. Darmofski, 32154.....	1.50
W. Ascey, 26007.....	1.50	F. Defenbaugh, 29377.....	1.50
J. A. Arquette, 33148.....	1.50	L. Domzalski, 26133.....	1.50

J. B. Douglass, 32590.....	1.50	C. Linthcum, 29281.....	1.50
R. E. Faber, 34878.....	1.50	Aug. Martin, 4335.....	1.50
H. L. Faber, 28466.....	1.50	G. M. McFadden, 26887.....	1.50
R. Forgue, 23875.....	1.50	P. J. McPhillips, 39743.....	1.50
F. R. Gadd, 27410.....	1.50	P. J. Neal, 23822.....	1.50
C. A. Garr, 29316.....	1.50	D. Olson, 10552.....	1.50
E. Gray, 11552.....	1.50	E. O. Olson, 32721.....	1.50
C. E. Schroeder, 30490.....	1.50	A. E. Patrick, 22635.....	1.50
W. C. Theison, 28905.....	1.50	E. B. Peatross, 29300.....	1.50
R. C. Hawkins, 24991.....	1.50	L. N. Quint, 33965.....	1.50
R. H. Hill, 32048.....	1.50	F. L. Ramski, 32339.....	1.50
C. Ike, 30903.....	1.50	C. F. Rankin, 7347.....	1.50
E. Jensen, 21955.....	1.50	T. P. Richards, 32050.....	1.50
P. G. Johnson, 28246.....	1.50	E. E. Robertson, 30345.....	1.50
C. W. T. Johnson, 30345.....	1.50	C. E. Ruddick, 34108.....	1.50
W. C. Kennedy, 30948.....	1.50	S. Skowronski, 28598.....	1.50
E. F. Klammer, 8413.....	1.50	A. Violet, 28291.....	1.50
A. LeBlanc, 6606.....	1.50		
H. J. Lieser, 29990.....	1.50		\$85.50

LOCAL UNION No. 97—Additional	
A. C. Gedge, 27089.....	\$ 1.50

CONVENTION ASSESSMENT FUND—RECAPITULATION

Total receipts, July 29, 1932.....	\$26,424.53
Add Local 88, 1931 assessment.....	1.50
Total receipts, August 31, 1932.....	\$26,426.03
Deduct refunds previously published.....	\$22,939.50
Less refund of A. K. Ewing, 17046, returned by Local 66, and given through Local 29, see above.....	3.00
	\$22,936.50
Refunds in this issue.....	97.50
	23,034.00
Balance in Convention Fund.....	\$ 3,392.03

AUGUST RECEIPTS

Aug.	Local	Amount	Aug.	Local	Amount	Aug.	Local	Amount			
1	93	July report	\$ 13.50	4	308	On account	400.00	10	158	Aug. report	1.30
1	29	July report	35.20	4	5	July report (cr.) ....	.....	10	21	Aug. report	8.45
1	398	July report	15.30	5	57	Aug. report	5.95	11	67	July report	35.10
1	345	July report	14.40	5	172	July report	7.35	11	414	July report	4.50
1	401	July report	13.50	5	10	July report	22.50	11	107	Aug. report	10.80
1	116	July report	13.50	5	85	July report	27.20	11	121	Aug. report	10.20
1	155	July report	10.15	5	87	Aug. report	9.90	11	77	July-Aug. reports	10.80
1	460	July report (cr.) ....	.....	5	2	May-June reports	339.95	11	81	Aug. report (cr.) ....	.....
1	105	July report	17.45	8	115	July report	11.70	11	162	July report	39.60
1	113	July report	5.40	8	48	July report	2.25	11	53	Aug. report	124.60
1	12	July report	15.30	8	305	July-Aug. reports	16.20	11	345	July tax (add'l) ..	1.80
2	82	July report	8.10	8	84	July report	4.50	11	435	July tax (add'l) ..	1.00
2	281	Aug. report	4.50	8	413	Aug. report	9.90	11	55	Aug. report	4.50
2	434	July report	4.50	8	228	Aug. report (cr.) ....	.....	12	147	Aug. report	13.89
2	446	July report	6.30	8	374	May report	4.65	12	142	July report	18.90
2	110	July report (cr.) ....	.....	8	32	Aug. report	46.80	12	359	Supp.	1.00
2	151	June report	11.70	8	54	Aug. report	42.75	12	238	July report	5.40
2	66	July report	21.05	8	411	May-June reports	.....	12	258	Aug. report	4.50
2	286	July report	24.20		(cr.) ....	.....		12	440	July report	9.65
2	192	June-July report	13.50	8	23	Aug. report (cr.) ....	.....	12	254	Aug. report (cr.) ....	.....
3	332	July report	7.20	8	382	Aug. report	9.00	12	148	Aug. report	3.60
3	203	July report	3.60	8	140	July report	7.20	12	123	Aug. report	3.70
3	104	July report	55.20	8	379	Aug. report	10.40	12	76	Aug. report	2.70
3	33	July report	80.10	8	263	July report	22.10	15	380	Aug. report	4.50
3	9	July report	88.10	8	36	B. T. & reinst.	19.80	15	268	July report	8.10
3	111	Aug. report	11.70	9	279	Aug. report (cr.)	9.90	15	299	Aug. report	1.90
3	49	July report	5.40	9	103	Aug. report	7.21	15	99	July report	22.50
4	7	Aug. report (cr.) ....	.....	9	76	July report	7.21	15	51	Aug. report	14.65
4	464	July report	3.60	9	4	Aug. report	19.00	15	14	July report	21.60
4	40	Aug. report	3.25	10	18	Aug. report	24.30	15	23	July report	14.40
4	315	June-July reports	62.70	10	378	Aug. report	4.50	15	125	Aug. report	25.05
4	423	May-June-July reports	19.10	10	19	Aug. report	13.60	15	68	Aug. report	46.45
				10	309	Aug. report	11.15	15	250	Aug. report	22.50
4	62	Aug. report	22.60	10	482	Aug. tax; B. T.	1.80	15	139	Aug. report	5.55
4	435	July report	1.40	10	65	July report	100.50	15	340	Aug. report	3.60
4	97	July report	77.40	10	46	June-July reports	.....	15	344	Aug. report	8.10
4	38	July report	19.30		(cr.) ....	.....		15	246	Aug. report	8.35

Aug.	Local	Amount	Aug.	Local	Amount	Aug.	Local	Amount
15	460	Aug. tax (add'l)	17	109	Aug. report	24	122	Aug. report
15	213	July report	17	31	Aug. report	25	25	Aug. report (cr.)
15	455	Aug. report	18	12	Aug. report	25	108	Aug. report
15	39	B. T.	18	392	Aug. report	25	359	Aug. report
15	407	Aug. report	18	64	July report	26	243	Aug. report
15	212	Aug. report	18	53	Enroll; supp.	26	262	Aug. report (cr.)
15	474	Aug. report	19	442	July report	26	190	Aug. report
15	429	Aug. report	19	113	Aug. report	26	202	Aug. report
15	428	July-Aug. reports	19	278	Aug. report	26	336	Feb.-Mar.-Apr.
	(cr.)	.....	19	224	Aug. report		reports	.....
15	171	Aug. report	19	72	Aug. report	26	336	May-June-July-
15	232	Aug. report	19	42	Aug. report		Aug. reports..	13.50
15	79	Aug. report	22	232	Aug. report	29	74	Aug. report
15	1	Aug. report	22	75	Aug. report			763.10
15	27	Aug. report	22	252	Aug. report	29	52	Aug. report (cr.)
15	27	Aug. tax (add'l);	22	319	July report	29	401	Aug. report
	B. T.	3.60	22	207	July report	29	332	Aug. report
15	106	Aug. report	22	449	July report	29	36	Aug. report
15	39	July report	22	260	Aug. report	29	439	Aug. report (cr.)
15	234	Aug. report	22	230	Aug. report	29	203	Aug. report
16	456	Aug. report	22	134	Aug. report			3.95
16	63	July report	22	73	Aug. report	29	407	Aug. tax (add'l);
16	70	Aug. report	22	143	Aug. report		B. T.	2.70
16	34	Aug. report	22	407	Supp.	29	374	June report
16	346	July report	22	215	Aug. report	29	48	Aug. report
16	168	Aug. report	22	166	Aug. report	29	100	Aug. report
16	30	June report	22	120	Aug. report	29	224	Aug. tax (add'l)
16	47	Aug. report	22	14	B. T. & reinst.;	30	43	Aug. report
16	132	July report (cr.)		supp.	20.90	30	155	Aug. report
16	311	July report	22	308	Apr. report	30	275	Aug. report
16	176	July report	22	308	May report (cr.)	30	302	Aug. report
16	28	B. T.	23	66	Aug. report	30	29	Aug. report
16	211	July-Aug. reports	23	165	Aug. report	30	97	Aug. report
16	102	July report	23	96	Aug. report	30	299	Supp.
16	371	July tax	23	292	Aug. report	30	11	Aug. report
17	83	Aug. report	23	383	May-June-July-	31	110	Aug. report (cr.)
17	24	Aug. report		Aug. reports..	7.20	31	145	Aug. report
17	208	Aug. report	23	483	July-Aug. reports	31	33	Aug. report
17	20	July report	23	386	Aug. report	31	114	Aug. report
17	295	Aug. report	23	214	On account	31	82	Aug. report
17	144	July report	23	2	July report	31	173	July report
17	78	Aug. report	24	259	Aug. report		Advt. and sub.—The	
17	209	Aug. report	24	90	Aug. report		Lather	47.90
17	185	Aug. report	24	371	Aug. report	31	Transfer indt.	305.45
17	104	Aug. report	24	139	Aug. tax (add'l)		Total	\$6,034.89
					.90			

AUGUST DISBURSEMENTS

Aug.	Aug.
1 Union Paper & Twine Co., office supp. \$	10.29
5 American Federation of Labor, July and Aug. tax	330.00
5 Building Trades Dept., July and Aug. tax.	247.50
10 Workers' Education Bureau, 3d quarter dues	20.00
10 International Labor News Service, July service	10.00
10 Western Union Telegraph Co. July messages	7.29
10 The Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service	6.20
10 The Independent Towel Supply Co., service July 8 to Aug. 5, 1932.	2.78
19 Wm. Schwartz, 17158, refund of fine by Local Union No. 244, per decision of General President, July 1, 1932.	28.00
24 Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and long distance service	23.37
24 Riehl Printing Co., July and Aug. Journals, office supp.	1,640.25
24 National Advertising Co., mailing August Journal	86.03
31 July and August rent.	450.00
Death claims for month:	
Local 155, Elery Miller, 18272.	500.00
Local 73, Wm. B. Rowbottom, 1958.	300.00
Local 155, Henry V. Lantz, 30787.	200.00
Local 1, Jos. Linscott, 19670.	300.00
Local 230, Chas. A. Worrill, 327.	215.00
Local 75, Wm. E. Pennington, 1927.	144.70
Local 379, Robt. E. Thatcher, 8516.	200.00
31 Wm. J. McSorley, General President.	1,200.00
31 Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer.	625.00
31 Wm. J. Murphy, organizer.	175.73
31 Office salaries	840.00
31 Postage	2.75
31 Miscellaneous	2.50
31 Federal tax on checks issued in July.	1.08
TOTAL.	\$7,568.47

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, July 29, 1932	\$71,800.94
August receipts	6,034.89
	<u>\$77,835.83</u>
August disbursements	7,568.47
Cash on hand, August 31, 1932.	<u>\$70,267.36</u>

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

53	Timothy Joseph McSorley 36176	9	Raymond Matthew Gleason (July) 36177	5	Martin Valgoi 36175
				120	John Lewis Quante 36178

REINSTATEMENTS

93	J. O. Houghton (July) 26925	36	J. S. Suter 1800	14	R. R. Wright 30154
66	H. P. MacDonough (July) 28713	42	C. E. Beltz 30912	14	W. M. Acker 29663
263	R. A. Parker (July) 29101	234	W. M. Davis 26539	139	G. M. Thomas 32027
		14	E. E. Perkins 31155	97	A. C. Gedge 27989

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

116	J. A. McHenry 33822	2	H. D. Tiemann (April) 16324	224	Chas. Scoregga 28570
155	T. Jones (July) 4281	2	B. Valentine (April) 22035	224	J. B. Cope 30580
332	John Robilliard (June) 33910	2	E. Vopalecky (April) 15719	224	R. S. Senecal 31901
423	J. H. Derham (May) 34368	2	C. Wagner (April) 35535	4	H. Hanna 22323
93	B. F. DeLura (July) 33474	2	L. M. Walker (April) 18002	143	A. Coocher 17017
2	H. J. Albers (April) 21914	2	E. C. Webster (April) 19169	143	B. Edsall 10675
2	W. H. Albers (April) 34999	2	H. White (April) 86	73	E. E. Barksdale (July) 4820
2	R. Apichelly (April) 20435	2	C. J. White (April) 30102	73	J. Ernest (July) 4925
2	H. Belcher (April) 24801	2	G. R. White (April) 33147	73	C. Feverston (July) 24172
2	J. C. Belcher (April) 24069	2	H. C. White Jr. (April) 34603	73	A. C. Hepburn (July) 16984
2	L. B. Bell (April) 24499	2	C. B. Williams (April) 24396	73	F. W. Klier (July) 33114
2	J. J. Bernard (April) 35572	2	J. J. Wright (April) 35526	33	J. E. Winters (June) 5595
2	J. E. Blandon (April) 29235	309	L. A. Johnson (June) 33581	73	C. A. Miller (July) 24386
2	Jos. Bolser (April) 32269	432	R. E. Cooper 26752	73	R. C. Reid (July) 20110
33	L. G. Tomer (June) 377	77	G. C. Garrison 15154	73	E. Reiss (July) 23777
2	F. L. Bowles (April) 21054	67	H. E. Degges (July) 32825	308	J. Armento 33762
2	H. E. Bowles (April) 30695	162	E. J. Schvesinger 22427	308	J. Battiato 28482
2	J. C. Boyd (April) 34529	162	E. Vencere 29908	308	M. Bracciaventi 25630
2	L. Carlino (April) 8299	162	H. F. Werneking Jr. 23571	308	S. J. Brogden 29358
2	A. H. Cox (April) 9857	162	F. Switz 13053	308	F. Clemens 35663
2	J. Cerrito (April) 29863	162	D. Pinto 30605	308	J. Cotroneo 35354
2	W. E. Ebel (April) 27355	162	M. O'Leary 1636	308	V. D. D'Antonio 31068
2	A. Edwards (April) 31478	162	E. Lynch 25303	308	E. J. Donovan 25840
2	D. A. Elliott (April) 22034	162	W. Kurtz 11013	308	F. Gebbia 23945
2	E. C. Fox (April) 19868	162	A. Hofstra 8408	308	J. A. Lomonte 32179
2	Chas. Galetti (April) 24940	162	F. L. Heubach 19401	308	B. Liggio 24777
2	Nick Galipo (April) 22531	162	H. Heinecke 33384	308	R. J. Streng 29218
2	Jos. Gambino (April) 23807	53	Elmer Nagel (July) 23800	308	F. Tumminia 34956
2	J. F. Gambitta (April) 25131	345	H. L. Good (July) 25431	122	R. P. Dunn (June) 7943
2	A. S. Gambitto (April) 31195	345	H. Lewis (July) 28711	122	C. R. French (June) 14285
2	G. F. Hartman (April) 18316	345	C. H. Lennon (July) 26020	122	C. L. Emery (June) 21996
32	F. Palmer (July) 20708	345	C. F. Mohrbacher (July) 25430	122	J. R. Carroll (June) 23699
2	W. L. Kunkle (April) 30401	238	C. O. Stein (July) 23106	122	A. K. Anderson (June) 24930
2	W. Landrum (April) 27594	238	Wm. Thiehoff (July) 27972	122	L. J. Serven (June) 27386
2	J. C. Martin (April) 4334	238	J. D. Thiehoff (July) 35635	122	M. B. Emery (June) 30106
2	A. G. Moore (April) 3346	238	R. C. Lawrence (July) 35996	122	J. W. Emery (June) 30510
2	S. Moore (April) 20545	39	B. R. Glouer 33048	122	R. French (June) 31399
2	F. Novak (April) 5216	39	M. Perry 20539	122	K. W. Emery (June) 31746
2	J. Orlando (April) 20107	39	J. A. Shelton 22846	122	W. F. Scroggin (June) 36123
2	W. E. Reinoehl (April) 23718	311	J. B. DeWald 28628	259	L. Jones 19977
2	J. C. Roundtree (April) 24500	78	B. J. Boudreau (July) 302	29	Paul Hinkle 29527
2	A. Sanders (April) 35521	78	Wm. Burns (July) 1077	173	J. M. Pasterick (June) 15654
2	Jos. Siffling (April) 16486	78	E. F. Hassett (July) 33250	173	J. Merendino (June) 29213
2	H. A. Snyder (April) 35468	78	J. J. Hassett (July) 24220	173	J. Lavodina (June) 21864
2	J. F. Stewart (April) 24502	78	M. E. Hassett (July) 34083	173	J. Kniubas (June) 23192
2	F. Stuchell (April) 13561	78	G. A. Rose (July) 7933	173	W. L. Jacobsen (June) 34472
2	F. C. Tesmar (April) 27354	346	W. A. Allgor (June) 16520	173	P. Hudanick (June) 25420
2	J. Tesmar (April) 24065	144	W. L. Krueger 31842	173	W. F. Douglas (June) 30723
		144	G. M. Arrighi 31321	173	J. M. Devoe (June) 31151

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

46	E. Howe (April-Ren.) 35685	308	F. Tantillo (May) 32969	244	M. Spiegel (June) 26648
46	W. P. Goering (June-Ren.) 24326	308	J. A. Capucci (May) 31280	244	H. Fishbein (May) 19541
379	H. E. Reyburn (July-Ren.) 6942	308	Chas. Rizzo (May) 27794	244	S. Stefan (May) 24984
102	J. J. Rhodes (May-Ren.) 25399	308	F. Langialosi (May) 32368	244	L. Steinman (May) 32841
78	Victor Nelson (July) 25338	308	E. P. Aldrich (July '31 and July '32-Ren.) 29467	74	R. E. Lindgren (Ren.) 29774
78	G. J. Boudreau (July) 24803	308	P. Ferrara 34249	74	F. P. Wehling (July-Ren.) 7433
42	W. A. Chisholm (July) 10541	244	A. Zager (July) 12488	74	B. R. Flynn (July) 29295
72	T. J. Murphy (July-Ren.) 21137	244	Peter Cohen (May) 29856	74	G. A. Schulz (July) 31467
260	J. D. Hume (July) 10308	244	P. Geller (June) 27233	36	D. A. Filkins 30388
		244	G. Ingressia (June) 25671	100	Ed. Baker (July-Ren.) 6420
		244	W. Lipkin (June) 27691	173	F. C. Jensen (June) 8581
		244	J. Pickover (June) 33564	27	R. A. Dougherty (Ren.) 29766

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

2 T. J. Travaglia (April) 21298

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

64 F. D. Stone (April) 26165

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

46 A. P. Troy (July) 18428

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES REVOKED

2 C. Geddis (Feb.) 11333

APPRENTICES

Local	Age	Local	Age	Local	Age
82 P. G. Heltzel (July).....	18	82 Joseph Francis Rogers (July)	16	2 Geo. Bernard Jr. (June 1930)	17

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

31 F. M. Olsted Jr. 28666, \$5.00	97 H. J. Sheridan 17708, \$100.00	74 Fred Harvey 29045 \$100.00
31 F. M. Olsted Jr. 28666, \$95.00	97 E. W. Crossley 26337, \$100.00	53 Milton Thomas 11898, \$100.00
31 F. M. Olsted Sr. 5458, \$100.00	97 J. R. Treanman 24289, \$100.00	140 C. S. Jordan 24026, \$100.00
31 Jas. Casino 28884, \$100	74 E. E. Lucas 13464, \$100.00	140 F. C. Bray 11000, \$100.00
407 Wm. D. Hall 12611 \$100.00 (add'l.)	74 S. W. Penski 29317, \$100.00	33 R. W. Cunningham 29011, \$100.00
407 W. M. Hale 34655, \$100.00 (add'l.)	74 R. Mosgrove 9759, \$100.00	33 H. W. Cunningham 28933, \$100.00
407 R. B. Fleming 16208, \$100.00 (add'l.)	74 R. Peatross 29390, \$100.00	33 C. C. Warner 28240, \$100.00
407 W. H. Cherico 12115, \$100.00 (add'l.)	250 Arthur Mathews 26036, \$65.00	14 F. W. Palmer 20708, \$100.00
407 Thos. Tope 21101, \$100.00 (add'l.)	250 J. F. Schick 17381, \$50.00	42 I. L. Buck 30419, \$50.00
407 Sam H. Power 34414, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407 R. H. Jones 33280, \$95.00	42 I. L. Buck 30419, \$50.00
407 G. C. Rabb 34115, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407 R. H. Jones 33230, \$50.00	10 H. W. Gerke 16863, \$100.00
	74 Albert Taylor 21131, \$100.00	10 H. G. Damon 25517, \$100.00
	411 A. J. Kelley 33571, \$10.00	10 R. W. Kaniess 5134, \$100.00 (add'l.)
	66 W. D. Gervis 23818, \$100.00	10 W. W. Gerke 16790, \$100.00 (add'l.)
	66 Elwood Lawrence 1489, \$100.00	
	66 R. H. Maloney 18211, \$100.00	

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

5 C. L. Newman 16338	140 C. S. Jordan 24026	308 Steve Adonetto 27009
5 O. Hosking 33143	140 F. C. Bray 11000	308 Fillippo Ananio 27776
5 R. Clare 27188	308 G. Mastroianni 34252	308 F. Arena 8190
5 R. J. Wickham 16510	308 M. Savia 27642	308 F. Caldaroni 32003
38 S. D. Muddiman 22694	308 C. Leone 20872	308 Chas. Calderone 28487
81 W. F. Ferree (Feb.) 24642	308 B. Araso 21560	308 Santa Cucinotta 35664
81 J. J. Beard (Feb.) 25417	308 V. Liveli 27007	308 S. Orifici 24431
53 Milton Thomas (June) 11898	308 G. Lambert 31281	308 Jos. Orifici 27791
42 I. L. Buck (June) 30419	308 S. Monatt 28643	308 G. Tropani 27247
42 Frank Quirk (June) 26317	308 Sam Mirabella 23594	

REINSTATED LOCAL

428 Ponca City, Oklahoma

SUSPENDED LOCALS

298 Uniontown, Pa.

176 Pittsfield, Mass.

DISBANDED LOCALS

460 Ventura, Calif.

326 Little Rock, Ark.

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
1 W. G. Davis 33786.....	34	15 C. H. Berry 1555.....	76	31 John McInnis 31315.....	79
1 Carl T. Eury 31454.....	34	15 P. E. Berry 21475.....	76	31 H. D. Ruel 33258.....	25
1 Ernest Huehn 23761.....	275	18 R. Stuchell 15671.....	5	32 Geo. Alder 4209.....	386
1 G. A. Johnston 14701.....	34	21 W. E. Conniff 14492.....	203	32 Anthony Graber 31242.....	392
1 W. S. Limes 5423.....	171	27 W. E. Conniff 14492.....	21	34 Carl Eury 31454.....	1
2 Fred Bernard 24800.....	386	27 W. Cusey 19520.....	203	36 E. L. Bourassa 25007.....	482
4 H. J. Karius 24814.....	392	27 W. K. Duncan 34481.....	203	42 W. L. Blaney 32572.....	90
5 Ben Barnhart 3393.....	82	27 A. D. Hill 28449.....	203	42 H. J. Desrosier 29558.....	42
5 C. M. Batts 3691.....	82	27 John Ritter 16241.....	203	42 A. Flanders 23489.....	379
5 Jos. Coffield 3612.....	82	27 H. V. Sheldon 11380.....	203	42 C. Henderson 12795.....	407
5 Alex Quintal 22802.....	423	27 J. Smith 19015.....	21	42 W. Laurensen 6763.....	104
9 Fred Johnston 9252.....	5	27 C. Van Vliet 11146.....	203	42 V. Service 33019.....	65
9 C. E. King 36172.....	75	28 Elmer Johnson 17740.....	171	42 R. M. Smart 21465.....	81
10 M. Mayerhoffer 32146.....	74	31 R. Beaudry 16718.....	25	42 W. Young 4145.....	65
15 C. A. Berry 27027.....	76	31 Jos. Felton 29215.....	79	43 R. D. Thornton 7281.....	155

From	To	From	To	From	To
46 L. F. Callahan 27200....	386	125 Chas. Hammond 16460....	79	301 S. W. Chichester 31943...	455
46 D. J. Cummings 34273....	386	125 Thomas Nolan 23140....	46	309 John Sanders 29656....	392
46 W. G. Karl 26600....	386	125 Chas. Van Ness 23163....	23	309 K. Sanders 34479....	392
46 W. J. Kealey 1295....	99	125 John W. Ulteht 16415....	72	315 Ben Underwood 25374....	423
46 A. A. LaFleur 24332....	139	134 Ralph L. Abernathy 20236....	105	319 R. Taylor 20177....	435
46 A. R. Linder 35129....	386	136 H. Snyder 17814....	113	326 E. W. Bryden 31735....	55
46 R. E. McCartney 6043....	386	136 Bruce Sprecker 20569....	4.113	326 B. M. Coulter 17213....	55
46 R. S. Parker 26977....	234	140 W. P. Henderson 16009....	185	326 A. E. Crosby 30603....	55
46 S. V. Perrine 23724....	234	140 G. E. Moore 3400....	326	326 Chas. Dean 28906....	55
52 E. H. Farmer 25437....	151	140 H. D. Parker 12337....	140	326 W. L. Hatfield 29697....	55
52 C. O. Smith 25127....	120	140 H. D. Parker 12337....	407	326 J. E. Hostler 30663....	140
53 John Bogan 6302....	66	140 E. Prove 33847....	224	326 C. W. Johnston 33789....	55
53 Chas. Connor 19113....	66	143 John Brady 16615....	46	326 F. H. Laster 15305....	55
53 Harry Connor 20466....	66	143 C. G. Underwood 33242....	46	326 W. W. Laster 15307....	55
53 E. R. Kennard 19699....	1	143 Geo. Underwood 20749....	46	326 G. E. Moore 3400....	55
53 John Magurie 30754....	66	151 E. H. Farmer 25437....	14	326 W. E. Summers 30541....	55
53 John McSorley 3618....	66	155 L. P. Randall 23251....	155	326 W. H. Summers 32438....	55
53 Wm. J. McSorley 34893....	66	162 Ben Callins 26163....	234	326 B. Van Voast 14345....	140
62 A. G. Stoner 6815....	407	166 William Roth 7398....	386	326 Ira Wright 18631....	55
71 John Sanders 80....	2	171 Buster Damron 30006....	120	357 Wm. R. Boyd 31198....	428
72 Chas. F. Forsythe 8791....	359	171 Howard Durrell 17620....	120	357 O. L. Connors 5329....	428
72 T. S. Schultz 5617....	139	171 Elmer Johnson 17740....	120	357 J. L. Hayes 25366....	428
72 R. Sweeney 20450....	359	171 Wilbur Jones 35127....	120	357 J. S. Jones 22673....	428
72 W. R. Sweeney 22330....	359	190 E. Boyle 21938....	483	357 John Landerbach 34122....	428
73 Paul Farmer 19614....	27	190 E. Glynn 29481....	483	357 J. L. Lockhart 23772....	428
73 R. G. McDonald 28507....	203	190 J. J. Gutzeit 31100....	483	357 Lee A. Welch 17512....	428
73 C. C. Seats 23228....	203	190 H. Johnston 18842....	483	357 A. F. Whistler 32066....	428
73 J. R. Shearon 18796....	336	190 Guy Wilke 30583....	483	359 H. L. Barber, Sr. 2954....	139
73 F. Shoptaugh 19715....	336	190 John Wilke 29605....	483	359 Royal E. Barber 12035....	139
74 L. R. Gander 19126....	14	192 C. Hickey 33734....	114	359 Geo. F. Crafley 31507....	72
74 D. E. Henry 18028....	14	209 Geo. Hughes 24030....	74	359 L. Crepeau 29521....	139
74 A. Shearer 15831....	9	212 D. C. Kerr 32060....	258	359 Henry Marcoux 19100....	139
79 E. P. Bisailon 10580....	139	212 L. A. Reed 11726....	258	386 C. E. Geiger 32322....	143
87 R. Shepler 31959....	429	215 A. Alogna 21898....	386	386 W. G. Karl 26600....	46
87 H. Wimbrough 28055....	53	215 Walter Harper 8647....	386	386 John Martin 33969....	102
87 J. Wimbrough 17424....	53	215 J. J. Kenney 24639....	78	386 F. Snowden 29098....	102
88 H. Schumacher 1881....	65	215 Jos. O'Dreze 22098....	386	392 Geo. Alder 4209....	32
88 W. Turney 10289....	65	215 Harold Ramsey 32816....	78	392 Richard Duggan 33807....	401
97 A. Jacobs 35694....	423	215 J. E. Riney 22520....	79	392 A. W. Fischel 3021....	57
100 O. Dusault 12084....	100	224 Ira F. Chapin 7167....	140	392 Harry Griffin 31695....	57
102 John Albanese 24229....	386	224 R. O. Schonenwetter 35376....	21	392 Harry J. Karius 24814....	386
102 Thomas Hayes 10059....	286	225 M. C. Lentz 9871....	232	392 Geo. Larson 28839....	14
102 Sal Maso 33160....	236	230 Donald Clark 34257....	203	407 J. F. Johnson 21435....	224
102 W. Scarfield 10868....	46	230 B. B. Lindsay 9224....	435	411 D. L. Dymond 35960....	144
102 E. L. Sorrice 30293....	386	234 J. V. Henry 22891....	7	414 Roy De Leon 30581....	224
111 O. Knee 27121....	115	234 Hy Hoffer 13322....	7	423 W. Gillespie 4693....	97
113 Frank Van Ripper 24907....	132	244 Hyman Levine 19134....	116	423 J. A. Jacobs 35694....	97
114 C. Hickey 33734....	192	250 H. M. Bowen 31293....	234	434 W. S. Gridley 10978....	42
120 W. R. Booker 24564....	32	275 Frank Jacobs 3529....	1	435 P. E. Simmons 35078....	120
120 O. D. Goodall 32044....	76	295 Buster M. Damron 30006....	171	455 C. R. Nicholas 4985....	456
125 Harold Brown 13792....	72	295 Howard Durrell 17620....	171	482 Earl Bourassa 25007....	407
125 Ross E. Dodson 19493....	386	295 Wilbur Jones 35127....	171		

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account	Local	Sent	Local	Account
401	\$ 3.00	4	H. W. Shankweiler 20300	113	1.50	136	B. Sprecher 20569
151	8.00	2	G. E. Yabraus 28694	72	2.00	359	G. F. Crafley 31507
435	3.00	26	W. S. Chickentanz 5002	143	6.00	386	C. E. Geiger 32322
326	14.00	140	C. W. Lyday 33876	120	8.00	42	P. E. Simmons 35078
32	6.00	120	W. R. Booker 24564	14	3.00	151	E. H. Farmer 25437
54	9.00	305	M. T. Reeves 23871	483	10.00	190	H. H. Johnston 18842
54	2.75	380	L. G. Arnold 22810	386	2.00	125	H. Jeffries 9711
36	7.00	110	John Suter 1800	386	28.00	479	M. V. Wagenhoffer 30245
21	4.50	224	R. O. Schonenwetter 35376	386	3.00	143	J. F. Riley 14320
76	1.80	15	P. E. Berry 21475	386	5.00	479	H. Conklin 26517
76	1.80	15	Chas. Berry 1555	386	8.00	2	F. Bernard 24800
76	1.80	15	C. A. Berry 27027	386	4.00	125	R. E. Dobson 19493
139	30.00	359	G. M. Thomas 32027	386	45.00	102	Geo. Hughes 28074
455	3.00	301	S. W. Chichester 31943	455	3.00	7	L. K. Mallow 30169
212	2.50	88	C. H. Cook 8545	60	4.50	42	W. L. Blamy 32572
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	234	10.50	162	B. Callins 26163
144	10.00	278	D. L. Dymond 35960	74	10.00	10	J. Meyerhoffer 32146
144	4.00	411	D. L. Dymond 35960	11	8.00	39	A. R. Schryver 23072
109	7.00	42	Ed. Smith 1798	151	6.00	2	G. W. Yabraus 28694
392	3.00	151	A. W. Fischel 3021	5	1.50	18	R. H. Stuchell 15671
392	8.50	52	D. Marx 36148	225	1.10	10	M. Lentz 9871
7	4.20	62	I. F. Hoffer 13322	25	4.00	31	S. Dubuc 13178
7	1.60	234	I. F. Hoffer 13322	25	8.00	31	R. J. Smart 34238
113	5.50	74	J. Dale 15999				

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213, 275, 350, 395 and 443. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 252, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151, 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345, 406 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of each month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 135, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224, 230, 364 and 424. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 90, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 2108 Yale Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250, 346 and 382. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 252, 260, 353, 398, 440, 442 and 460. Meets 1st Saturday of each month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104, 138, 155, and 282. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y., L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual50
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 10015
Labels, per 5035	Rolled Gold Lapel Button50
Official Letter Heads, per pad70	Adjustable Dating Stamp50
Official Envelopes, per 100	1.00	Ink Pad25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.25	Transfers, per pad50
Membership Book, Small	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad35
Membership Book, Clasp	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad50
Long Form Reports, per doz.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
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Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LAST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Kenmore 0522-R.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Fri., 7:30 p. m. Tel. PPros. 0508. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 1351 Tiffin St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Thurs., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, 314 Duncan Ave.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets Mon., 42 Exchange St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 5th and Edmond St. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 140 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 47 Mason St. Phone, 3-2898.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. Jones, 2208 N. Lottie.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles' Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Chas. Wyre, 916 Starr St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. Emil P. Luc, 15 Amherst St., Williston Park, L. I., N. Y. Phone, Garden City 9735.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Haggerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 8th and Main Sts. Joseph Kercher, Wimbeg Ave., R. R. 8.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Bohemian Natl. Hall, 321 E. 73d St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 321 E. 73d St. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 1228 Walnut St. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6. Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciant, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. H. E. Rose, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159, J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 234 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Walter L. Fox, Sec., 2347 20th Ave. E. K. Rhodes, B. A., 49 Julian Ave. Phone, Underhill 9189.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 533 Summit St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkison Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Ex. Board 1st and 3d Wed. M. John English, Sec., 16 Glenside Ave. Jamaica Plain, Mass. Tel. Endicott 6343. John P. Cook, B. A., 136 Robbins Road, Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel. Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 3700 Easton Ave., Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. Chas. T. Webster, Sec., 2108 Yale Ave. H. J. Hagen, 4005 Lexington Ave. Colfax 5377.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel. West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel. Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2014 McEliderry St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 97 Park St. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 62 Madison St., Hall No. 5. W. J. Gagner, 18 Nathaniel St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 753 Ogden St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. Al Watson, 746 Rand Ave., Oakland, Calif.
- 90 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Concord St. Alexander Adams, 21 Kirk St., Methuen, Mass.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bld., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. F. W. Richardson, care of Lynn Bldg. Trades Council, Labor Temple, 520 Washington St.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 2538-J1 2.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St. S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. V. A. Winkley, 6403 Jefferson Ave. Hammond 5926-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Columbus Hall, 3d and Walnut Sts. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 5. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Labor Temple, cor. Clinton and Liberty Sts. Louis Beverly, 17 Marshall Ave. Phone 2-1045.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246 ½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 137 Winthrop St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets Mon., 117 McCurdy Bldg. Howard W. Little, Schneider Rd., No. Canton.
- 131 Saginaw, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bricklayers' Hall, 3d floor, cor. Genesee and Park Ave. A. A. Baumler, 250 Hermansan St. Phone 23885.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 135 Harrisburg, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Midcalf Bldg. Paul Parke, 628 W. Church St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Musicians' Hall, bet. 15th and 16th Sts. on Capitol Ave. M. H. Plotts, 2706 Fowler Ave.
- 138 Olympia, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. E. L. Smith, 1104 Jefferson St. Phone, 1558-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 220 Welcome St.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 801 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hi-bernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Jacob Klepper, 12 Trenton Ave.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 148 Shamokin, Pa.—Meets last Thurs. of mo., 19 No. 6th St. G. E. Shoop, 19 N. 6th St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012 ½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. C. H. Judah, 5166 Starr St. Tel., M 1606.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, Sec., 471 Central Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1323 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Blitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Oscar Tuff, 3308 30th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 810 3d Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315 ½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 205 Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Harry Langner, 8534 88th St., South Edmonton.
- 207 Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Holden Bldg., Room 209. Ex. Bd. Sat., 3 p. m. F. C. Macey, 2456 W. 7th Ave.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Llesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 211 Springfield, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 138 W. High St. Thos. L. Russell, 421 W. Pleasant St.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Goldner, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.

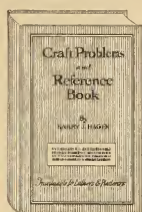
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 5th Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Tel., Beacon 30707. Chas. E. Morgan, 4420 Edsee St.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Danla Hall, 1310 63d St. Lester E. Thompson, 1507 78th St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 2d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Thurs., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Sidney Byrd, 38 S. E. Young St.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, 417½ S. High St.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Aves. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 764 Gorham St. Phone, 1674-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd., 12:30 p. m., Sat., Lab. Tem. Ben Cottell, Sec. pro tem, 265 Case St.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Walters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Bradfordwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, 5403 Pennsylvania Ave.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 8. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. H. S. Grettton, 321 Grand Blvd. Phone 6903.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 115 E. "A" St., Room 6. Phone, 3825. F. W. Sherbondy, R. F. D. 4. Res., 1401 Queene Ave. Tel., 6286.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 1701 State St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. J. W. Powers, 930 Nolan St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J. Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Central Lab. Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. J. D. Sims, Lab. Tem., No. 8th St. and Broadway.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.

- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 357 Bartlesville, Okla.—Meets 1st Mon., Painters' Hall. Wm. R. Boyd, 1600 Oak St., R. F. D. 4, Box 12A.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Room 5, Ruth Bldg., Clinton St. Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 355. Phone, 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Edmund C. Kagan, 34 Webb St., Pawtucket, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont., Canada.—Meets 4th Thurs., Trades & Labor Hall, cor. Dundas and Richmond. Sam Miller, 863 Adelaide St., Sub. P. O. No. 11.
- 364 Waco, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Lab. Hall, 5th and Columbus Ave. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 30 North 3d Ave. R. W. Routt, Rt. 1, Box 264.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 382 Camden, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 608 Vine St. A. J. Campbell, 608 Vine St.
- 383 Flint, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Alvord Bldg., Court and Saginaw St. A. G. Bigelow, Box 60, Grand Blanc, Mich.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 331-W.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1017 No. Webster Ave.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone 764-R.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., 38 W. Congress St. C. L. Williams, R. F. D. 1, Box 210F. Phone 027R5.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 31½ N. Park Ave. J. A. Miller, 444 First St. Phone, 1855-W.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets every Sat., 517 S. E. 8th St. H. E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Clyde Smith, 2210 Leona St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 423 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st Wed., Carpenters Hall, 223 Gloucester St. E. W. Desjardins, 103 Nicholas St.
- 424 Abilene, Texas.—Meets 1st Sun., Lab. Tem., 280 Pine St. E. A. Tyler, Act. Sec., P. O. Box 1066.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211 So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. W. T. Troegel, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 415½ West 4th St. G. W. Hunter, 537 Chestnut St., Anaheim, Calif.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 452 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, Box 6770, R. R. 1.
- 443 Steubenville, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall, N. 4th St. C. O. Howard, Dresden Ave., Lincoln Heights.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Union Natl. Bank Bldg., 3d floor. E. Sederstram, 325 Raymond St.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., S.
- 464 Harlingen, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., A. T. Salisbury office, W. Harrison Blvd. Lloyd McNeil, R. No. 1, 1222 W. Harrison Blvd.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon. at Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, Res., 201 10th St., S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn.
- 482 Monroe, La.—Meets Sun., 9 a. m., Carpenters' Hall, 107 So. Grand St. Geo. W. Forkey, 524 So. Grand St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

OCTOBER, 1932

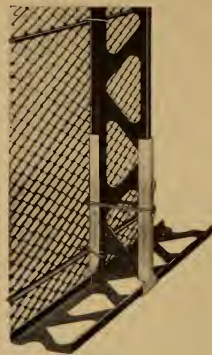
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234 Atlanta, Ga.
238 Albuquerque, N. M.
311 Amarillo, Texas.
346 Asbury Park, N. J.
401 Allentown, Pa.
407 Austin, Texas.
424 Abilene, Texas.</p> <p>B</p> <p>7 Birmingham, Ala.
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72 Boston, Mass.
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300 Bakersfield, Calif.
357 Bartlesville, Okla.</p> <p>C</p> <p>1 Columbus, Ohio.
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126 Canton, Ohio.
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406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.</p> | <p>G</p> <p>105 Grand Rapids, Mich.
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358 Johnstown, Pa.</p> <p>K</p> <p>27 Kansas City, Mo.
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174 New Kensington, Pa.
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254 New Bedford, Mass.
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386 Newburgh, N. Y.
413 Norwalk, Conn.</p> <p>O</p> <p>26 Oklahoma City, Okla.
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136 Omaha, Nebr.
138 Olympia, Wash.
423 Ottawa, Ont.</p> <p>P</p> <p>33 Pittsburgh, Pa.
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116 Passaic, N. J.
143 Paterson, N. J.
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359 Providence, R. I.
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428 Ponca City, Okla.</p> <p>Q</p> <p>96 Quincy, Mass.
336 Quincy, Ill.</p> <p>R</p> <p>14 Rochester, N. Y.
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232 Racine, Wis.
442 Redondo Beach, Calif.</p> <p>S</p> <p>4 Scranton, Pa.
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148 Shamokin, Pa.
151 Syracuse, N. Y.
203 Springfield, Mo.
211 Springfield, Ohio.
243 Santa Rosa, Calif.
252 San Bernardino, Calif.
260 San Diego, Calif.
268 San Rafael, Calif.
278 San Mateo, Calif.
285 Stamford, Conn.
299 Sheboygan, Wis.
301 San Antonio, Texas.
353 Santa Monica, Calif.
379 Santa Barbara, Calif.
380 Salem, Ore.
435 Shreveport, La.
440 Santa Ana, Calif.
443 Steubenville, Ohio.
456 St. Petersburg, Fla.
474 Santa Maria, Calif.
483 St. Paul, Minn.</p> <p>T</p> <p>24 Toledo, Ohio.
66 Trenton, N. J.
70 Terre Haute, Ind.
97 Toronto, Ont.
132 Topeka, Kan.
155 Tacoma, Wash.
228 Tulsa, Okla.
394 Tucson, Ariz.</p> <p>U</p> <p>52 Utica, N. Y.</p> <p>V</p> <p>207 Vancouver, B. C.
302 Vallejo, Calif.
332 Victoria, B. C.
449 Visalia, Calif.</p> <p>W</p> <p>9 Washington, D. C.
79 Worcester, Mass.
100 Westchester County, N. Y.
108 Wilmington, Del.
125 Waterbury, Conn.
142 Waltham, Mass.
147 Winnipeg, Man.
168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.
185 Wichita, Kan.
217 Williamsport, Pa.
276 Waterloo, Iowa.
364 Waco, Texas.
395 Warren, Ohio.
439 Windsor, Ont.
455 West Palm Beach, Fla.
478 Wenatchee, Wash.
481 Winona, Minn.</p> <p>Y</p> <p>28 Youngstown, Ohio.
282 Yakima, Wash.</p> |
|--|---|---|--|

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Lather, published monthly at Cleveland, Ohio, for October 1, 1932.

State of Ohio,

County of Cuyahoga, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Terry Ford, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of The Lather, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Editor, Terry Ford, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, O.

Managing Editor, None.

Business Managers, None.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.)

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers' International Union, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Wm. J. McSorley, General President, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Geo. T. Moore, First Vice President, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Wm. J. Murphy, Second Vice President, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

C. J. Haggerty, Third Vice President, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Jos. H. Duty, Fourth Vice President, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Edw. F. McKnight, Fifth Vice President, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn

M. F. Nealon, Sixth Vice President, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.

Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer, 2605 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

Signed TERRY FORD
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1932.

(Seal)

Signed LOUIS A. LITZLER,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires November 21, 1932.)

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

Lathers' Building, Detroit Avenue at West 26th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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VOL. XXXIII. No. 2

OCTOBER, 1932

Subscription Price \$1.20 a Year

Report of the General Secretary-Treasurer for the Fiscal Year Ending August 31, 1932

The following list comprises the reports of our Local Unions on their Initiation Fee, Dues, Wage Scales, Hours Worked and Benefits Paid:

Local	City	Init. Fee	Monthly Dues	Wage Scale Per Hr.	Wage Scale Per M.	No. Hours Worked Sat.	Amt. Sick Benefit Paid Per Wk.	Amt. of Death Benefit
1	Columbus, Ohio.....	\$ 50.00	\$2.00	\$1.121½	\$ 6.00	..	..	..
2	Cleveland, Ohio.....	100.00	4.00	1.37½	..	..	..	\$ 150.00
4	Scranton, Pa.	50.00	1.50	1.37½	..	..	..	..
5	Detroit, Mich.	100.00	2.00	1.25	..	4	..	..
7	Birmingham, Ala.	25.00	1.60	.75	3.00	4	..	..
8	Des Moines, Iowa.	50.00	4.00	1.25	..	..	..	..
9	Washington, D. C.	100.00	4.00	1.62½	7.00	..	\$10.00	\$ 100.00
10	Milwaukee, Wis.	100.00	5.00	1.00	..	4	..	..
11	Norfolk, Va.	25.00	2.00	1.37½	4.50	4	..	..
12	Duluth, Minn.	15.00	2.50	1.12½	..	..	..	..
14	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00	1.50	1.00	7.00	..	..	..
18	Louisville, Ky.	75.00	1.50	1.37½	7.50	..	..	..
19	Joliet, Ill.	100.00	5.00	1.25	..	..	..	..
21	St. Joseph, Mo.	25.00	3.00	1.25	5.00	..	..	..
23	Bridgeport, Conn.	75.00	2.00	1.37½	9.00	..	..	..
24	Toledo, Ohio	50.00	3.00	1.25	..	..	..	..
25	Springfield, Mass.	50.00	2.00	1.25	6.50	..	..	..
26	Oklahoma City, Okla.	100.00	3.00	1.25	..	4	..	..
27	Kansas City, Mo.	50.00	3.50	1.25	..	..	..	..
28	Youngstown, Ohio	75.00	1.50	1.25	..	..	..	..
29	Atlantic City, N. J.	100.00	2.00	1.62½	..	..	..	..
30	Dayton, Ohio	75.00	2.00	1.10	6.20	..	..	..
31	Holyoke, Mass.	100.00	2.25	1.25	7.00	..	..	..
32	Buffalo, N. Y.	25.00	1.25	1.50	..	..	..	..
33	Pittsburgh, Pa.	100.00	5.00	1.56¼	10.00	..	15.00	..
34	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	50.00	1.50	1.00	5.00	4	..	..
36	Peoria, Ill.	50.00	2.50	1.00	..	4	..	..
38	Nassau & Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.	100.00	5.00	1.50	8.50	..	..	..
39	Indianapolis, Ind.	75.00	2.00	1.05	..	..	..	..
40	Anderson, Ind.	50.00	2.00	1.00	6.50	4	..	..
42	Los Angeles, Calif.	25.00	1.00	1.25	5.00	..	..	..
43	Salt Lake City, Utah.	50.00	3.00	1.00	..	4	5.00	..
46	New York, N. Y.	100.00	4.00	1.40	..	..	20.00	1,500.00
47	Cincinnati, Ohio	65.00	2.25	1.31¼	..	..	5.00	..
48	Colorado Springs, Colo.	25.00	2.00	1.25	..	4	..	..

Local	City	Init. Fee	Monthly Dues	Wage Scale Per Hr.	Wage Scale Per M.	No. Hours Worked Sat.	Amt. Sick Benefit Paid Per Wk.	Amt. of Death Benefit
49	Pueblo, Colo.	50.00	1.50	1.00		4		
51	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	25.00	3.00	1.50				
52	Utica, N. Y.	50.00	2.00	1.00	6.50		varies	
53	Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00	2.00	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00		14.00	
54	Portland, Ore.	50.00	2.00	1.10				
55	Memphis, Tenn.	25.00	2.00	1.25				
57	Binghamton, N. Y.	10.00	1.50	1.25	5.50			
62	New Orleans, La.	25.00	2.00	1.25		4		
63	Richmond, Va.	25.00	2.00	1.00	2.75			
64	East St. Louis, Ill.	100.00	3.00	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	9.50			
65	San Francisco, Calif.	25.00	3.50	1.25	4.00		5.00	
66	Trenton, N. J.	100.00	2.00	1.25	6.00			
67	Jersey City, N. J.	100.00	5.00	1.65	11.00			
68	Denver, Colo.	50.00	3.00	1.21 $\frac{7}{8}$			7.00	
70	Terre Haute, Ind.	25.00	2.00	1.25		4		
71	Akron, Ohio	100.00	1.25	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50			
72	Boston, Mass.	100.00	4.25	1.25	5.50		10.00	
73	St. Louis, Mo.	100.00	6.00	1.25	7.40			
74	Chicago, Ill.	100.00	4.25	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$			5.00	250.00
75	Baltimore, Md.	50.00	3.00	1.25	5.50			
76	Sharon, Pa.	75.00	1.00	1.56 $\frac{3}{4}$	7.50			
77	Everett, Wash.	50.00	1.25	1.00				
78	Hartford, Conn.	100.00	2.50	1.25	8.00			
79	Worcester, Mass.	50.00	2.00	1.50	7.50			
82	South Bend, Ind.	50.00	2.00	1.25				
83	Fresno, Calif.	50.00	2.00	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$				
84	Superior, Wis.	25.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$				
85	Elizabeth, N. J.	100.00	5.00	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00			
87	Reading, Pa.	25.00	2.00	1.15	5.25		5.00	
88	Oakland, Calif.	25.00	2.50	1.25	5.00			
90	Lawrence, Mass.	50.00	1.50	1.25	7.50			
93	Spokane, Wash.	25.00	2.50	1.25	8.00			
96	Quincy, Mass.	25.00	2.00	1.25	7.50			
97	Toronto, Ont.	50.00	1.50	1.00	5.00			
99	Lynn, Mass.	100.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00			
100	Westchester County, N. Y.	100.00	4.00	1.75	10.00			
102	Newark, N. J.	100.00	2.00	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.00		10.00	125.00
103	Chicago Heights, Ill.	75.00	3.00	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
104	Seattle, Wash.	50.00	3.00	1.10				
105	Grand Rapids, Mich.	15.00	1.50	1.00		4		
106	Plainfield, N. J.	100.00	3.50	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.00			
107	Hammond, Ind.	100.00	3.00	1.25				
108	Wilmington, Del.	100.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00			
109	Sacramento, Calif.	50.00	3.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50		10.00	
110	Kankakee, Ill.	100.00	5.00	1.43 $\frac{3}{4}$		4		
111	Madison, Wis.	100.00	3.50	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$				
113	Sioux City, Iowa	25.00	1.25	1.00		4		
114	Rockford, Ill.	50.00	1.50	1.00		4		
115	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	100.00	3.00	.90		4		
116	Passaic, N. J.	100.00	3.50	1.50	10.00			
120	Schenectady, N. Y.	50.00	3.00	1.40	8.00			
121	Aurora, Ill.	100.00	3.00	1.25				
122	Salinas, Calif.	50.00	2.50	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$				
123	Brockton, Mass.	25.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00			
125	Waterbury, Conn.	25.00	2.00	1.25	7.50			
126	Canton, Ohio	50.00	1.50	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00			
131	Saginaw, Mich.	10.00	2.00	1.25		4		
132	Topeka, Kan.	50.00	1.50	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.50	4		
134	Jackson, Mich.	15.00	1.00	1.25		4		
136	Omaha, Neb.	100.00	1.50	1.00		4		
138	Olympia, Wash.	25.00	3.00	1.00				
139	Fall River, Mass.	25.00	1.50	1.10	5.50			
140	Dallas, Texas	50.00	2.00	1.25	5.00			
142	Waltham, Mass.	50.00	2.50	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.50			

Local	City	Init. Fee	Monthly Dues	Wage Scale Per Hr.	Wage Scale Per M.	No. Hours Worked Sat.	Amt. Sick Benefit Paid Per Wk.	Amt. of Death Benefit
143	Paterson, N. J.	100.00	3.00	1.65	11.00	..	.....	.....
144	San Jose, Calif.	50.00	2.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
145	Hamilton, Ont.	25.00	1.50	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4	.....	.....
147	Winnipeg, Man.	3.00	2.00	1.00	.....	4	.....	.....
148	Shamokin, Pa.	50.00	1.50	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4	.....	.....
151	Syracuse, N. Y.	50.00	2.00	1.00	6.50	..	.....	.....
155	Tacoma, Wash.	50.00	2.00	1.10	4.00	..	.....	.....
158	Dubuque, Iowa	100.00	2.50	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4	.....	.....
162	Hackensack, N. J.	100.00	3.50	1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	10.00	..	varies	varies
165	LaPorte, Ind.	50.00	2.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
166	Albany, N. Y.	100.00	3.00	1.40	5.00	..	.....	.....
168	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	50.00	2.00	1.25	5.50	..	.....	.....
171	Lorain, Ohio	100.00	3.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
172	Long Beach, Calif.	25.00	3.00	1.25	5.00	..	.....	.....
173	Perth Amboy, N. J.	100.00	4.00	1.65	10.00	..	.....	.....
174	New Kensington, Pa.	75.00	1.50	1.56 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	4	.....	.....
185	Wichita, Kan.	100.00	1.50	1.50	4.50	4	10.00	.....
190	Minneapolis, Minn.	50.00	2.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
192	Galesburg, Ill.	50.00	2.50	.90	.....	4	.....	.....
197	Rock Island, Ill.	50.00	3.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
202	Champaign, Ill.	50.00	2.50	1.00	.....	4	.....	.....
203	Springfield, Mo.	50.00	2.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
207	Vancouver, B. C.	10.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.00	4	.....	.....
208	Reno, Nev.	50.00	3.00	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	7.00	..	15.00	.....
209	LaSalle, Ill.	50.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	4	.....	.....
211	Springfield, Ohio	25.00	2.00	1.25	6.00	4	.....	.....
212	Missoula, Mont.	25.00	1.25	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
213	Newark, Ohio	15.00	1.25	1.25	.....	4	.....	.....
215	New Haven, Conn.	100.00	2.00	1.27 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.50	..	.....	.....
217	Williamsport, Pa.	25.00	1.50	1.25	4.50	4	.....	.....
222	Danville, Ill.	50.00	1.50	1.00	.....	..	.....	.....
224	Houston, Tex.	50.00	2.00	1.00	.....	..	.....	.....
225	Kenosha, Wis.	100.00	2.75	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	..	.....	.....
228	Tulsa, Okla.	100.00	3.00	1.50	6.00	..	.....	.....
230	Fort Worth, Tex.	50.00	3.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	7.00	4	.....	.....
232	Racine, Wis.	50.00	2.00	1.00	.....	..	.....	.....
234	Atlanta, Ga.	25.00	1.60	1.00	.....	4	5.00	25.00
238	Albuquerque, N. M.	50.00	2.50	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5.25	..	.....	.....
243	Santa Rosa, Calif.	50.00	3.00	1.00	5.40	..	.....	.....
244	Brooklyn-Kings and Queens Co., N. Y.	100.00	3.00	1.50	8.50	..	.....	.....
246	Lowell, Mass.	25.00	1.50	1.25	7.50	4	.....	.....
250	Morristown, N. J.	100.00	3.50	1.50	10.00	..	.....	.....
252	San Bernardino, Calif.	25.00	3.00	1.25	5.00	4	.....	.....
254	New Bedford, Mass.	50.00	2.00	1.25	8.00	4	.....	.....
258	Billings, Mont.	25.00	4.00	1.25	.....	4	.....	.....
259	Granite City, Ill.	100.00	1.50	1.50	8.50	..	.....	.....
260	San Diego, Calif.	50.00	2.00	1.25	5.00	..	.....	.....
262	Nashville, Tenn.	25.00	2.00	1.00	2.30	4	.....	.....
263	New Brighton, Pa.	50.00	3.00	1.56 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	..	.....	.....
268	San Rafael, Calif.	50.00	3.25	1.25	4.00	..	.....	.....
275	Hamilton, Ohio	50.00	1.75	1.31 $\frac{1}{4}$	6.00	4	.....	.....
276	Waterloo, Iowa	50.00	2.00	1.00	.....	4	.....	.....
278	San Mateo, Calif.	50.00	3.00	1.00	5.00	..	.....	.....
279	Joplin, Mo.	25.00	2.00	1.25	5.00	4	.....	.....
281	Boise, Idaho	25.00	1.50	1.00	5.00	4	.....	.....
282	Yakima, Wash.	25.00	3.00	1.25	4.00	4	.....	.....
286	Stamford, Conn.	100.00	2.00	1.25	8.00	4	5.00	.....
292	Charleston, W. Va.	50.00	2.00	1.25	9.00	4	.....	.....
295	Erie, Pa.	100.00	2.00	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	6.00	..	.....	.....
299	Sheboygan, Wis.	100.00	2.00	1.25	.....	..	.....	.....
300	Bakersfield, Calif.	30.00	3.00	1.50	6.00	..	.....	.....
301	San Antonio, Tex.	50.00	1.50	1.00	6.50	..	.....	.....
302	Vallejo, Calif.	50.00	3.00	.93 $\frac{3}{4}$	5.00	..	.....	.....
305	Great Falls, Mont.	25.00	3.00	1.50	.....	..	.....	.....

Local	City	Init. Fee	Monthly Dues	Wage Scale Per Hr.	Wage Scale Per M.	No. Hours Worked Sat.	Amt. Sick Benefit Paid Per Wk.	Amt. of Death Benefit
308	New York, N. Y.	100.00	4.00	1.50	10.00	--	-----	-----
309	Jamestown, N. Y.	25.00	2.00	1.25	4.00	--	-----	-----
313	Columbia, Mo.	35.00	3.00	1.12½	5.00	--	-----	-----
315	Montreal, Que.	50.00	2.00	.85	-----	4	-----	-----
319	Muskegon, Mich.	25.00	2.00	1.05	-----	--	-----	-----
328	Cheyenne, Wyo.	50.00	2.50	1.25	-----	--	-----	-----
332	Victoria, B. C.	15.00	1.50	.75	4.00	--	-----	-----
336	Quincy, Ill.	25.00	1.85	1.00	6.40	4	-----	-----
340	Lexington, Ky.	25.00	1.50	1.00	5.00	4	-----	-----
344	Lafayette, Ind.	38.50	2.50	1.12½	-----	--	-----	-----
345	Miami, Fla.	100.00	1.50	1.50	-----	--	-----	-----
346	Asbury Park, N. J.	100.00	4.00	1.25	8.00	--	-----	-----
350	Portsmouth, Ohio	25.00	2.00	1.00	5.50	--	-----	-----
353	Santa Monica, Calif.	35.00	1.50	1.25	5.00	--	-----	-----
358	Johnstown, Pa.	25.00	2.00	1.56¼	5.25	4	-----	-----
359	Providence, R. I.	75.00	2.00	1.12½	5.00	--	-----	-----
360	London, Ont.	10.00	1.50	.75	4.50	4	-----	-----
371	Pocatello, Idaho	50.00	1.50	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----
374	Phoenix, Ariz.	15.00	1.50	1.00	4.50	4	-----	-----
378	Marion, Ill.	50.00	2.50	1.25	8.00	4	-----	-----
379	Santa Barbara, Calif.	100.00	3.00	1.18¾	-----	--	-----	-----
380	Salem, Ore.	25.00	2.75	1.10	4.25	--	-----	-----
383	Flint, Mich.	50.00	2.00	1.25	-----	4	-----	-----
386	Newburgh, N. Y.	50.00	3.00	1.65	9.00	--	-----	-----
388	Green Bay, Wis.	25.00	2.00	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----
392	Elmira, N. Y.	100.00	3.00	1.25	8.00	--	-----	-----
394	Tucson, Ariz.	15.00	2.50	1.00	4.00	4	-----	-----
398	Glendale, Calif.	50.00	1.50	1.25	5.00	--	-----	-----
401	Allentown, Pa.	25.00	2.00	1.25	8.00	--	-----	-----
406	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	25.00	1.50	1.25	-----	--	-----	-----
407	Austin, Tex.	50.00	3.00	1.37½	-----	--	-----	-----
411	Palo Alto, Calif.	50.00	4.00	1.25	4.50	--	-----	-----
413	Norwalk, Conn.	50.00	2.00	1.00	7.50	--	-----	-----
414	Klamath Falls, Ore.	75.00	3.00	1.25	4.50	--	-----	-----
419	Greensboro, N. C.	25.00	1.50	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----
423	Ottawa, Ont.	25.00	2.00	1.00	3.00	4	-----	-----
424	Abilene, Tex.	25.00	2.00	1.25	6.00	4	-----	-----
429	Harrisburg, Pa.	25.00	2.00	1.12½	5.00	--	-----	-----
434	Merced, Calif.	50.00	1.50	1.12½	5.50	--	-----	-----
435	Shreveport, La.	50.00	1.50	1.25	-----	4	-----	-----
439	Windsor, Ont.	50.00	2.00	1.10	-----	4	-----	-----
440	Santa Ana, Calif.	50.00	1.00	1.25	5.00	4	-----	-----
442	Redondo Beach, Calif.	25.00	1.00	1.00	5.00	4	-----	-----
446	Elgin, Ill.	25.00	1.50	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----
449	Visalia, Calif.	50.00	2.00	1.25	-----	4	-----	-----
455	West Palm Beach, Fla.	75.00	2.00	1.50	8.50	--	-----	-----
456	St. Petersburg, Fla.	50.00	2.00	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----
464	Harlingen, Tex.	50.00	1.50	1.62½	-----	4	-----	-----
474	Santa Maria, Calif.	50.00	3.00	1.25	6.00	--	-----	-----
478	Wenatchee, Wash.	25.00	2.00	1.37½	5.00	4	-----	-----
481	Winona, Minn.	50.00	1.50	.87½	-----	4	-----	-----
482	Monroe, La.	25.00	2.50	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----
483	St. Paul, Minn.	50.00	2.00	1.00	-----	4	-----	-----

Two hundred sixteen local unions reported.

One hundred forty-one local unions work five days.

Seventy-five local unions work four hours Saturday.

Nineteen local unions reported paying sick benefit.

Seven local unions reported paying death benefit.

**WAGE SCALES, TRANSPORTATION, ETC., COVERING
OUT OF TOWN WORK WERE
REPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING
LOCAL UNIONS:**

1	Carfare, traveling time and \$2.00 per day extra beyond 15 miles.
9	Traveling time and transportation over 10 miles; carfare outside city limits.
14	\$1.12½ per hour beyond immediate suburbs.
30	\$1.00 extra per day when traveling time exceeds 1 hour.
31	\$1.37½ per hour on all work over 10 miles.
43	\$1.00 extra per day over 15 miles.
52	Transportation out of town and back.
53	Carfare within 20 miles daily and carfare outside 20 miles and back.
54	Carfare up to \$1.00 per day; over that \$1.00 per day extra and one round trip.
66	Carfare.
70	Transportation to and from work.
72	Transportation to and from work.
75	Board in Zone 4—radius about 25 miles from city.
87	Transportation over the first trolley fare up to 25 miles; over that \$2.00 per day extra for board.
93	\$1.00 extra per day.
97	Transportation and time outside of 20 miles.
100	Carfare outside of county.
104	Transportation.
123	\$1.25 per hour.
138	\$1.00 per day extra out of 10-mile radius.
151	\$1.00 per day extra outside of the county.
215	Carfare if over 20c a day; over 25 miles from city hall, carfare to and from the job once and \$2.00 per day for board.
254	\$1.37½ per hour.
305	\$1.00 per day extra 5 miles from city.
315	Traveling expenses, traveling time and board.
319	One round trip over 30 miles.
332	Transportation each way over 3 miles.
392	\$1.00 per day extra.
424	\$1.00 extra per day over 50 miles.

**TOTAL BENEFITS PAID DURING THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1932.**

Claims totaling \$35,797.25 were paid out in funeral benefits during the last fiscal year. This is an increase of \$5,934.25 over the amount paid the preceding fiscal year. The following is a table of claims paid:

38	at \$500.00.....	\$19,000.00
1	at 353.55.....	353.55
29	at 300.00.....	8,700.00
*1	at 235.00.....	235.00
1	at 220.00.....	220.00
1	at 218.20.....	218.20
1	at 215.00.....	215.00
25	at 200.00.....	5,000.00
*1	at 150.00.....	150.00
1	at 105.50.....	105.50
14	at 100.00.....	1,400.00
4	at 50.00.....	200.00
117	claims paid totaling.....	\$35,797.25

Actually 124 deaths were reported to headquarters during the last fiscal year, as explained in the following table:

Number of claims paid during the last fiscal year 117

Number of claims carried over from preceding fiscal years and which are being deducted as they were included in tables previously published 2

Total number of members who died in benefit during the last fiscal year..... 115

Number of members who died in good standing, but whose record of continuous good standing did not warrant the payment of any funeral benefits 2

Total number of members who died in good standing during the last fiscal year..... 117

Number of members who died while out on withdrawal card, resignation certificates, etc..... 7

Total number of deaths reported during the last fiscal year 124

*Of the two claims carried over from preceding fiscal years, part payment of \$350.00 was made on one May 8, 1930. The balance of \$150.00 was paid May 2, 1932. A part payment of \$65.00 was made on the other June 19, 1931, and the balance of \$235.00 was paid January 19, 1932. Full payment of these two \$500.00 claims could not be made at the time deaths were reported, as the required papers were not filed at headquarters.

Full settlement has not yet been made on claims listed in the other odd amounts. Payment of the balance in each instance is being withheld, as the deceased left no dependent heirs and in accordance with Section 151 L. I. U. Constitution, funeral expenses only were paid by headquarters out of the accrued benefits.

For the purpose of comparing benefits paid out during the last fiscal year, with other fiscal years, the following table is being published:

Year ending Sept. 1902.....	\$ 1,700.00
Year ending Sept. 1903.....	3,200.00
Year ending Sept. 1904.....	5,495.00
Year ending Sept. 1905.....	2,300.00
Year ending Sept. 1906.....	3,700.00
Year ending Sept. 1907.....	5,233.40
Year ending Sept. 1908.....	5,950.00
Year ending Aug. 1909.....	3,648.50
Year ending Aug. 1910.....	4,211.80
Year ending Aug. 1911.....	5,900.00
Year ending Aug. 1912.....	5,300.00
Year ending Aug. 1913.....	5,450.00
Year ending Aug. 1914.....	6,530.70
Year ending Aug. 1915.....	6,683.00
Year ending Aug. 1916.....	4,994.15
Year ending Aug. 1917.....	6,100.00
Year ending Aug. 1918.....	4,512.50
Year ending Aug. 1919.....	4,799.60
Year ending Aug. 1920.....	5,200.00
Year ending Aug. 1921.....	6,600.00
Year ending Aug. 1922.....	9,389.50

MONTHLY PAID-UP MEMBERSHIP BEGINNING WITH 1902—THE FIRST YEAR TAX RECORDS WERE KEPT

Year	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Average
1902-3	2911	2908	3027	3024	3128	3243	3243	3243	3243	3243	3243	3243	3243	3243
1903-4	4213	4246	4079	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821	3821
1904-5	3522	3648	3526	3394	3409	3449	3449	3449	3449	3449	3449	3449	3449	3449
1905-6	4126	4077	4099	4059	4133	4143	4143	4143	4143	4143	4143	4143	4143	4143
1906-7	5244	5258	5092	5244	5634	5597	5597	5597	5597	5597	5597	5597	5597	5597
1907-8	6061	6415	5783	5840	5302	5144	4928	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055	5055
1908-9	4822	4763	4650	4834	4650	4891	4939	5279	5403	5356	5356	5356	5356	5356
1909-10	5651	5635	5642	5584	5584	5638	5638	5638	5638	5638	5638	5638	5638	5638
1910-11	6177	6117	5903	5757	5594	5579	5579	5579	5579	5579	5579	5579	5579	5579
1911-12	6019	6085	5809	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173	6173
1912-13	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366	6366
1913-14	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839	6839
1914-15	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560	6560
1915-16	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883
1916-17	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514
1917-18	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883	5883
1918-19	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514	5514
1919-20	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568	5568
1920-21	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219	6219
1921-22	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356	7356
1922-23	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447	9447
1923-24	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150	11150
1924-25	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254	12254
1925-26	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854	12854
1926-27	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190	13190
1927-28	13191	13021	12894	12749	12578	12572	12572	12572	12572	12572	12572	12572	12572	12572
1928-29	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756	12756
1929-30	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927	11927
1930-31	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331	10331
1931-32	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481	9481

Year ending	Ang. 1923	16,050.00
Year ending	Aug. 1924	12,150.00
Year ending	Aug. 1925	16,891.90
Year ending	Aug. 1926	23,260.00
Year ending	Aug. 1927	25,715.55
Year ending	Aug. 1928	32,246.95
Year ending	Aug. 1929	30,258.75
Year ending	Aug. 1930	29,423.65
Year ending	Aug. 1931	29,863.00
Year ending	Aug. 1932	35,797.25

TABLE OF AVERAGES

The number of deaths, the average age at death, the average membership for each fiscal year and the percentage of deaths in each 1,000 members beginning with the year 1904 are shown in the following table:

Fiscal Year Ending	No. of Deaths	Average age at Death	Average Membership	Percentage of Deaths Per 1000
1904	31	43.73	3,763	8.23
1905	22	42.50	3,638	6.05
1906	50	45.66	4,467	11.19
1907	74	41.89	5,558	13.31
1908	70	40.79	5,423	12.9
1909	56	44.48	5,137	10.9
1910	51	43.17	5,791	8.8
1911	62	44.15	5,811	10.67
1912	55	43.43	5,966	9.22
1913	60	41.71	6,544	9.17
1914	71	44.29	6,669	10.65
1915	65	46.49	6,154	10.56
1916	57	46.84	5,960	9.40
1917	67	48.20	6,242	10.25
1918	49	48.63	4,816	10.17
1919	76	50.69	4,425	11.98
1920	60	49.80	6,581	9.11
1921	58	48.82	6,387	9.08
1922	69	51.08	6,528	10.57
1923	101	50.33	8,187	11.11
1924	88	48.44	10,108	8.7
1925	96	49.35	11,215	8.51
1926	141	49.11	12,726	11.08
1927	121	49.26	13,139	9.21
1928	130	51.83	12,717	10.22
1929	130	50.93	12,546	10.20
1930	114	51.80	10,917	10.44
1931	103	53.67	10,054	10.24
1932	117	56.01	8,635	13.54

PERTAINING TO OUR MEMBERS

New members enrolled during the last fiscal year number 77; reinstated members 202, suspended for nonpayment of dues 627, suspended for working unpaid 233, issued withdrawal cards 277, deposited withdrawal cards 48, issued resignation certificates 27, deposited resignation certificates 36, cancelled withdrawal cards 3, revoked resignation certificates 32, fined 839, transferred 2,714.

Apprentices indentured during the last fiscal year number 32, apprentices enrolled 21.

LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a report of changes that occurred in local unions during the last fiscal year:

NEW LOCAL

484 Tuscaloosa, Ala.

REINSTATED LOCALS

7 Birmingham, Ala.

456 St. Petersburg, Fla.

DISBANDED LOCALS

154 Lawton, Okla.

484 Tuscaloosa, Ala.

SUSPENDED LOCALS

15 New Castle, Pa.

80 Charleroi, Pa.

98 Stockton, Calif.

141 Bellingham, Wash.

194 Newport, R. I.

210 Washington, Pa.

220 Aberdeen, Wash.

221 Calgary, Alta.

296 Meriden, Conn.

422 Battle Creek, Mich.

438 Medford, Ore.

CHARTER REVOKED

479 Spring Valley, N. Y.

Britain has, on the average, two miles of highway for every square mile of land.

The first United States nickel was minted May 16, 1866, and took the place of the old three-cent piece.

CHARACTER AND CONSCIENCE MAKE INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Today the successful employer and the successful workman are the men who have a conscience. If they are fair and upright in character they will work together on the same plane.

Time has wrought many changes in labor history. Throughout all the seamy sides of the great questions of organized labor, amicable relations and ideal working conditions have emerged from a bundle of mass which in the beginning seemed hopeless of arbitration.

Capital and labor have reached a perfect understanding that each must act squarely with the other. Credit for the establishment of this pleasant order of things should be given where credit belongs. Much of the good feeling existing between these two vital forces has come through the doorway of the union labor press.

Equipped with a bag of tools and a book of rules, it rests with both the employer and employee whether or not they will be a stumbling block or a stepping stone to prosperity for themselves and the country generally.

WHY UNION MEN OBJECT TO NON-UNIONISTS

By FRANK DUFFY, Editor, "The Carpenter"

It is often said by the thoughtless: Why should union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union fellow workers have no right to object to him.

But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages without any of the trouble. The union man banded himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the dues of the members, and each member gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard, no matter what it costs, to secure to himself and his fellow men better remuneration and working conditions for their toil, and, if goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he in agreement with this union of his fellow workers, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer and suffers many inconveniences that all may reap the benefit. The non-unionist works quietly on openly accepting all advantages earned by the suffering and self-denial of his fellowman without stretching forth a hand to obtain them.

Unity is strength, but that unity in which strength lies is largely destroyed by those who refuse to join the union. The efforts of organization are rendered fruitless, the toil and suffering of the workmen futile, by the cowardice of the non-unionist. All true union men are prepared to stand by their union at all times, and when circumstances demand it they are willing even to suspend work, often at a great sacrifice to themselves and dependents. What must be their feeling when they see their families suffering because they do not choose to submit to an injustice, and then, when in spite of these black sheep, the victory is won at the cost of the unionists—and what a fearful cost sometimes—the men who have been working along all the time, as well off as ever they were, accept the improvement in their circumstances with a smiling face and easy conscience, as if they were, for all their selfish conduct, honest men. The non-unionist is considered by all true trade unionists as a traitor to his fellow workmen and the betrayer to the interest of his fellow workman. Can it be wondered at that the unionist dislikes him?

When clouds and other conditions reduce illumination below a certain point in schools, shops and offices, "electric eyes" turn on the artificial lights.

Chaos Produced by Three Years of Wage Cutting, Green Declares

President of A. F. of L. Says Low Pay Causes Unemployment and Decreased Business—Organized Labor Will Oppose All Pay Cuts and Fight to Restore Former Wage Schedules

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a vigorous attack on wage cutting employers and riddled the cost-of-living justification for pay slashes.

He said that pay reductions have not only resulted in tremendous business losses because of the smaller buying power of wage and salary earners, but have also added large numbers to the unemployed army.

He declared that organized labor will continue its resistance to wage slashing and will use every opportunity to restore former pay schedules.

Mr. Green said, in part:

Wage Standards Lowered

"For almost three years the owners and management of industry have, with few exceptions, followed a destructive, distressing wage-cutting policy.

"Wage standards which had been built through years of effort have been lowered and as a result millions of workers have been reluctantly forced to adjust their living standards upon a lower level.

"Through this enforced policy of wage cutting imposed upon workers in spite of their solemn protests, buying power has been destroyed and the market for the sale of goods has been curtailed and restricted.

"The loss in wages and salaries resulting from unemployment and wage reductions for 1930 and 1931 amounted to \$36,667,000,000.

"We can properly speculate upon the effect which must follow a destruction of such vast buying power as is represented in these figures.

Low Wages Reduce Sales

"It is presumed that reduction in wages are based upon the theory that cost of manufactured goods will be reduced and that the prices of commodities will be less and as a result more goods will be sold. What are the facts and what has actually happened? A reduction in the wages of steel workers was not followed by an increase in the sale of steel products nor was a reduction in the wages of coal miners followed by an increase in the sale of bituminous coal.

"The same results have followed the imposition of wage reductions in all other lines of industrial production. Low wages have been followed by reduced sales.

"Wage reductions and closed factories are correlated.

"Wage cutting has produced chaos, misery, unemployment and a decrease in the volume of goods sold.

Cost-of-Living Wages Unsound

"The argument that reduced wages were justified because of a decrease in the cost of living is fallacious and unsound.

"The facts show that the incomes of workers began to decline in September, 1929.

"This preceded a most slight and imperceptible reduction in living costs which began two months later, in November, 1929.

"From the peak month the workers' incomes have declined 59.2 per cent, while the cost of living has dropped 23.6 per cent only.

"Workers' losses in income have been more than twice what they gained through a reduction in the cost of living.

"The real buying power of workers in factories and on railroads now is only a little more than one-half what it was during the peak month of 1929.

Buying Power Destroyed

"What sort of an economic philosophy is it that permits employers and industrial management to assume that buying power can be stimulated and be made more active through a destruction of the power to buy?

"Can more goods be sold when people are compelled to buy less? Can the market for the sale of goods consume and use more when the purchasing power of those who constitute the market is destroyed? Obviously, such an economic theory is contradictory and unsound.

Wage Cutting Injures Business

"Wage cutting has greatly injured the amusement and luxury industries, forced the removal of thousands of telephones from thousands of homes and business offices, and curtailed the volume of business done by communication, transportation and public service industries.

"Wage reductions have enlarged the red side of the business ledger.

"They injure all and help no one. They do not point to the road along which industrial management must travel in order to reach prosperity.

High Wages Mean Prosperity

"Unemployment will be overcome, business will improve, economic stability will be restored when the

owners and management of industry cease their pursuit of a stupid, unwise, destructive wage-cutting policy.

"We will start back when wages stop going down.

"A return of prosperity will correspond with the restoration of wages and buying power.

"When there is placed in the hands of the people an enlarged buying power, when wages ascend and incomes increase and when commodity prices rise, prosperity will return.

"People cannot be employed when there is no demand for manufactured goods.

"There can be no demand for manufactured goods where there is no market.

"There can be no market when those who make

up the market are unable to buy. The power to buy must be restored and this can only be done through the creation of employment and the payment of high wages."

Firm Opposition to Pay Cuts

"We shall protest and oppose wage reductions wherever imposed," Mr. Green concluded.

"We refuse to accept as final any reduction in wages imposed through force and as a result of economic pressure. If forced to yield to superior strength, economic or industrial, we will bide our time and when the first favorable opportunity comes we will strike back and fight with all our strength to restore the wage rates and conditions which have been taken away."

Thirty Hours on Federal-Aid Highways

SECRETARY of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde has allocated to the various states the \$120,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the construction of Federal-aid highways during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1933. The amount is an emergency appropriation to provide employment for the jobless. The states accepting their allocation must add an equal amount either by taxation or loans.

Congress included in the law appropriating the \$120,000,000 a number of protective provisions for the workers recommended by organized labor.

The 30-hour week is mandatory for all employees on the projects except those holding executive, administrative, and supervisory positions.

The direct employment of convict labor is prohibited.

State highway departments or other state agencies administering the funds are required to determine minimum rates of wages for skilled and unskilled labor previous to advertising for bids and the wage scales must be included in bids for the work.

Preference for jobs must be given to ex-service men with dependents where they are qualified.

These labor provisions are a striking illustration of the assistance which Congress may give in fixing work standards.

In making appropriations, Congress has the right to include such general limitations as in its judgment the public interest demands.

It is organized labor's business to see to it that men and women are elected to both the Senate and the House of Representatives who are imbued with the patriotic idea that the interests of the laboring masses are always in the public interest.

With such a Congress, labor protective provisions in Federal statutes may be very effectively used to

maintain and enlarge the living standards of all those who work.

It should also be pointed out that the labor protective provisions in the Federal-aid highway law may be included in state laws regulating state construction work and in municipal ordinances regulating municipal work.

WHAT'S A BILLION?

A New York educator propounds the opinion that we are teaching our children too much arithmetic in the public schools. Perhaps childish fretting over such complications as cube root explains adult indifference to far simpler matters of arithmetic. Every day the newspapers print first-page stories about Federal expenditures and taxes. He who runs may read that a billion is to be spent for this, another billion for that and, of course, corresponding billions to come out of the public purse. Billion is a familiar word, but its connotation seems a little vague, to judge from the blithesome way in which it rolls off the congressional tongue. What is a billion, anyway?

John Heard, a gentleman with a taste for figures, illustrates the word in the Boston Transcript. "To have saved one billion dollars you would have had to deposit \$100 billion (without interest) since January 1, B. C. 25,469. Some machine guns will shoot 500 shots a minute. If each cartridge were loaded with a silver dollar instead of with a bullet, one billion dollars would keep such a gun shooting day and night without stopping, for 3 years, 9 months, 21 days and some hours. In one-dollar bills put end to end, one billion dollars would make a strip of paper about 97,000 miles long, or nearly four times the length of the equator."

That's what a congressman really means when he says, "Oh, it will only cost a billion or so."

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION

A member of the House of Representatives who is elected by the voters of an entire state instead of by merely those of a single congressional district is called a congressman at large. The Constitution provides that representatives shall be apportioned among the states according to population. The federal government decides by legislation on the number of members any given state is entitled to under the constitutional apportionment, but each state is permitted to adopt its own districting system. If a state is entitled to an increased number of representatives, the additional members may be elected by the voters of the entire state, pending the enactment of redistricting legislation. Such a state has more members in Congress than it has congressional districts and the additional members are called congressmen at large. When the number of representatives to which a state is entitled is diminished and the legislature fails to redistrict, all the representatives of that state are elected at large.

WHO IS TO BLAME

What caused the depression and who is at fault is a live topic just now. The Republicans blame the Democrats. The Democrats say "Taint so" and blame the Republicans, and both sides proceed to "prove" it. Neither party says in its platform just what is the real cause. We say low wages are to blame.

The Trade Union's industrial platform boldly says the cause of the depression and frightful wreck following was and continues to be underconsumption due to low wages. This is an indisputable industrial fact and it cannot be successfully denied.

We have no quarrel or concern with either party on what they say on this great issue. We know that neither party can settle this issue if they tried, even with Union Labor's remedy.

We know from experience founded on facts that depressions are caused by wages of the masses insufficient to balance consumption and production. We know and declare that good fair wages can be obtained and held only through Trade Unions.

Both parties know that freedom of action in industrial production and distribution cannot be had if the state attempts to regulate and control wages and hours in privately owned productive enterprises. Labor knows this full well, hence asserts with emphasis that it is in our Unions that wages can be by collective bargaining be secured and held.

Labor will stick to the task of organizing the wage earners and will refuse to deviate one iota from this sure cure for this depression and the prevention of others.

Vote as you please and as often as they will let you on election day. But stick to your Union and defend and advocate its principles every day in every year. Commence now.

NOTICE

The Bonding Company has just informed us of an increase in the premium rates to apply on bonds to be renewed or placed as of October 15, 1932.

The new schedule of rates is as follows:

\$.. 500 bond.....	\$ 4.25
1,000 bond.....	8.00
1,500 bond.....	11.75
2,000 bond.....	15.50
2,500 bond.....	19.25
3,000 bond.....	23.00
5,000 bond.....	38.00

Fraternally yours,

TERRY FORD,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

ORGANIZED LABOR FEEDS ITS UNEMPLOYED

Organized labor's outstanding human service this year has been relief for the unemployed. The problem unions faced was colossal—first, provision for their own membership; then huge relief funds for those who were not organized to meet this winter's crisis. For the latter, unions have led drives for funds, both public and private, in their own cities, states and also nationally, organized local committees, served on them, constantly stimulated activity to provide for the unemployed.

For their own membership union service has been direct care for those in need. The need has been immense. It could never have been met without the loyal, self-sacrificing co-operation of union members throughout the country. Unions had no adequate relief funds on which they could draw to provide for unemployed members. A beginning could be made in some cases from the union treasury, but beyond this every penny had to be raised by contributions or assessments from the membership. It is only because the entire membership has shouldered this gigantic task and taken responsibility upon themselves for their unemployed members that unions have been able to prevent so much suffering.

Since the beginning to 1931, unions have had an average of 27 per cent of their membership out of work; 19 per cent more have been on part time. In some trades, such as building, unemployment has averaged as high as 50 per cent for these fifteen months. This represents an average of over 800,000 persons entirely without work continually, most of whom would have been desperately in need but for the help given them by their trade unions, if individuals were counted instead of averages the unemployed would number well over a million.

A study made in Philadelphia in February shows what thirty unions have done for their members. The study was made by the Department of Social Economy and Social Research of Bryn Mawr College in co-operation with the Central Labor Union. The relief measures adopted by these unions are typical of union relief throughout the country in thousands of localities.

Twelve Philadelphia unions have paid weekly unemployment benefits. Some of these benefit plans were started as early as December, 1930; others in January and February, 1931, still others in June last year. In all, \$215,000 has been paid out in relief by these twelve unions alone since December, 1930. These payments were made possible by collecting assessments from the membership, often at great sacrifice. Every fully employed member has been assessed, and in some cases those working only part time have contributed as well. Members of several unions pay 50 cents for every 8-hour day they work;

others pay 2 per cent or even as high as 10 per cent of their total weekly pay. Members of one union pay 5 cents an hour; another collects \$10.50 from each member for a full week's work of 44 hours. These contributions from members who themselves have lost heavily and are living on reduced incomes are true evidence of trade-union spirit.

Unions have been able to give their unemployed members substantially more help than that given by the unemployed funds of the city. In Philadelphia the usual contribution from the unemployment funds has been between \$4 and \$4.50 a week for a family of five. The unions in general have given \$5 for single persons and \$8 to \$10 for families, sometimes as much as \$20 a week.

Beside this direct relief, other unions have given relief in other forms. Insurance has been carried for members out of work, coal and gas bills paid, union dues kept up, doctors' bills paid and prescriptions filled, relief given in the form of groceries and provisions, rent and clothing. In some cases where members were paying for homes, loans have been furnished to carry on the payments and prevent foreclosure. Hundreds of unemployed families received baskets of provisions at Christmas, and in cases where unions were too heavily burdened by unemployment to give regular relief payments, members contributed for the Christmas fund.

Other unions divide work time or give up one day's work a week so that all may be steadily employed. In several cases the entire membership is kept at work by plans of this kind, although work available is often only 2½ to 3 days a week. Some organizations have been able to care for those in need by voluntary contributions.

This plan would do no industry any harm, but would stimulate their market to a healthy position. The co-operative restriction of production such as is now being attempted is a very drastic procedure and results in endless disputes which go as far as the exercise of martial law. It has served to give us a foretaste of what regulation would mean if the principle were applied to all products as it would have to be if production definitely takes that course. This foretaste ought to be enough.

By eliminating all unemployment, a more definite relationship will exist between the payrolls and the commodity price, which would serve to stimulate production and to check overproduction, thus automatically doing efficiently by arbitrary regulation. As for the employer or producer, some might think that his business would become profitless. That is not true, because no one wants to run a profitless business. Competition would be limited by ability and efficiency. Business will be run only by men of superior ability and they will make profits that will

be proportionate. The element of speculation would die out because stability does not attract speculation.

The profits will be steady and if the ability is too mediocre, the employer will quit and get a good job. Today there are many employers who would get a job if they could, but under the circumstances they stick to their profitless business and thus contribute to the general chaos.

The stock-gambling business would be poor, and Wall Street would lose most of its commission business; but dividends would be more certain and stable than ever. Money that is now wasted in speculation by people who can not afford it would be put into homes and refinements that make life worth while. This, in turn, would stimulate demand, and our standard of living would depend upon how long we wanted to work and perhaps upon how much time we had to work after spending our money. Thus we see that the mysterious something for which they say there is no panacea can be demolished so that America can lead the way to the glorious freedom for which the foundation is laid, and upon which it is our privilege to build.

LAWYERS AND LAW MAKING

(From the Detroit News)

It is not surprising that many candidates for the legislature, invited by the News to state their qualifications for the job they seek, have said simply, "I am a practicing attorney." It is a tenet of the great American credo that a lawyer is, by that fact, prepared for a career at making law, and this regardless of any deficiencies in his understanding of economics and the philosophy of government, or his lack of business experience or even of ordinary sense.

The personnel of any American legislature is drawn largely from the bar, which is the common explanation for the huge mass of law, outmoded or never enforced, which rouses the mirth of the unthinking while it grieves the judicious.

Perhaps lawyers did not enact the California statute which forbids two persons to occupy the same bathtub, but lawyers have left it in the law. It is unlawful to play solitaire in Texas; or to own a set of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, since it contains a formula for liquor. In Maine the practice of going about with the shoelaces undone is contrary to the statutes provided.

New York frowns on carrying bones into a building, and life guards in Georgia are required to wear suits of a bright solid red. West Virginia has legislated against the custom of allowing lions to run at large. One may not in Pennsylvania fall asleep in a barber's chair, or in Georgia slap a man upon the back.

It may well be that these laws were not enacted

by lawyers, but lawyers codify our statutes, and these and thousands of others as grotesque are left among them. And the lawyer's tendency is to add rather than to subtract from the law, and to contribute to its obscurity. Making the law a mystery is excellent for the lawyer who is hired to discover what it means, but it adds nothing to its dignity or to the public respect for the law and for lawyers. We need fewer of the latter, and certainly not more in the agencies of government.

WHY BANKS FAIL

Although the depression is international, and every country has suffered from it, in one outstanding respect the United States has suffered to a far greater degree than most others. That is in bank failures. This country has been noted for the number of its bank failures, even before the present depression. Great Britain and Canada have had to date, scarcely a single bank closing, and even in Germany, France and other nations bank failures have been far fewer and less serious than in this country—though moratoria have in many cases suspended normal operations of the banking systems. Why is it that we are exceptionally vulnerable in this respect?

The most obvious reason is that we have stuck to the old dogma of competition and small enterprise in banking, whereas the banking systems in most other countries have been largely consolidated under a few heads. In England three large banks and their branches conduct most of the banking operations of the country, whereas here there are thousands of independent institutions. National banks in the United States have been forbidden by law to have branches outside their localities, while even state banks have only in comparatively recent years been allowed to have branches, and even then could not cross state lines. Efforts to overcome these legal restrictions were made during the last period of prosperity by the extension of group and chain banking, but these are far different and more loosely constructed aggregations than the unified bank covering a national field with its branches.

Naturally, the banking resources of a country are far safer in the aggregate than any single local bank can be. Therefore, the higher the degree of concentration, the less chance of failure. The same principle applies as in life or fire insurance. When banking operations, reserves and resources are pooled in a few institutions weakness in a minority of branches is naturally compensated by the strength of the system as a whole.

Another possible source of strength in a more unified system is that central authorities may have more training and skill in investment than local ones. This does not apply, of course, to knowledge of local

situations, but when banks generally buy securities of national and international concerns and governments, those close to the centers of finance may be supposed to know more about the business than the local banker.

It is doubtful, however, whether lack of centralized control in our banking system can be blamed solely for its greater weakness. New York bankers themselves have made glaring mistakes of judgment. One important factor that cannot be overlooked is that, in this country, commercial bankers have not stuck so closely to protecting the money of the depositors and acting as agencies of normal credit operations as in many other nations. They have themselves engaged in financial promotion, speculation and marketing of securities. There is no doubt that the investment companies created to sell security issues, and closely affiliated with leading banks, have greatly weakened the soundness of our banks.

They are interested in making a profit in the disposal of security issues, while the banker, as the purchaser of securities, ought to exercise a good deal of care and caution in deciding what to buy. When the same group tries to do both things at once, the interests of the depositor, who furnishes the money

in the first instance, are likely to suffer. Therefore, if we are to permit centralized banking, we ought to be sure at the same time that it is completely divorced from the flotation of investments.

Another special weakness in our banking situation, not suffered to the same degree by England, France or Germany, is the thoroughgoing deflation of agriculture and the value of agricultural property which has occurred in this country.

CORRECTIONS

The suspension against Brother S. E. Floyd, 20398, by Local Union No. 234, published in the June issue under "Working Unfair," has been cancelled. This correction was made by the secretary of Local 234.

Twenty-five dollar fine of B. E. Thompson, 10428, reported by Local Union No. 268 and published in the August issue is an error. This same fine was published in the October '31 issue.

John C. Loughheed and not F. Wesley was indentured as an apprentice in Local Union No. 145, as published in the August issue.

CORRECTION

These men were suspended by the secretary of Local Union No. 308 through error. These suspensions, published in September, are now cancelled:

308 G. Mastroianni 34252	308 Steve Adonetto 27009
308 M. Savia 27642	308 Fillippo Ananio 27776
308 C. Leone 20872	308 F. Arena 8190
308 B. Araso 21560	308 F. Caldarone 32003
308 V. Liveli 27007	308 Chas. Calderone 28487
308 G. Lambert 31281	308 Santa Cucinotta 35664
308 S. Monatt 28643	308 S. Orifici 24431
308 Sam Mirabella 23594	308 Jos. Orifici 27791
	308 G. Tropani 27247

The correct name of Erwin E. Wilson, published as an apprentice of Local Union No. 74 in the June issue, is Wade Carlisle Davis. Wilson is the name of his stepfather.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local Union No. 19 S. E. Fairbairn, 32523
Local Union No. 74 E. C. Eason, 28821

IN MEMORIAM

46 Thomas John McCauley, 35852.
46 John W. Patterson, 15038.
66 Robert Tindall, 9710.

97 Fred Vaughan, 1261.
100 Leonard Nissila, 14205.
278 James Edward Taylor, 6965.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It was God's will to enter the ranks of Local Union No. 97 and take from its midst Brother Fredrick Vaughan, No. 1261, and

WHEREAS, Brother Vaughan was always a true and loyal member ready at all times to do his best for all concerned and promote the cause of unionism, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 97 be draped for a period of six months and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International office to be published in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 97 extend to the family our deepest sympathy in their great loss.

ALBERT DEARLOVE,
Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 97.

HIGHEST BUILDING IN NORTH AMERICA

A national survey of buildings made when the Woolworth Building was the tallest structure in New York showed but 4,778 buildings in the country over ten stories in height.

These "towers" were located in 131 different cities—more than half were located in New York, Chicago taking second place, with 449 buildings, and Los Angeles third, with 135. Now, the Woolworth Building's 792 feet in height has been surpassed by the Chrysler Building, with its 808 feet above street level, and the Bank of Manhattan Building, 835 feet. The Empire State, at present the tallest structure in the world, goes beyond to a height of 1,011 feet.

A ten-story building is considered a skyscraper in Europe, although in recent years some cities have ventured beyond. Madrid boasts a fifteen-story structure; Athens, after much opposition from those who thought it might detract from the beauty of that city, erected a sixteen-story building, and Toronto leads the British Empire with a twenty-nine-story hotel.—Housing.

FAKE EMPLOYMENT SCHEME

The St. Petersburg, Florida, Advocate condemned what it called a "hoax" to victimize the unemployed in that city.

According to the Advocate, Charles N. Raphun, head of the city employment service, announced through the press that he had an order for 60 mechanics. Over 500 jobless workers messed in front of the office to apply for the work. They were referred to the promoter of a race track project. The jobs offered by the promoter consisted of selling race track stock for \$1 a share, of which the seller kept 50 cents.

The race track promoter refused to employ union labor, and is alleged to have told the job applicants that when a large amount of the stock had been unloaded on the community they would be given construction work, their wages to be half in cash and half in stock of the company.

GASOLINE VAPORS CALL FOR CAUTION

When a gasoline tank is being filled, or where gasoline has been spilled, the air for several feet around contains a highly explosive vapor which may become ignited, according to the free emergency road service of the California State Automobile Association, pointing out the danger of lighting a match or carrying a lighted cigarette or cigar where this vapor may be present.

More than 25,000 watch towers were built along the Great Wall of China at intervals of from 100 yards to a mile.

THE FRUITS OF FOOLISHNESS

An old man was philosophizing. He was reviewing his past, and ended with this remark:

"I'm past 80 years of age and I have had a heap of trouble in my time—and none of it ever happened."

And that is about the way with most of us. We all have much trouble—and very little of it ever happened.

Most of the turmoil and friction between human beings is imaginary and comes from the hallucinations we are all afflicted with. We imagine some certain person hates us, and without going to that person to ascertain his true feelings, we immediately become agitated and seek means of "getting back" at the particular person by whom we think we are aggrieved. We set our minds upon a certain thing, and whether it is a fact or not, we do things that we would not ordinarily do, and certainly not if we ascertained the true facts. The human race is hedged about with prejudices and delusions, and after it is all over and we have had opportunity to cogitate, we discover that most of our trials and tribulations never happened, but were figments of our imagination, or the results of plain, unvarnished foolishness.

WHAT WOULD THEN HAPPEN?

Dispatches indicate Japan isn't going to worry about the U. S. State Department's policy on land titles through force and that Japan will seek to circumvent the League of Nation's findings.

Meanwhile, Japan armaments plants run 24 hours a day.

American cotton growers seek new outlets and are hard pressed to make a living from their toil.

What would Japan say and what would American cotton growers and pottery workers say if America were to put an embargo on Japanese silk and china-ware? Japan probably would be forced into most serious straits by such action.

What about it?

BUSINESS DEPRESSIONS IN U. S. STARTING WITH 1857

1857	.....	Lasted 12 Months
1869	.....	Lasted 8 Months
1873	.....	Lasted 30 Months
1884	.....	Lasted 22 Months
1887	.....	Lasted 10 Months
1893	.....	Lasted 5 Months
1903	.....	Lasted 25 Months
1907	.....	Lasted 12 Months
1914	.....	Lasted 8 Months
1921	.....	Lasted 14 Months
1929	.....	Lasted ? Months

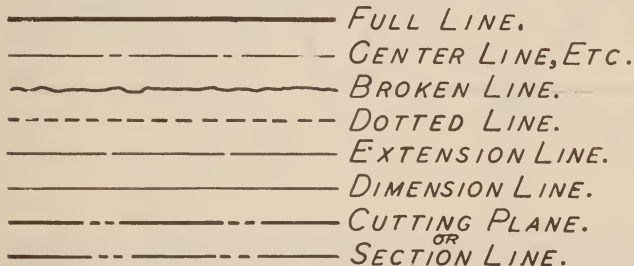
CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

CONVENTIONAL LINES USED FOR DRAWINGS

Lines used on drawings are the basic symbols of the drafting language. They are distinguished by their thickness, shape, waves, brokenness, etc., and the position they occupy on a drawing. This is clearly illustrated in the drawings below.

CONVENTIONAL LINES.



The lines here illustrated give a general idea of the standard lines used on a drawing. Slight variations will occur, however, depending on the draftsman, who may have his own ideas about drawings and will use the lines in a manner he believes will best convey to the mechanic the impressions he wishes to convey, or will use them in such a manner as to save time and at the same time clearly illustrate the objects desired. Some lines may be lighter than usually used, straight lines may be substituted for a dot and dash line, etc., etc., but the position the various lines occupy on the drawing will as a general rule, immediately suggest the purpose for which they are intended.

A drawing showing the various lines in actual use is shown on page 52.

The Full Line illustrated above is used to show the outline of an object, **VISIBLE** to the eye.

The Center Line is used to indicate the center of all objects on drawings.

The Broken Line is used to "break" an object that is too large to conveniently show on a drawing or in order to conserve space. An object may be shown broken off at one end only when it is unnecessary to show it complete. Illustrations and explanations of broken lines are given in another part of this book.

The Dotted Line is used to indicate objects not visible to the eye.

The Extension Line is used to extend a point beyond the surface measured, where the dimension line falls outside the surface. They are used on a drawing where a Dimension Line cannot conveniently be placed near the object whose length or width is designated.

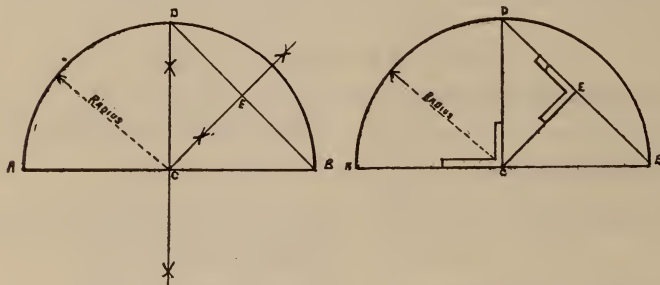
The Dimension Line is used to indicate a distance between two points. These points are shown by an arrow at each end of the Dimension Line. The length of the dimension line will be marked either above, below or in a space broken out of it for this purpose.

The Cutting Plane generally referred to as a Section Line is used to indicate a section or sections of an object. These lines are drawn thru the parts of a drawing of which the interior is to be shown in another drawing or detail, in order to clearly show the inside construction. At each end of a section line the letters A or B or C, etc., are placed, the same letter being placed at each end to distinguish the detail drawing which will be marked Section A-A, Section B-B, etc., indicating the section being detailed. Little arrows at the ends of the section lines point in the direction the section is to be seen in the detail. (See Section A-A, page 52.)

SEMI-CIRCLES AND MOORISH ARCHES

We will next proceed to lay out arches of various kinds.

First we have the semi-circle or true arch which is half a true circle.



Half the span or diameter in this case being the radius as A-C. To prove this we proceed as follows: First bisect the span A-B to establish the rise C-D and crown D. Next draw the diagonal line D-B. Bisect this line as at E. The intersection of the perpendicular line D-C and the diagonal line C-E will establish the radius point as at C.

A square can also be used to form the right angles as shown.

Square off from half the span A-B as at C to establish the rise C-D and crown D. Then draw the diagonal line D-B. Square off at right angles to this line as at E to establish the diagonal line C-E. The intersection of the perpendicular line D-C and the diagonal line C-E establishes the radius point of arc as at C.

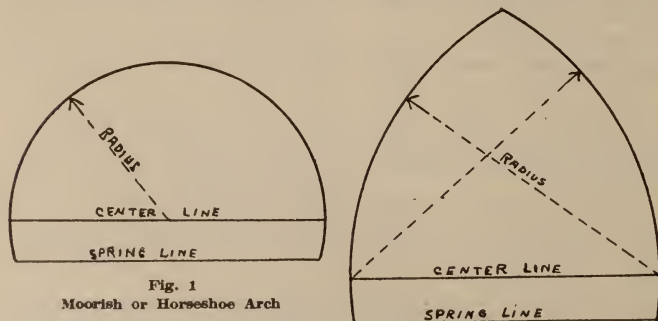


Fig. 1
Moorish or Horseshoe Arch

Fig. 2

Another form of arch occasionally called for is known as a Moorish or horse-shoe arch.

A few examples of this form of arch is shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Fig. 1 you proceed to lay out as you would a semi-circle and extend your curve past your center line to the desired spring line.

In this form of arches your spring line is always below your center line.

In Fig. 2 you have a similar form of arch in the pointed Moorish arch, which differs from the horseshoe only above the center line where it takes the form of a two centered or pointed arch.

SEGMENTAL ARCHES

The arch most frequently called for is known as the Segmental Arch. There are several methods of laying out this kind of arch.

The most accurate method will be shown first. It is also the proper geometrical method and is very simple. (See Fig. 1).

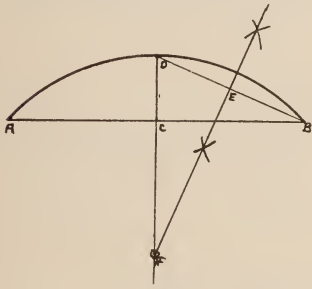


Fig. 1

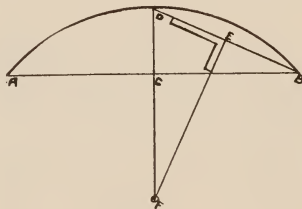


Fig. 2

In Fig. 1 let A-B equal the span and C-D the rise. Draw the diagonal line D-B and bisect this line as at E. (You have seen how to bisect in previous instructions). Next draw the line E-F. The intersection of the line D-F and E-F form the radius point as at F, establishing the radius F-D.

This arch can also be layed out by using the square. An example of this is shown in Fig. 2.

In Fig. 2 let A-B equal the span and C-D the rise. Draw the diagonal line D-B. Square off from the center of this line as shown at E and form the line E-F. The intersection of the lines D-F and E-F form the radius point, establishing the radius F-D.

Other methods of constructing Segmental Arches are here shown.

TO DRAW SEGMENTAL ARCH BY MEANS OF A FIXED TRIANGLE

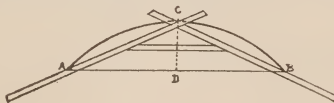


Fig. 3

In Fig. 3 A to B is span. D to C is rise. Drive nails at A and B. Make a triangle as shown of wood strips so that the vertex comes at C and cross brace to stiffen. By moving triangle always keeping the sides touching nails at A and B the arc may be traced by a pencil held at C.

ANOTHER HANDY METHOD

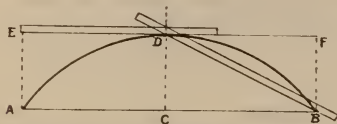


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

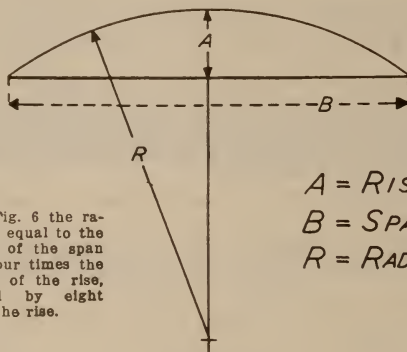
In Fig. 4 A to B is span. C to D is rise. Draw parallel line to A-B as E-F.

Nail wood strips together as shown. Drive nails at D and B and by holding pencil at D and moving strips along, always keeping strips touching nails, the arc will be formed.

SEGMENTAL ARCH

In Fig 5 draw the rise C-D and Span A-B. Draw diagonals A-D and D-B. Draw E-A and F-B perpendicular to A-D and D-B. Divide E-D, D-F, A-C, C-B, H-A, and K-B into equal parts and connect as shown. Intersections of these lines will establish curve of arch.

Another method not so complicated where figures may be used is shown in Fig. 6.



In Fig. 6 the radius is equal to the square of the span plus four times the square of the rise, divided by eight times the rise.

$$A = \text{RISE} = 0'-6''$$

$$B = \text{SPAN} = 3'-0''$$

$$R = \text{RADIUS} = 2'-6''$$

FIG-6

SCALE-1"=1'-0"

$$R = \frac{B^2 + 4A^2}{8A} = \frac{(36')^2 + 4(6')^2}{8 \times 6} = \frac{1296 + 144}{48} = \frac{1440}{48} = 30' \div 12' = 2'6''$$

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

The "Siege of Washington"

The Story of the Remarkable Army of Jobless World War Veterans Who Came to the National Capital to Ask Uncle Sam for Their "Back Wages" and Were Driven Out by Federal Troops

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

STRANGE things have happened in the United States since the great industrial depression started tightening its coils on the lives of the workers in 1929. But it is doubtful if there has been a more remarkable phenomenon than the "Bonus Expeditionary Forces." As a matter of fact, there is probably nothing in history to compare with the campaign these thousands of jobless ex-soldiers, sailors and marines carried on in the National Capital from early in June until July 28, when Federal troops called out by President Hoover drove them out of the city and burned their camps to the ground.

About May 1, reports began to trickle into Washington regarding plans of World War veterans to stage a march on Congress and demand the enactment of legislation to either pay their bonus in full or provide jobs for them.

Official Washington was at first inclined to treat these reports lightly. But soon the news dispatches told of groups of bonus "marchers" here and there forcibly taking possession of freight trains and terminals when railroad officials tried to prevent them from riding. Official Washington began "to sit up and take notice"—and worry.

The vanguard of the bonus "army" arrived in Washington on May 29. There were about 800 men in the first contingent—most of them from Oregon. Their commander-in-chief was a locomotive fireman—Arthur Taylor, a good-standing member of the B. of L. F. & E. for twenty-five years and a member of the Switchmen for eight years.

There were other railroad men with Taylor—Trainmen, Conductors, Engineers, Machinists, Boiler-makers, Carmen, Clerks, Maintenance of Waymen, etc. Other trades were represented. There were a few from the "professions"—two attorneys and a dentist. The muster roll also contained the names of several "deflated" business men.

It was a fair sample of the type of men who were to come pouring into Washington by the thousands within the next few weeks. They were not "Reds." They "leaned over backwards" to prove they were not. If it became known that a Communist had found his way into their ranks, he was forcibly ejected.

The movement was spontaneous. From all points of the compass, jobless ex-soldiers were heading toward the National Capital. In every city of any size more units were being formed and plans being laid to begin the trek to Washington.

By June 9, about 9,000 men had arrived. The "Bonus Expeditionary Forces" were formally organized. The men elected a young veteran—W. W. Waters—for their commander-in-chief.

The first few thousand arrivals took up quarters in vacant buildings. But soon the numbers grew to such an extent that the men began to establish cantonments.

These camps were remarkable things in themselves. Near the eastern branch of the Potomac River they built what was probably the most amazing city in the world.

Almost overnight they erected habitations of some sort or other for 18,000 men, women and children. Discarded lumber, sheet iron, old automobile bodies, pieces of canvas and scrap building materials of all kinds were salvaged from various sources and transformed into "homes" which were later to be burned by U. S. soldiers.

Streets were laid out in orderly fashion. A new road was cut through a clump of woods to take care of the constantly increasing traffic. Objection was raised by District of Columbia health officials that the camp lacked proper "sanitary facilities." The veterans answered this objection by finding an abandoned and forgotten sewer main leading into their camp. No one knows why or when the pipes were ever laid into the barren waste they had chosen for the cantonment. They were there, however, and in a few days carpenters and plumbers—most of them union men—from the ranks of the B. E. F. had constructed latrines, from salvaged material, of course.

Practically any task that arose found men from the ranks qualified to perform it. One of their most astounding stunts was the construction of a gigantic "electricless refrigeration" plant.

The broiling hot sun quickly ruins almost any food not kept on ice during the summer months in Washington. And food was too scarce, and too precious in the B. E. F. to permit any of it being wasted. Out of their tattered and torn ranks stepped a refrigeration engineer. Under his directions, a group of men dug a cave in the side of the hill. This cave, 100 feet long, 20 feet wide and 10 feet high, was piped and equipped according to his instructions. When it was finished it required only 150 pounds of ice every 24 hours to keep food stored there in good condition.

The men decided to publish their own newspaper—the “B. E. F. News.” Reporters, editors, advertising managers, circulation men and all the other “white collar” help needed in the newspaper business were forthcoming in abundance. They were not “white collar” men now, however. All of them were jobless and broke like the rest of their comrades.

If the veterans had been able to “salvage” the necessary machinery they could have furnished their own printers and pressmen. The paper had to be printed in a commercial plant, however. The veterans acted as their own newsboys and sold 25,000 copies—at 5 cents and up apiece—a few hours after the first issue was off the press.

More and more ex-soldiers kept coming to Washington. Other camps were established. Whole families, who had no other place to go, joined the movement. Babies were born in these camps—the only homes their parents could provide for them.

The Red Cross was asked to establish medical units in the camps. When this request was refused, former A. E. F. Medical Corps men took the job in hand.

The biggest problem of all, from the men’s viewpoint, was getting food. But they managed, somehow, to take care of a bigger provisioning job than ever confronted George Washington during the Revolutionary War. Washington never commanded more than 20,000 men. But the B. E. F. at one time was past the 30,000 mark.

There were days in the B. E. F. camps when the food supply was down to practically nothing. At no time was there an abundance. On many occasions a small portion of boiled beans and cracked wheat made up the only meal served during the day.

Food was secured from various sources. A Detroit priest donated \$5,000 to the B. E. F. commissary fund. The Farmers’ Holiday Association of Iowa sent three carloads of farm products. A big shipment of various eatables came from the Union Labor post of the American Legion at Detroit. A Pittsburgh meat dealer donated 1,200 hams. Twenty tons of beef were sent by a New York merchant.

Handling the food after it was secured was a problem in itself. But with only makeshift facilities available, the veterans established a feeding system which would have been a credit to any well-financed army of that size. The writer has seen as many as 18,000 men, women and children fed at one meal without a hitch.

The whole story of the B. E. F. cannot begin to be told in a magazine article, by any means. Space limitations make it necessary to touch only a few high points in the story of this remarkable movement.

For instance, there are the numerous demonstrations held by the men in front of the Capitol when Congress was in session. Thousands and thousands of them were there on the day the House passed the bonus bill. Men were present a week later when the Senate killed the legislation. And when it became apparent that Congress was going to adjourn without reconsidering the measure, the demonstration was repeated.

On none of these occasions was there the slightest semblance of trouble, with the exception of once when the police, acting under orders from Vice-President Curtis, tried to prevent the veterans from assembling on the Capitol plaza. The B. E. F. shoved the police aside and rushed to the Capitol steps. For a few minutes it looked like bloodshed was inevitable. Then the head of the Washington police force overrode the Vice-President’s ultimatum and gave the veterans permission to hold their protest meeting at the doors of Congress.

For a solid week about 2,000 of the ex-soldiers maintained a 24-hour “death march” around the Capitol.

The White House was picketed on several occasions by a small group of “left-wingers.” Whole streets have been blockaded by the police in order to keep this group from coming near the Executive Mansion. There were never more than 200 in this “left wing.” They had no affiliation with the “B. E. F.”

Parades, such as the National Capital had never witnessed before, marched along historic Pennsylvania Avenue. While the streets were lined with hundreds of thousands of spectators, mile after mile of shabby, hungry and jobless World War veterans stepped with firm, military tread to the crashing music of an equally ragged and half-starved drum corps.

Mean wearing the highest decorations bestowed by the American government for bravery under fire led these parades. The stories of these men, alone, sound like pages from fiction “thrillers.” Official records of the U. S. War Department tell why these medals were issued.

One parade was led by a Congressional Medal of Honor man. During the World War he permitted himself to be taken a prisoner by the Germans. After having secured all possible information regarding the location of troops, weak points in the lines and other valuable data, he burned down the German prison camp where he was confined, and escaped to the Allied lines. The information he had secured enabled the Allies to drive a wedge between the German forces.

The most pathetic sight around the bonus camps was the little babies and small children. But even

with the scanty rations provided there, many of these tots were getting more to eat than they had been receiving before their jobless parents came to the B. E. F.

In most instances, the camps offered the last haven for these people. They had been evicted from their homes in communities which could not care for them. There were children from mining towns who had not tasted milk for two years until they came to Washington.

One family with a three-month old baby told me the child had been born "under a tree in the woods"—without medical attention of any kind.

Some thoughtless persons have referred to the bonus marchers as "bums" and "Reds." Both charges are baseless. The great majority of the men were married and had worked steadily until the depression tore them loose from industry.

Police records show an astounding fact. For several weeks—up to the time when Washington official-

dom embarked on a deliberate plan of "nagging" the veterans—not one member of the "B. E. F." was arrested for any cause whatsoever.

Superintendent of Police Pelham D. Glassford was the men's "idol." They helped the police force keep traffic lanes open during their demonstrations. Whenever Glassford appeared he was loudly cheered by the veterans.

Glassford used diplomacy in handling the situation. The "B. E. F." co-operated with him in preserving order.

But there was a "hard-boiled" faction among Washington officials who finally managed to force through an order for the forcible eviction of the ex-soldiers. President Hoover called out Federal troops to do the job.

The "B. E. F." was driven from the city by Regular Army soldiers and scattered to the four winds after a wild day in which men and women were gassed, sabered, clubbed and ridden down.

Communism in China

THE New York Times declares that the "growth of Communism in China seems likely to be the most important movement in the next decade in this war-torn country and possibly one of its greatest hopes of unity."

Mr. Owen says the officials of the Nationalist Government "admit it cannot be stopped by armies and that it is growing rapidly."

"Chinese Communism," Mr. Owen explained, "is Russian only in its governmental structure, in which it for the first time has offered representation to each village, district and province in the central government through the Soviet system in its distribution of land among the peasants, and the low wages, \$6 per month, paid the public servants. There is no community of goods, except, perhaps, after a city has been looted.

"At present all Kiangsi Province, except the territory south to Nanchang, is held by Communists, and two-thirds of the provinces of Fukien, Hunan and Hupeh."

"The Communist army is not large—it is estimated at only 151,000—and it has not more than 97,000 rifles. But when it fights, those with no arms use everything available, and when a man with a rifle falls his weapon is picked up and the advance goes on. When they capture a town all land records are burned at once, so the land may be divided among the peasants.

"There are 30,000,000 Chinese at present under the Communist government. They run banks and mint their own money, which is at par in their territory. The flood was a great aid, for 50,000,000 were

driven from their homes, and although refugee camps maintained by the flood relief committee did much in relief, the misery and hunger resulting from the floods made the district a fertile field for Communist propaganda."

Mr. Owen contends that military operations by the Nationalist government against the Communists are futile. Last year General Chiang Kai-shek operated against them at a cost of \$45,000,000. His troops suffered 100,000 casualties and one whole regiment deserted, taking with them guns, munitions and supplies.

LISTEN TO THESE LABOR BROADCASTS

This is the balance of the program of radio addresses in the second series on "American Labor and the Nation," given under the auspices of the National Advisory Council on Radio Education, with the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the Workers' Education Bureau of America:

Oct. 23—Labor and Immigration. Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer, National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Oct. 30—Labor and the Negro. Philip Randolph, president, Brotherhood Sleeping Car Porters.

Nov. 6—Labor Legislation. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary, California State Federation of Labor.

The addresses are broadcast over a nation-wide network of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sundays from 12 to 12:30 p. m. Eastern standard time.



WIT AND

Wasey—You said your wife would not be content until you also had a three-car garage, and now that you have one I suppose she is?

Kudner—No; the neighbors now have an airplane hangar in their back yard.

Brevity is the soul of modern journalism. A budding journalist was told never to use two words where one would do. He carried out this advice in his report of a fatal accident in the following manner:

"John Jones struck a match to see if there was any gasoline in his tank. There was. Age 65."

Stout Lady (to little boy): "Can you tell me if I can get thru this gate to the park?"

Little Boy: "I guess so. A big truck has just made it."

Mrs. Joe: "Joe, did you bring home that pane of glass for the kitchen window?"

Joe: "I did not. I was after a 12 by 14 and all they had was a 14 by 12."

Mrs. Joe: "You poor boob, why didn't you take it? You could put it in sideways couldn't you?"

"Arithmetic is a science of truth," said the professor earnestly. "Figures can't lie. For instance, if one can build a house in 12 days, 12 men can build it in one."

"Yes," interrupted a quick-brained student. "Then 288 will build it in one hour, 17,280 in one minute, and 1,036,800 in one second. And I don't believe they could lay one brick in the time!"

While the professor was still gasping the smart "ready reckoner" went on:

"Again, if one ship can cross the Atlantic in six days, six ships can cross it in one day. I don't believe that, either; so where's the truth in arithmetic?"

Then he sat down.

Theological Lecturer—Yes, my friends, some admire Moses, who instituted the Old Law; some Paul, who spread the New. But, after all, which character in the Bible has had the largest following?

Voice from rear—Ananias.

Peg's roommate was an animal lover and her latest possession was a hound. Poor Peg was so exasperated! In great disgust, she exploded to her boy friend—

"Well, how would you like to live with a hound?" "Say," he answered, "is that a proposal?"—Awgwan.

The teacher was talking to a class on science.

"Now, then, Willie Smith," she said, "name a poisonous substance."

Willie Smith, who was not gifted with an oversupply of intelligence, thought deeply.

"Aviation," he replied after a while.

The class tittered with amusement, and the teacher looked sternly at the boy.

"Explain your self, Smith," she demanded.

"One drop will kill, ma'am," responded Willie.

Judge—Have you nothing to offer the court before sentence is passed on you?

Prisoner—No, Judge; I had ten dollars, but my lawyer took that.—Exchange.

Anxious Sportsman (who thinks he has backed a winner).—"Did you send off that wire in time?"

Village Telegraph Operator.—"Yes, sir; but the money was a dime short so I left out the name of the horse."

Father Time was rebuffed here in the annual Father-Son race when Dr. O. R. Austin, veteran physician, met the challenge of youth and defeated his 244-year-old son, Harold, in the 50-yard sprint race.—Meridan (Miss.) paper.

HUMOR



Rosa Ponselle, who climbed from obscurity to leading roles in the Metropolitan Opera, made her London debut last evening and snored a sensational success.—S. Louis Star.

Visitor in County Jail—What terrible crime has this man committed?

Warden—He didn't commit any crime at all. He was going down the street a few days ago, and saw one man shoot another, and he is held as a material witness.

Visitor—And where is the man who committed the murder?

Warden—Oh, he's out on bail.

"Healthy-looking office boy you've got."

"Yes, he's a good lad. Doesn't smoke, whistle, gamble or want to go to football matches."

"You're lucky."

"Oh, he's got one fault. He won't work."—Halifax Guardian.

Two old men were telling tales at the general store.

"One thing we had at home when I was a boy has never been heard of or seen since, I'll bet," said one of them. "We had a clock that was away ahead of all others in the neighborhood. It was a wonder. When it struck 3 the hands pointed to 12 and it was really 6:30."

A clerk whose work lay close to his place often sneaked home while the boss was away.

One day he returned all out of breath. Some of the boys asked why he had come back so soon.

"I looked through the window and saw the boss hugging and kissing my wife," he said.

"And what did you do?"

"Nothing," replied Casey. "Do you think I wanted the boss to find out I was away from work and fire me?"

A group of reporters were chinning about the war between newspapers and radio. There was some apprehension over radio's alleged entry into the scoopee field.

"Radio," flipped one scribe, "never will replace the newspaper. You can't wrap up a lunch in a radio."

"How come you go steady with Helen?"

"She's different from the other girls."

"How is that?"

"She's the only girl who will go with me."

S. C. Wampus.

Butcher: "Come on there, Willie, break the bones in Mrs. Smith's shoulder and put Mrs. Brown's ribs in a bag for her."

Willie: "All right, sir, just as soon as I've sawed off Mrs. Walker's leg."

W. F. Griffiths' radio store in Olcott Square will award a silver cup, July 15, to the person having caught the largest fish. Thus far, Robert Liddy is leading, having captured a brown trout measuring 22 feet, 4 inches.—Bernardsville paper.

"You remember when you cured my rheumatism a couple of years ago, Doc?" asked the patient, "and you told me that I should avoid dampness?"

"Yes, that's right," nodded the M. D., approvingly.

"Well, I've come to ask you if I can take a bath."

A seven-year-old girl was sent to the general store to buy a pair of socks for her father. The storekeeper showed her one brand, but she was doubtful as to whether her father would be satisfied.

"Are you sure they wear well?" she asked.

"I've worn them myself for the last two months," the man replied.

The girl hesitated, then pushing the socks back across the counter, she stammered:

"Oh-h-h, haven't you got a pair that you haven't worn so awfully long?"—Selected.

Reparations and War Debts

IN the popular discussion of reparations and war debts, the economic effects of these payments is for the most part overlooked. People talk about "debts of honor" and "defrauding the American public" and the fact that there is no moral connection between what Germany owed the Allies and what the Allies owe us. All this is interesting and perhaps true, but it is far from the point, if what we are after is not to vindicate honor but to create employment and revive industry. A few simple statements may help to indicate some of the economic considerations involved.

1. The people of one nation do not benefit by collecting money from another nation. The money is of no use unless it is spent for goods and services. It is of no use, in other words, unless the transaction results in a larger volume of imports to the creditor nation from the debtor nation.

2. If neither of the trading nations owed money to the other, their exchange of goods and services would be equal. It would be just a "swap." When one nation owes the other money, it means merely that it must export to its creditor more goods than it receives in return.

3. In order to accept war debt payments from France and Great Britain, we must therefore do one of two things: we must either import more from them or export less to them. In other words, we must either buy more French and British woolsens, silks, machinery, ocean freights and the like, or sell them less cotton, wheat, automobiles and the like.

4. One of the great troubles of the depression is the collapse of the markets for our exports. In spite of the fact that Europe owed us huge sums of money before the depression, not merely in governmental debts but in private debts, we exported more to her than she exported to us. We could keep this up only by lending her continually larger amounts of money. But she became so burdened with debt that we could not lend her any more. We must therefore either regard our restricted exports—and the consequent effect on business—as a permanent condition, or we must forget a large part of the debts.

5. The real burden of the debts—in terms of the goods which must be used to pay them—has been increased in exact proportion to the fall in the prices of those goods. The price drop alone has made the puzzle impossible to solve except by writing off debts.

6. It is true that if European governments do not pay, our own taxpayers must meet more of an interest burden on our war debts. It is also true, however, that taxation within the country does not re-

duce the total income of that country. It merely transfers income from some persons to others. We can, if we wish, lay the taxes very largely on the same persons who receive most of the interest. We can avoid taxing the poor to meet the extra burden and place it on the rich. Still more important—if remission of war debts helped to revive industry, the extra burden of interest would be far more easily borne than the taxes we now have to pay.

7. Cancellation of reparations and downward revision of war debts is a first step toward world economic recovery. It is, however, only a first step. There are many others to be taken. All the others are being postponed until this one is completed. It would be well, therefore, to make haste with it and get on with the job. Nations, just like business concerns, must sometimes go through bankruptcy and settle their debts at so many cents on the dollar before they can go ahead to do business of any sort. Whether they can then gain economic health depends on more positive policies.

RAISE CONSUMING POWER!

"Our object from now on should be to raise wages, not reduce them. Only thus can we build up buying power and keep business rising," says the American Federation of Labor monthly survey of business.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there can be no real recovery as long as wages go down. But it will not be enough merely to stop the downward trend. Wages must come up and up and with higher wages, hours of labor must be sharply reduced. If wages make substantial gains and the hours of labor are reduced, the purchasing power of the masses will be greatly strengthened and the nation will be well on the road to recovery.

The fact that the wages and hours problem is the paramount issue of the hour must be impressed on every candidate of every political party. Nothing else is so important at this critical time in the history of the nation and individuals, newspapers and organizations that stress it before everything else are doing their country a constructive service of the utmost value.

A successful American business of nationwide proportions was built up by a man who, because of an accident, was never able to leave his bed. Facing the dual handicaps of poverty and permanent physical disability, he developed an institution that stands high in the list of business concerns.

"I See a Great Future for American Labor," Said Woll

THE principal speaker at the recent dinner of the Institute of Labor at Rutgers University was Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor. He was listened to with great attention and warmly applauded. He spoke especially of the increasing responsibilities confronting American labor and its educational affiliations, saying in part:

"These are momentous days in our national and international life. Labor is called upon to perform a more important service than ever before. Labor is being recognized more than ever as one of the forces in the community that is concerned with the upbuilding of our American commonwealth. The radio programs, for example, which are being spon-

sored by our Workers Education Bureau, are carrying our message to literally millions of people in this land, but labor must be prepared for these increasing responsibilities; it must be prepared through knowledge, through understanding, to cope with these new social and economic responsibilities. I see a great future for American labor. I see a great future for the American universities as they join hands in building the foundation for an educated citizenship. I would have you know that my wish for this institute and for similar institutes is most cordial because I believe that they will perform a service of great value in the building of a better American labor movement and a better American community."

Anti-Injunction Law Held Valid by Judge

Justice O'Donoghue of Supreme Court of District of Columbia Refuses
Injunction to Restrain Fur Workers' Union
From Picketing Nonunion Shop

THE provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law were squarely upheld by Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in dismissing an application for an injunction brought by the Capitol Fur Shop against the Washington local of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

The case is believed to be the first real test of the validity of the new law.

The application for an injunction sought to restrain members of the Fur Workers' Union from picketing and carrying signs in front of the premises of the fur shop stating that the concern was unfair to organized labor, and to restrain certain other alleged acts of violence.

Six affidavits were filed in support of the bill, alleging various acts of intimidation practiced on employes of the fur concern by agents of the union. The affidavit of one employe was to the effect that his nose had been broken in what he believed to be an assault upon him by two members of the union. Another affidavit was by a pedestrian who claimed he had been jostled and collided with on the street when he was seeking to enter the fur shop, and that his entry to the premises had been blocked.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act was placed squarely in issue by Daniel S. Ring, attorney for the Fur Workers' Union, who moved on behalf of the union and twelve members who were named defendants, that

the bill be dismissed on the ground that the provisions of the anti-injunction law prevented the issuance of an injunction in a labor dispute on the facts stated in the application.

The case was watched with keen interest by both representatives of organized labor and organized employers. Labor officials were well pleased with Justice O'Donoghue's decision sustaining the validity of the anti-injunction law. But anti-union employers viewed the decision with alarm. They saw that it deprived them of their strongest weapon in fighting organized labor.

ALIENS SEND MILLIONS BACK TO NATIVE HOMES

Is this why money is so scarce these days? Foreigners and foreignborn Americans still send millions and millions of good American dollars back to their native lands each year. The commerce department reveals that last year they sent back a grand total of \$173,000,000. Some of Mussolini's domain sent more dollars home than the sons of any other country—\$26,500,000 in all. Next in order come the Greeks with \$25,000,000, Russians, \$15,000,000 and Japanese \$12,500,000. But hard times show up even in this flow of Uncle Sam's dollars to foreign shores. The total of \$173,000,000 for 1931 was 13 per cent less than in 1930 and some 30 per cent less than in 1929.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

- ATHENS, ALA.—U. S. Post Office: \$58,000. W. B. Smith, Eldorado, contr.
AUBURN, ALA.—U. S. Post Office: \$63,400. C. H. Barnes, Logansport, Ind., contr.

DELAWARE

- STANTON, DEL.—Grade School Addition: \$105,000. Van Zant, Inc., Wilmington, contr.

FLORIDA

- GAINESVILLE, FLA.—Demonstration School: \$300,000. University of Florida. R. Weaver, Peabody Hall, archt.

IOWA

- CEDAR FALLS, IA.—Commons Building, State Teachers College: \$141,826. Anderson Constr. Co., 619 Main St., Council Bluffs, contr.
EPWORTH, IA.—Remodeling School Buildings: \$150,000. Society of Divine Word, Epworth, Ia., and Techny, Ill. J. J. Ryan, 110 South Grandview Ave., Dubuque, engr.

KANSAS

- WASHINGTON, KAN.—Court Building: \$105,000. H. G. Overend and C. F. Boucher, Brown Bldg., Wichita, archts.

LOUISIANA

- BATON ROUGE, LA.—Louisiana State University and A. & M. College: \$326,000. Dormitory and stadium. Caldwell Bros., 816 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

- ROCKLAND, MASS.—Post Office: \$71,500. McDe Constr. Co., New Haven Trade Bldg., New Haven, Conn., contr.

MICHIGAN

- BAY CITY, MICH.—County Building: \$294,000. H. G. Christman-Lansing Co., Lansing and Sorenson & Gross, Flint, Mich., contr.

MISSISSIPPI

- CLARKSDALE, MISS.—Post Office Addition: \$125,000. Treas. Dpt. at office Sup. Archt., Wash., D. C.
JACKSON, MISS.—U. S. Post Office and Court House: \$547,939. Supreme Constr. Co., Inc., 122 E. 42d St., New York, N. Y., contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- HANOVER, N. H.—Fraternity House: \$105,000. W. H. Trumbull, 11 Lebanon St., contr.
MANCHESTER, N. H.—U. S. Post Office: \$238,680. Ferguson & Largura Constr. Co., 3672 Adams St., Gary, Ind., contr.

NEW JERSEY

- GLADSTONE, N. J.—St. Luke's Church: \$105,000. John Bodine Co., Prospect Pl., contr.
HAWTHORNE, N. J.—High School: \$235,000. Bontempo & D'Annunzio, 36 Washington St., Morristown, contr.
LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Apartment for Westwood Arms: \$150,000. H. B. Seymour, 612 McClellan Ave., archt.
MOUNTAINSIDE, N. J.—Store and Bowling Alley: \$105,000. Louis DeFrancisco, Westfield, contr.

- NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—B. P. O. E., 324, Club House: \$150,000. A. Merchant, 1 Elm Row, archt.

- PLAINSBORO, N. J.—First Presbyterian Church: \$150,000. J. H. Morris Co., 211 Montgomery St., Trenton, N. J.
POMPTON LAKES, N. J.—Senior High School: \$199,800. F. and C. Haerter, 769 Dewey Ave., West New York, contr.

- RARITAN, N. J.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church: \$150,000. F. LaFerrara, 308 Rhode Island Ave., East Orange, contr.

- SOMERVILLE, N. J.—Club House: \$150,000. B. P. O. E. Korf, Poggi & Bragdon, 275 Morris Ave., Elizabeth, archts.

NEW MEXICO

- GALLUP, N. M.—Federal Building: \$125,000. Union Eng. Co., Huntington Park, Calif., contr.

NEW YORK

- NORWICH, N. Y.—U. S. Post Office: \$65,350. R. W. Erickson, 403 Sansom St., Phila., Pa., contr.

- OTISVILLE, N. Y.—High School Addition: \$150,000. Loucks & Clarke, 6 Ernest St., Wallingford, Conn., contr.

- SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Drink Hall: \$767,850. C. & W. Constr. Co., Inc., 400 East Fordham Rd., New York, N. Y., contr.

- THIELLS, N. Y.—Sanitary Work for State: \$85,863. Dormitory, assembly, etc. Hudson Falls Hardware Co., 186 Main St., Hudson Falls, contr.

- WASHINGTONVILLE, N. Y.—Grade and High School: \$156,541. James Forrestal, Inc., 60 Fishkill Ave., Beacon, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

- DURHAM, N. C.—U. S. Post Office: \$275,480. Penker Constr. Co., 1030 Summer St., Cincinnati, O., contr.

OHIO

- FOSTORIA, O.—U. S. Post Office: \$103,350. Erie Constr. Co., 416 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

- SHELBY, O.—U. S. Post Office: \$54,970. Patterson Eng. Co., Wheeler Ave., Detroit, Mich., contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

- ABERDEEN, S. D.—Church of Sacred Heart: \$150,000. Slider & Abrahamson, 594 Endicott Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., archts.

TEXAS

- GEORGETOWN, TEX.—U. S. Post Office and Court House: \$230,000. Landis & Young, contr.

- GLADEWATER, TEX.—High School: \$100,000. Voelker & Dixon, Perkins-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls, archts.

- JACKSONVILLE, TEX.—Post Office: \$130,000. J. P. Culen & Sons, 109 South Main St., Janesville, Wis., contr.

UTAH

- CEDAR CITY, UTAH.—U. S. Post Office: \$96,000. Jacobson Constr. Co., 724 3d East St., Salt Lake City, contr.

- TOOELE, UTAH—Federal Building: \$56,000. Geo. A. Whitmeyer & Sons Co., Ogden, contr.

WISCONSIN

- STEVENS POINT, WIS.—St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church: \$100,000. J. P. Dohney, Merrill, contr.

Principal Provisions of St. Lawrence Treaty Under Which Seaway to Lakes Will Be Built

AMONG the principal provisions of the St. Lawrence waterway treaty are the following:

Two-stage project to have thirty-foot depth in works and twenty-foot channel in the reaches.

Water for power purposes in the forty-eight mile International Rapids Section to be divided equally between Canada and the United States, each nation having right of disposal over its power.

Level of the Great Lakes to be maintained by compensating works and adhere to the Supreme Court ruling for 1,500 cubic feet per second diversion for the Chicago canal. Two escape clauses provide for temporary increase of this diversion on proposal of the United States subject to arbitration if Canada objects, and for permanent increase by action of the International Joint Commission.

Costs to be divided about equally between United States and Canada, with allowances to be made for work already done.

Total cost from Great Lakes to Montreal estimated at \$543,429,000. Allowing for work already done, new cost to be \$258,453,000 for the United States and \$142,976,000 for Canada. Actual costs to the two governments to be reduced through payments of State and Provincial governments for power.

In the International Rapids Section two dams to be constructed, one at Crysler Island, east of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and one at Barnhart Island, near Cornwall, Ont., both locations subject to change.

One power house each on either side of the international boundary at the two dams provided, with navigation canal and lock on Canadian side at Crysler

Island and side canal and two locks on American side at Barnhart Island.

Installed hydroelectric power to be generated at Crysler Island, 592,960 horsepower; at Barnhart Island, 1,607,000, or about 1,100,000 horsepower for each country, derived from International Rapids Section.

Dam construction and river work in International Rapids Section, exclusive of power superstructures and machinery, to be done under supervision of a temporary International Rapids Section Commission representative of the two countries.

The United States to pay for river works in the International Rapids Section, two-thirds of which will be on the American side, with Canadian workers and material used on Canadian side and American workers and materials on our side.

Canada to do the necessary work in the Thousand Islands Section below Oak Point, at the foot of the islands, and the United States to do the work in that section above Oak Point. (Most of this work has already been done.)

Canada to make the necessary improvements in the Lake Francis, Soulanges and Lachine areas.

Rights of navigation under existing treaties to be maintained.

Construction is to require from seven to ten years.

Since the opening of the George Washington Bicentennial celebration on February 22, 14 countries have named 14 streets and seven squares and parks in honor of the first President of the United States.

Officers Elected by Local Unions

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
23	Bridgeport, Conn.	J. R. Piccirillo	M. C. Van Ness		D. Perillo
28	Youngstown, O.	Curtis Lescallette	A. J. McClure	J. E. Costello	Wm. J. Boland
72	Boston, Mass.	J. O'Brien	J. P. Cook	L. Sheehan	J. P. Cook
82	So. Bend, Ind.	Ed. McKeel	B. F. Mitchell	A. H. Heltzel	
93	Spokane, Wash.	R. H. Findorff	J. W. Snyder		
104	Seattle, Wash.	T. W. Avis			
122	Salinas, Calif.	Roy Bengé	C. H. Cody	C. H. Cody	
151	Syracuse, N. Y.	Jacob Hoffman	J. T. Conway	A. W. Baker	
162	Hackensack, N. J.	G. B. Hinton	G. E. Barber	J. O. Smith	E. S. O'Connor
171	Lorain, O.	Chas. Malone	D. A. Miller	D. A. Miller	
434	Merced, Calif.	R. W. Dunbar	Guy Smith		
Illinois State Council of Lathers		F. Borden	G. T. Moore		

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

CONVENTION ASSESSMENT REFUNDS

In accordance with the referendum vote, results of which were published in the November, 1931, issue of The Lather, refunds of convention assessments have been made to the brothers whose names are listed on this page, through the local unions indicated.

LOCAL NO. 22—ADDITIONAL

M. J. Rongo 12957.....\$3.00
T. M. Sloan 13871.....1.50

\$4.50

LOCAL NO. 65—ADDITIONAL

R. O. Jones 34907.....\$1.50

LOCAL NO. 386—ADDITIONAL

R. W. Ames 18904.....\$1.50

CONVENTION ASSESSMENT FUND—RECAPITULATION

Total receipts, August 31, 1932.....\$26,426.03
Add Local 14, 1931, assessment.....1.50
Local 185, 1930 assessment.....1.50

Total Receipts, Sept. 30, 1932.....\$26,429.03

Deduct refunds:

Previously published.....\$23,034.00
Refunds in this issue.....7.50 23,041.50

Balance in Convention Assessment Fund.....\$3,387.53

SEPTEMBER RECEIPTS

Sept.	Local	Amount	Sept.	Local	Amount	Sept.	Local	Amount
1	446	Aug. report....\$ 6.30	12	7	Sept. report (cr.)	16	171	Aug. report.... 15.30
1	105	Aug. report.... 19.80	12	115	Aug. report.... 14.20	16	212	Sept. report.... 11.70
1	358	Aug. report.... 8.10	12	4	Sept. report.... 17.10	16	28	Aug. report.... 19.95
1	26	Aug. report.... 2.60	12	378	Sept. report.... 4.50	16	70	Sept. report.... 4.50
1	71	Aug. report.... 18.05	12	228	Sept. report (cr.)	16	165	Sept. report.... 9.25
1	116	Aug. report.... 10.80	12	209	Sept. report.... 7.60	16	132	Aug. report.... 7.20
2	345	Aug. report.... 16.60	12	268	Aug. report.... 8.50	16	238	Aug. report.... 5.40
2	353	Aug. report.... 15.10	12	419	Aug. report.... 7.60	16	78	Sept. record.... 22.30
2	93	Aug. report.... 11.70	12	413	Sept. report.... 10.55	16	46	Aug. report.... 1,500.00
2	88	Aug. report.... 45.00	13	336	Sept. report.... 6.70	16	254	Sept. report (cr.)
2	49	Aug. report.... 2.65	13	2	Aug. report.... 181.65	16	205	June-July reports 7.92
6	62	Sept. report.... 13.40	13	23	Sept. report.... 7.20	19	292	Sept. report.... 5.40
6	482	Aug. & Sept. tax 1.80	13	54	Sept. report.... 43.60	19	388	Aug.-Sept. reports 9.00
6	32	Sept. report.... 47.09	13	142	Aug. report.... 18.00	19	147	Sept. report.... 13.39
6	40	Sept. report.... 5.40	13	213	Aug. report.... 5.40	19	246	Sept. report (cr.)
6	435	Aug. report.... 6.30	13	295	Sept. report.... 12.60	19	278	Sept. report.... 17.00
6	328	Aug.-Sept. reports (cr.)	13	81	Sept. report.... 5.40	19	315	Aug. report.... 23.90
			13	309	Sept. report.... 7.20	19	21	Sept. report.... 6.30
6	103	Sept. report.... 9.90	13	158	Sept. report.... 4.50	19	300	Aug.-Sept. reports 14.40
6	281	Sept. report.... 4.50	13	222	Sept. report.... 7.20	19	344	Sept. report.... 9.95
6	57	Sept. report.... 9.90	14	20	Aug. report.... 3.60	19	319	Aug. report.... 4.50
6	398	Aug. report.... 21.60	14	24	Sept. report.... 27.90	19	252	Sept. report.... 1.80
6	10	Aug. report.... 18.35	14	217	Aug.-Sept. report 12.60	19	65	Aug. report.... 98.40
6	313	June-July reports 5.40	14	104	Sept. report.... 54.00	19	73	Sept. report.... 106.40
7	481	July-Aug. reports 10.80	14	8	Aug. report.... 14.00	19	62	Premium on bond 3.00
7	9	Aug. report.... 47.40	14	109	Sept. report.... 34.20	19	1	Sept. report.... 17.10
7	53	Sept. report.... 135.90	14	259	Sept. report.... 5.40	19	313	Aug.-Sept. reports 6.30
8	286	Aug. report.... 24.30	14	47	Sept. report.... 115.20	19	72	Sept. report.... 180.95
8	67	Aug. report.... 31.00	14	9	Aug. tax (add'l.) 5.00	19	144	Aug. report.... 10.80
8	299	Sept. report.... 17.00	14	162	Aug. report.... 40.20	19	5	Aug. report.... 94.00
8	263	Aug.-Sept. reports 30.60	14	102	Aug. report.... 93.00	20	51	Sept. report.... 14.40
8	140	Aug. report (cr.)	14	234	Sept. report.... 34.15	20	25	Sept. report (cr.)
8	414	Aug. report.... 4.50	14	14	Aug. report.... 25.40	20	173	Aug. report (cr.)
8	111	Sept. report.... 11.70	15	19	Sept. report.... 12.60	20	120	Sept. report.... 13.20
8	38	Aug. report.... 26.10	15	279	Sept. report (cr.)	20	Ill.S.C. Prem. on bond 5.50	
9	84	Aug. report.... 4.50	15	30	Aug. report.... 39.60	20	392	Sept. report.... 24.30
9	85	Aug. report.... 23.70	15	39	July-Aug. reports 30.20	20	75	Sept. report.... 32.40
9	148	Sept. report.... 4.50	15	27	Sept. report.... 27.40	20	139	Sept. report.... 9.00
9	176	B.T.; bal. in treas. 21.40	15	53	Sept. tax (add'l.); premium.... 21.90	20	456	Sept. report.... 33.55
12	87	Sept. report.... 19.40				20	258	Sept. report.... 6.55
12	168	Sept. report.... 7.20	15	123	Sept. report.... 9.00	21	79	Sept. report.... 31.65
12	260	Sept. report.... 18.90	15	232	Sept. report.... 18.00	21	208	Sept. report.... 10.70
12	68	Sept. report.... 42.30	15	106	Sept. report.... 24.30	21	83	Sept. report.... 6.30
12	442	Aug. report.... 3.60	15	250	Sept. report.... 23.40	21	13	Sept. report.... 19.20
12	151	July report.... 23.10	16	76	Aug. report.... 8.00	21	55	Sept. report.... 12.60
12	394	Aug. report.... 7.20	16	122	Sept. report.... 16.20	21	215	Sept. report.... 25.70
12	48	Sept. report.... 3.60	16	185	Sept. report.... 17.10	22	449	Aug. report.... 3.40
12	125	Sept. report.... 26.70	16	455	Sept. report.... 12.60	22	192	Aug.-Sept. reports 11.20
12	434	Aug. report.... 5.40	16	63	Aug. report.... 4.50	23	82	Sept. report.... 13.50
						23	332	Sept. report.... 6.77

Sept.	Local	Amount	Sept.	Local	Amount	Sept.	Local	Amount			
23	42	Sept. report....	65.70	26	108	Sept. report....	23.70	28	106	Supplies	1.00
23	386	Sept. report....	68.75	26	243	Sept. report....	8.10	29	43	Sept. report....	10.80
23	301	July report....	4.50	27	74	Sept. report....	778.60	29	145	Sept. report....	14.00
26	440	Aug. report....	5.40	27	166	Sept. report....	20.10	29	202	Sept. report....	4.50
26	12	Sept. report....	15.30	27	71	Sept. report....	6.30	29	66	Sept. report....	18.90
26	84	Sept. report....	4.50	27	52	Sept. report....	4.10	30	244	On account	15.00
26	134	Sept. report....	9.90	27	439	Sept. report (cr.)		30	302	Sept. report....	9.00
26	305	Sept. report....	8.10	27	207	Aug. report....	6.30	30	174	June-July - Aug.	
26	429	Sept. report....	12.70	27	99	Aug. report....	22.50			Sept. reports.	11.80
26	96	Sept. report....	19.85	27	105	Sept. report....	21.90	30	359	Sept. report (cr.)	
26	31	Sept. report....	5.40	28	315	Prem. on bond.	2.37	30	90	Sept. report....	9.90
26	380	Sept. report....	6.30	28	34	Sept. report....	7.20			Advt. and sub.—	
26	230	Sept. report....	16.20	28	358	Sept. report....	8.10	30		The Lather..	46.79
26	419	Back tax	4.50	28	113	Sept. report....	2.00	30		Trans. indt. ...	308.00
26	136	June-July - Aug.		28	203	Sept. report....	4.50				
		reports	14.40	28	483	Sept. report (cr.)					
26	38	Sept. report....	52.10								\$6,135.09

SEPTEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

Sept.			Sept.		
2	Union Paper & Twine Co., office supp.	\$ 2.11	30	Death claims for September:	
13	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 8/5-9/2/32	2.65		Local 97, Fred Vaughan 1261.....	500.00
13	The Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.....	2.50		Local 100, Leonard Nissila 14205.....	252.00
13	Wm. J. Spencer, Sec.-Treas. Bldg. Trades, jurisdiction award books	3.75		Local 66, Robt. Tindall 9710.....	300.00
13	Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service, August	6.80		Local 46, J. W. Patterson 15038.....	200.00
				Local 46, T. J. McCauley 35852.....	100.00
13	Capper's Weekly, 2 yr. subscription.....	2.00		Local 278, James E. Taylor 6965.....	500.00
13	Western Union Telegraph Co., Aug. messages	12.11	30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	1,200.00
26	Riehl Printing Co., Sept. journal, supplies, etc.	685.00	30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer...	625.00
26	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	11.08	30	Geo. T. Moore, organizer.....	91.28
26	National Advertising Co., mailing Sept. journals	78.33	30	Wm. J. Murphy, organizer.....	81.23
26	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., repairs.....	8.95	30	Office salaries	1,050.00
			30	Postage	32.56
			30	Federal tax on checks issued in August....	1.02
				TOTAL.....	\$5,748.37

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, August 31, 1932.....	\$70,267.36
September receipts	6,135.09
	\$76,402.45
September disbursements	5,748.37
Cash on hand, September 30, 1932.....	\$70,654.08

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBER

65 Floyd Peter Johnson 36179

REINSTATEMENTS

93 B. F. DeLura (Aug.) 33474	14 F. H. Reese (Aug.) 20979	79 A. A. Dennis 33293
234 T. G. Davis 34062	46 E. M. Lundberg 32834	

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local	Local	Local
42 F. L. Campbell (Aug.) 26375	244 P. Cosenza 27896	244 S. Scino (Aug.) 34222
42 L. L. Gabaig (Aug.) 28916	244 F. Dragotto 33706	244 R. Selig (Aug.) 35237
42 Geo. Boggio (Aug.) 35260	244 J. J. Drexler (Aug.) 32985	244 M. Tannebaum (Aug.) 30385
65 W. M. Gould (Aug.) 6896	244 J. J. Fallon (Aug.) 35091	244 G. Franchise (Aug.) 31287
65 A. T. Holthusen (Aug.) 17290	244 A. Genovese 31999	244 Chas. Walleit (Aug.) 27922
65 A. J. Lundberg (Aug.) 9187	244 H. Hoffman 33502	244 V. Winick (Aug.) 28330
252 H. A. Walker (July) 24696	244 S. L. Isgro 30351	74 A. Taylor (Aug.) 21131
244 F. Aucello (Aug.) 24781	244 G. Johnson 13699	93 John O'Keefe (Aug.) 28871
244 J. S. Amenita (Aug.) 18625	244 A. E. Kendrick 26310	93 R. V. Olson (Aug.) 28555
244 S. Bracco (Aug.) 27012	244 A. A. Katzman 33501	93 R. H. H. Woody (Aug.) 29131
244 F. Brocco (Aug.) 32511	244 K. Karben (Aug.) 31874	53 F. R. Gable (Aug.) 28509
244 A. Bevacqua 27892	244 S. Mancuso 36129	85 G. J. Brenney (Aug.) 18482
244 H. W. Berman (Aug.) 26658	244 A. F. Staufenberg (Aug.) 32001	260 O. J. Bogda (Aug.) 10116

Local		Local		Local	
309	Joseph Phillips 14622	23	F. Sino 19382	250	J. E. Falk 28568
309	Wm. J. Phillips 34206	106	R. J. Campbell 23686	250	J. A. Kostka 25327
142	M. Doucette 29976	106	C. M. Dougherty 20061	78	J. J. Hassett (Aug.) 16891
172	S. G. Lennon 23507	106	G. Emanuele 8101	65	J. J. Viales (Aug.) 27464
172	G. A. Lennon 8707	106	C. W. Harding 32459	65	P. A. Peterson (Aug.) 28408
23	C. A. Horger 11189	106	A. E. Smith 18329	65	C. A. Mitchell (Aug.) 27219
23	M. M. Marchetti 33009	106	J. Salemi 33023	65	A. W. McKinney (Aug.) 35523

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

286	F. C. Porter (July-Ren.) 33820	46	James Fitzpatrick (Aug.-Ren.) 35941	244	L. Wolpin (Aug.) 12482
78	Zephis Richards (Aug.) 22943			244	M. Voitowich (Aug.) 13777
308	P. Trombino (Ren.) 34059	46	W. J. Owens (June-Ren.) 26975	74	C. V. Doyle (Ren.) 24654
2	A. E. Thoman (July) 11558			74	A. L. Bouton (Aug.-Ren.) 16104
47	B. Bennett (Ren.) 331	46	A. F. Miller (Aug.-Ren.) 35923	74	H. H. Williamson (June-Ren.) 10616
222	J. McCord (Aug.-Ren.) 28618	254	A. J. Beaulieu (Aug.-Ren.) 11080	308	P. Armento (Aug.) 32715
46	J. S. Corrigan (Aug. '31) 36031	244	J. Tarascio (Aug.-Ren.) 32812	308	V. Laquidara 32867
46	J. S. Corrigan (Aug.-Ren.) 36031	244	H. Bellovan (Aug.) 13610	358	L. H. Noel (Aug.-Ren.) 25036
		244	H. Kusnetz (Aug.) 28093		

WITHDRAWAL CARD DEPOSITED

308 Frank Furnari 35143

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

308 Joseph Rizzo (Nov. '30) 19237

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES REVOKED

8 H. J. Osborn (July) 23794 244 S. D'Angelo 7728

APPRENTICE

145 J. C. Lougheed Sept. '31, age 17

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

411	W. C. O'Fallon 25269, \$25.00	113	R. H. Benton 34659, \$50.00	38	Albert Hart 29777, \$100.00
411	C. C. Burr 24931, \$25.00	66	S. Lynn 32490, \$50.00	38	Max Fredrick 13689, \$100.00
66	A. Makwinski 28378, \$95.00	66	E. S. Lynn 32490, \$5.00	75	C. E. Stout 30407, \$100.00
66	A. Makwinski 28378, \$5.00	143	Zeno Higgins 26040, \$25.00	2	J. F. Gambitta 25131, \$75.00
66	H. O. Lynn 12161, \$50.00	173	L. Kurtz 22431, \$100.00	2	A. S. Gambitta 31195, \$75.00
66	H. O. Lynn 12161, \$5.00	224	W. C. Jones 35422, \$50.00	2	W. E. Ebel 27355, \$50.00
224	B. H. Dodson 19214, \$50.00	224	W. C. Jones 35422, \$5.00	2	L. M. Waller 18002, \$75.00
224	B. H. Dodson 19214, \$5.00	224	W. R. Hughes 32099, \$50.00	2	L. Carlino 8299, \$75.00
224	J. A. Simmons 20388, \$50.00	224	J. D. Fraley 20508, \$5.00	2	A. G. Moore 3346, \$75.00
224	J. A. Simmons 20388, \$5.00	224	J. D. Fraley 20508, \$5.00	2	H. Albers 21914, \$100.00
62	Henry Fuchs 10522, \$100.00	224	T. M. Jones 29767, \$50.00	2	W. H. Albers 34999, \$100.00
62	J. Nungesser 12014, \$100.00	224	T. M. Jones 29767, \$5.00	2	H. E. Bowles 30695, \$50.00
62	C. P. Nungesser 11764, \$100.00	42	F. Quirk 26317, \$50.00	2	F. L. Bowles 21054, \$50.00
62	Cyril Brown 1456, \$100.00	42	F. Quirk 26317, \$5.00	2	S. Anni 30104, \$75.00
162	L. Lakin 20542, \$5.00	38	S. D. Muddiman 22694, \$100.00	2	H. Kratochvil 29645, \$75.00
15	M. M. Giltitz 22762, \$100.00				

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

108 Julius Engel Jr. 35271 244 W. J. Fisher 35196

DISBANDED LOCAL UNION

382 Camden, N. J.

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
1	E. R. Kennard 19699.....	1	7	F. B. Wallace 16425.....	234	14	Geo. Larson 28389.....	57
1	Homer Worden 33381.....	1	9	R. A. Cochran 15431.....	5	14	J. C. Miller 17083.....	392
2	Earl Jacobs 19850.....	120	9	Elmer Popple 20175.....	481	14	C. M. Rainey 19824.....	392
2	Francis Mack 25573.....	386	14	John Barnoff 30016.....	57	18	Alfred Block 28553.....	5
2	H. L. Steele 8465A.....	74	14	James English 5699.....	57	18	Julius Block 16489.....	5
4	Francis Horan 32658.....	392	14	E. H. Farmer 25437.....	57	18	Peter Connors 15350.....	5
7	L. K. Mallow 30169.....	455	14	L. H. Gander 19126.....	74	7	Geo. Dishion 17464.....	47
7	T. H. Nix 25976.....	234	14	D. E. Henry 18028.....	74	18	Ray Dishion 17356.....	47

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
18	Sylvester Doll 35603.....	5	74	G. L. Van Huklon 28546.....	78	176	C. H. Robichaud 29268....	72
18	John Lenihan 536.....	5	78	J. J. Kenney 24639.....	125	176	Hugh Williams 28668.....	31
27	Jim Smith 19015.....	27	78	J. E. Riney 22520.....	125	203	J. A. Silvius 32913.....	456
24	Edw. Hughes 8976.....	136	79	J. C. Felton 29251.....	359	211	Alex. Nicholson 15167.....	456
24	John Tighe 15255.....	5	79	John MacInnes 31315.....	359	213	J. W. Kennedy 9154.....	1
26	Bert Wallace 33120.....	5	79	R. L. Young 31756.....	116	215	James M. Carey 5618.....	78
25	Domenic D'Avolio 29973.....	72	82	E. F. McKnight 18445.....	55	215	O. D. Jackson 24516.....	392
25	D. F. McCabe 24618.....	72	85	Edw. Sutton 18521.....	106	217	C. H. Cassidy 33118.....	5
25	Jos. M. McCabe 34367.....	72	93	Emil Krohn 16058.....	93	224	E. Butcher 34097.....	140
25	Henry Ruel 33258.....	31	97	J. H. Martel 27340.....	315	224	T. C. Stallones 33291.....	140
26	F. D. Brooks 3209.....	26	97	Geo. Reese 33464.....	456	230	Louis Cottell 7520.....	301
26	F. D. Brooks 3209.....	407	102	J. H. Burns 8382.....	386	234	R. L. Cornell 32381.....	456
27	Cliff Wade 7735.....	115	102	W. C. Dobbins 1353.....	46	234	J. H. Nix 25976.....	7
32	A. F. Fenzel 32838.....	166	108	Geo. Boston 14544.....	87	234	J. B. Wallace 16425.....	7
34	Jos. Coffield 3612.....	5	108	Roy Firing 23164.....	87	238	H. H. Haggard 31915.....	54
36	E. T. McCarty 19798.....	74	108	J. R. Kehs 1106.....	87	244	Nathan Cohen 12517.....	87
42	J. B. Anderson 16770.....	380	108	E. D. Repert 8965.....	87	244	Albert Laplante 6810.....	139
42	C. E. Beltz 30912.....	414	109	Chas. Gilmore 33771.....	208	300	John Bowser 17395.....	386
42	Ora Berry 6329.....	54	113	W. A. Porter 1032.....	136	301	Louis Cottell 7520.....	203
42	U. S. Gridley 10978.....	434	113	Bruce Sprebker 20569.....	136	308	Ernest Flindell 9512.....	172
42	Clyde W. Hawk 30230.....	88	114	C. S. Ettinger 5482.....	192	359	Chas. Forsythe 8791.....	72
42	Alfred Lemire 27859.....	380	115	Cliff Wade 7735.....	27	359	R. Sweeney 20450.....	72
42	Albert Rydelius 29559.....	414	120	Wm. Pfeiffer 24188.....	392	359	Walter R. Sweeney 22330.....	72
46	J. Early 6234.....	72	125	Roy Barbour 29333.....	392	359	F. W. Walls 6433.....	72
46	E. L. Hunter 18949.....	72	125	Lorenzo Boucher 13331.....	78	382	J. Barnett 28462.....	53
46	H. C. Redmayne 13312.....	482	125	Chas. DeConte 29709.....	78	382	A. J. Campbell 13899.....	53
46	C. G. Underwood 33242.....	386	125	Moses Furness 8980.....	78	382	A. Loftus 13973.....	53
52	Claude Reed 15607.....	52	125	J. R. Piccirillo 33332.....	23	382	R. E. McGhie 36000.....	53
52	Harold Reed 21871.....	52	125	Chas. Rivers 33415.....	78	382	A. Myers 32396.....	53
52	Ben. Wales 32470.....	151	134	Chas. Briggs 18725.....	105	382	G. C. Myers 32397.....	53
52	G. W. Yahraus 28694.....	151	134	Judd Crandall 22072.....	105	382	G. H. Myers 32398.....	53
53	John Duffy 31318.....	66	134	H. C. Nicholson 15388.....	105	382	Chas. O'Donnell 17244.....	53
55	E. F. McKnight 18445.....	82	136	L. C. Hofner 15459.....	328	382	J. Riley 6064.....	53
55	W. E. Summers 30541.....	203	139	T. S. Schultz 5617.....	72	382	Wm. Rose 17968.....	53
57	Austin Fishel 3021.....	392	139	G. M. Thomas 32027.....	359	386	L. A. Pierson 30892.....	392
57	H. L. Griffin 31695.....	392	140	D. R. Bundy 24762.....	313	386	Richard Wibbelt 33347.....	392
65	Chas. Cuttress 3794.....	65	140	P. W. McCarsion 33281.....	435	392	A. W. Butts 16260.....	282
65	W. Harris 30743.....	54	140	T. C. Stallones 33291.....	435	392	Donald Marx 36148.....	57
65	R. Jones 34007.....	54	143	R. A. DeCastro 32601.....	102	392	Wm. Pfeiffer 24188.....	166
65	C. A. Lange 12339.....	208	143	Peter Sluisman 9986.....	116	407	Earl Bourassa 25007.....	62
66	John Bogan 6302.....	53	151	Archie Heistand 30659.....	52	424	V. D. Hinds 33469.....	435
66	John Maguire 30754.....	53	151	J. A. Lang 30634.....	57	424	L. E. Jones 36161.....	435
66	John McSorley 3618.....	53	161	C. H. Judah 33829.....	136	455	Jos. Paocetti 36085.....	456
68	Chas. H. Ball 22341.....	328	161	C. S. Snyder 25218.....	136	460	A. B. Chenoweth 18549.....	379
68	E. A. Conrad 15142.....	190	161	Harry Snyder 17814.....	136	460	S. W. Chenoweth 8322.....	379
71	C. E. Shreve 9214.....	456	161	L. Walker 4424.....	136	481	C. E. Anderson 35304.....	299
72	J. E. Coyne 23369.....	79	166	Stephen Hinchey 418.....	120	481	S. C. Hemshrot 32129.....	299
73	K. C. Stroup 34982.....	203	166	Ronald Repetto 27849.....	46	483	Edw. Glynn 29481.....	190
74	O. B. Anderson 18956.....	105	172	Chas. Kane 8623.....	172	483	Guy Wilke 30583.....	190
74	J. Denault 2429.....	222	176	H. C. Jones 13878.....	166	483	John Wilke 29605.....	190
74	B. Van Henkion 7335.....	225						

ANOTHER FABLE

A motorist who had become stuck on a very muddy road in the United States went on foot to the nearest farm house and asked the farmer to pull the car out. The farmer hitched up his team, got a tow-rope around the axle of the car and pulled it out of the mud onto solid ground again. Asked what he charged for the job, the farmer, after a moment's hesitation, replied:

"You don't owe me anything."

"But how can you afford to hitch up your team and take time to pull me out and not charge anything?"

"I can't," said the farmer, "but I happened to be going by my neighbor Jones' house yesterday after he had finished pulling a car out of the mud. We both of us had been charging five dollars for some time, but I heard him say to the owner that all he would charge was three dollars, and I'll show the ——— if he is going to start cutting prices!"

LINCOLN'S MOUTHFUL

In the language of the street, Abraham Lincoln said a mouthful when he opined—"So long as there is one man willing to work but unable to find employment the hours of labor are too long."

It's too bad we haven't a few more broad-minded, big-hearted courageous men like the Immortal Lincoln, sitting in high places right now. It took a thousand times more courage in his time for men in high political positions to say what Lincoln said than it does to say it now.

WHEN ELEVATORS BEGAN

The first passenger elevator in the U. S. was installed in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, in 1859. Because of this elevator the Prince of Wales, afterward Edward VII, stopped there when he was entertained in New York in 1860. And doubtless that wasn't the first time the Prince needed a lift.

Moving Van Helpers, Paid \$8.50 Per Week, Expected To Pay Own Expenses While on the Road

THE Aero Mayflower Transit Co., 1231 North Meridian street, Indianapolis, Ind., seems to be anxious to lead in the back-to-slavery movement.

In replying to a union van driver's inquiry about a job, C. M. Gentry, boss of the foregoing outfit, explains that all new employes are started in as helpers and—

"These helpers position pays a salary of \$8.50 per week. Our work takes you away from home all the time, you are to pay your own expenses on the road, then when you become a driver you have to start in at \$20 per week. I am giving you this information, because many people are not interested after they have learned the facts of the case."

Naturally, "many people are not interested" after they learn about the munificent sum of \$8.50 per week with which to pay their expenses while away from home and probably help keep the home fires burning while absent.

At several points the union teamsters and truck drivers have endeavored to induce these exploited victims of the Mayflower Co., a leading open shop concern, to organize and endeavor to advance from the \$8.50 slave level, but in all instances local authorities—who are supported upon taxes paid by people who have no sympathy for such lousy working conditions—use their governmental powers to

defeat the unions and perpetuate the open shop methods.

In other words, under the present order of things our public "servants" place a premium of protection upon every scoundrel who chisels into wages and tries to drive the workers down below the pauper level.

Perhaps some day such conditions will be reversed—that stiff fines and jails will await the Gentrys who still think that human beings are to be treated worse than animals.

HIGH WAGES CALLED DEPRESSION CURE

High wages will "snap us out" of the business depression, Eldredge R. Johnson, New Jersey capitalist, told President Hoover on a visit to the White House.

Johnson, former president Victor Graphophone Company, said it will be "far easier to resume on a high-wage basis than on a low wage basis."

"On a high-wage basis," he said, "everything begins where it left off right away, whereas on a low-wage basis it will take years to build up again to the old standard."

Many manufacturers do not advertise due to the fact that you do not demand advertised products.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
88	\$ 2.50	122	A. W. Thorne 10337
88	4.00	42	C. W. Hawk 30230
57	43.00	5	B. T. Cherry 27589
53	4.00	29	J. J. Fitzpatrick 3430
151	4.00	52	B. J. Wales 32470
125	4.50	78	J. J. Kenney 24639
125	4.50	78	J. E. Riney 22520
115	10.00	276	M. E. Hansen 29280
336	2.00	73	J. R. Shearson 18796
336	6.00	73	Frank Shoptaugh 19715
2	2.50	71	John Sanders 80
23	4.00	413	D. Periloo 31234
23	4.20	215	E. A. Aanenson 36105
109	15.00	88	T. K. Smith 28580
102	7.00	46	W. Scardefield 10868
14	3.00	151	F. H. Reese 20979
106	5.00	85	E. F. Sutton 18521
74	4.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
78	8.75	74	T. E. Goss 2587
72	4.00	25	J. McCabe 34367
72	4.00	25	M. D'Avolio 24973
72	4.00	25	D. F. McCabe 24618
72	2.00	176	C. H. Robichaud 29268
5	1.50	18	F. W. Connors 15350
5	3.00	18	S. Doll 35603
5	1.50	34	Jos. Coffield 3612
392	2.00	386	L. A. Pierson 30892
392	3.00	386	Richard Wibbelt 33347
392	2.50	250	Richard Wibbelt 33347

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
392	3.00	120	W. J. Pfeffer 24188
456	5.00	53	E. P. Brantley 21147
456	9.00	51	C. H. Reese 21148
456	9.00	47	Ray Mills 22014
456	1.25	71	C. E. Shreves 9214
456	3.00	203	B. J. Silvius 32913
456	3.00	455	Jos. Pacetti 36088
456	2.00	211	A. Nicholson 15167
55	2.00	62	A. E. Saunders 27862
55	2.00	62	A. E. Enga 26834
82	2.00	55	E. F. McKnight 18445
42	2.00	81	R. M. Smart 21465
42	2.70	398	G. W. Flanders 23919
386	22.00	102	G. W. Hughes 28674
386	2.00	479	M. V. Wagenhoffer 30245
386	6.00	479	Peter Prall 26699
386	3.00	143	M. V. Wagenhoffer 30245
386	10.00	2	F. J. Bernard 24800
419	4.25	74	S. E. Harwood 33512
105	18.00	74	O. B. Anderson 18956
295	21.25	74	B. J. VanHenklo 7335
315	3.00	97	J. H. Martel 27340
24	5.00	1	G. A. Johnston 14701
203	2.00	55	W. E. Summers 30541
328	1.50	136	A. A. Scott 8882
7	1.60	234	J. B. Wallace 16425
78	8.25	74	T. E. Goss 2587
78	21.25	74	G. L. VanHuklon 28546
46	8.00	9	R. Cunniff 6875

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duly, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213, 275, 350, 395 and 443. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 252, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 120, 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151, 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345, 406 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of each month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 135, 192, 197, 203, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224, 230, 364 and 424. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 90, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 2108 Yale Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 252, 260, 353, 398, 440 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of each month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104, 138, 155, and 282. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y., L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Dudy, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual .....	.50
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Lapid Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad .....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.35
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Construction Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution .....	.15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LAST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Kenmore 0522-R.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 1351 Tiffin St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hall, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, 314 Duncan Ave.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets Mon., 42 Exchange St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 5th and Edmond St. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 140 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 47 Mason St. Phone, C-2898.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. Jones, 2208 N. Lottle.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles' Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 296 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Chas. Wyre, 916 Starr St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. Emil P. Luc, 15 Amherst St., Williston Park, L. I., N. Y. Phone, Garden City 9735.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Haggerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 8th and Main Sts. Joseph Kercher, Wimbger Ave., R. R. 8.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Bohemian Natl. Hall, 321 E. 73d St. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30, except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 321 E. 73d St. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 1228 Walnut St. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6. Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaid St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaccante, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. H. E. Rose, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159, J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Walter L. Fox, Sec., 2347 20th Ave. E. K. Rhodes, B. A., 49 Julian Ave. Phone, Underhill 9189.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 3700 Easton Ave., Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. Chas. T. Webster, Sec., 2108 Yale Ave. H. J. Hagen, 4968a Page Ave. Phone Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2014 McElderry St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 79 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 97 Park St. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 18 Nathaniel St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobraay, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 753 Ogden St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. Al Watson, 746 Rand Ave.
- 90 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Concord St. Alexander Adams, 21 Kirk St., Methuen, Mass.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bldg., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. F. W. Richardson, care of Lynn Bldg. Trades Council, Labor Temple, 520 Washington St.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 2538-Ji 2.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spanan, 1135 Sigsbee St. S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Plid. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. V. A. Winkley, 6403 Jefferson Ave. Hammond 5926-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Columbus Hall, 3d and Walnut Sts. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 3. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 120 Schenectady, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Labor Temple, cor. Clinton and Liberty Sts. Louis Beverly, 17 Marshall Ave. Phone 2-1045.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. John Carr, 132 Lawrence St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets Mon., 117 McCurdy Bldg. Howard W. Little, Schneider Rd., No. Canton.
- 131 Saginaw, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bricklayers' Hall, 3d floor, cor. Genesee and Park Ave. A. A. Bauml, 250 Hermansan St. Phone 23885.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 135 Harrisburg, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Midcalf Bldg. Paul Parks, 628 W. Church St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Musicians' Hall, bet. 15th and 16th Sts. on Capitol Ave. M. H. Plotts, 2706 Fowler Ave.
- 138 Olympia, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. E. L. Smith, 1104 Jefferson St. Phone, 1558-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 220 Welcome St.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 801 N. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Jacob Klepper, 12 Trenton Ave.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 148 Shamokin, Pa.—Meets last Thurs. of mo., 19 No. 6th St. G. E. Shoop, 19 N. 6th St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. C. H. Judah, 5166 Starr St. Tel., M 1606.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, Sec., 471 Central Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1323 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Agerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Oscar Tuff, 3308 30th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 1001 4th Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 205 Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Harry Langner, 8534 88th St., South Edmonton.
- 207 Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Holden Bldg., Room 209. Ex. Bd. Sat., 3 p. m. F. C. Macey, 2456 W. 7th Ave.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 211 Springfield, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 138 W. High St. Thos. L. Russell, 421 W. Pleasant St.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.

- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 5th Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Tel., Beacon 30707. Chas. E. Morgan, 4420 Edsee St.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Dania Hall, 1310 63d St. Lester E. Thompson, 1507 78th St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 2d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Sidney Byrd, 38 S. E. Young St.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 764 Gorham St. Phone, 1674-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 252 San Bernardino, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m., Lab. Tem. Ex. Bd., 12:30 p. m., Sat., Lab. Tem. Ben Cottell, Sec. pro tem, 265 Case St.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 8. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. H. S. Gretton, 723 Highland Ave.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 282 Yakima, Wash.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 115 E. "A" St., Room 6. Phone, 3825. F. W. Sherbondy, R. F. D. 4. Res., 1401 Queens Ave. Tel., 6286.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 1701 State St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Elmer Haack, B. A., 1227 Georgia Ave.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. J. W. Powers, 930 Nolan St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olivville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgeen Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Coedon Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. J. D. Sims, Lab. Tem., No. 8th St. and Broadway.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H. St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.

- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d fl. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 357 Bartlesville, Okla.—Meets 1st Mon., Painters' Hall. Wm. R. Boyd, 1600 Oak St., R. F. D. 4, Box 12A.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 355. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Edmund C. Kagan, 34 Webb St., Pawtucket, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont., Canada.—Meets 4th Thurs., Trades & Labor Hall, cor. Dundas and Richmond. Sam Miller, 863 Adelaide St., Sub. P. O. No. 11.
- 364 Waco, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., at Lab. Hall, 5th and Columbus Ave. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 30 North 3d Ave. R. W. Routt, Rt. 1, Box 264.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 383 Flint, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Alvord Bldg., Court and Saginaw St. A. G. Bigelow, Box 60, Grand Blanc, Mich.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1017 No. Webster Ave.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone 764-R.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., 38 W. Congress St. C. L. Williams, R. F. D. 1, Box 210F. Phone 027R5.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 31½ N. Park Ave. J. A. Miller, 444 First St. Phone, 1855-W.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.—Meets every Sat., 517 S. E. 8th St. H. E. Sharp, 517 S. E. 8th St.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Clyde Smith, 2210 Leona St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 423 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st Wed., Carpenters Hall, 223 Gloucester St. E. W. Desjardins, 103 Nicholas St.
- 424 Abilene, Texas.—Meets 1st Sun., Lab. Tem., 280 Pine St. E. A. Tyler, Act. Sec., P. O. Box 1066.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211 So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. W. T. Troegel, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 415½ West 4th St. G. W. Hunter, 537 Chestnut St., Anaheim, Calif.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 452 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, Box 6770, R. R. 1.
- 443 Steubenville, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall, N. 4th St. C. O. Howard, Dresden Ave., Lincoln Heights.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Union Natl. Bank Bldg., 3d floor. E. Sederstram, 325 Raymond St.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 464 Harlingen, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., A. T. Sallisbury office, W. Harrison Blvd. Lloyd McNeil, R. No. 1, 1222 W. Harrison Blvd.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon. at Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, Res., 201 10th St., S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn.
- 482 Monroe, La.—Meets Sun., 9 a. m., Carpenters' Hall, 107 So. Grand St. Geo. W. Forkey, 524 So. Grand St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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—0—

Dude's Dictionary:

Cattle—A pot used for cooking.

Colt—What you catch from sitting in a draft.

Corral—A sort of shell.

Cowboy—A bull.

Heifer—A gentle breeze.

Mare—The head of a town.

Ox—To question.

Ranch—A sort of tool.

Rodeo—Used for listening to broadcasting stations.—Minn. Ski-U-Mah.

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VOL. XXXIII

NOVEMBER, 1932

No. 3

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It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

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Decisions of the General President and Executive Council

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Local Union No. 173 vs. New Jersey State Council

Local Union No. 173 appealed to the General President from the action taken by the New Jersey State Council of Lathers on the appeal of Contractor Max Platt, No. 15901, to that Council against a fine of \$50 placed on him by Local Union No. 173 on the charge of his having used the tools of the trade on a job done in that jurisdiction. The Council took action rescinding the fine. Local Union No. 173 being dissatisfied with this decision of the Council, appealed against it to the General President, who after examining all of the evidence submitted by all sides in this controversy, found Contractor Platt guilty as charged by Local Union No. 173, and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

J. W. B. Filkey, No. 19429, and G. W. Scott, No. 7789, vs. Local Union No. 9

Brothers Filkey and Scott appealed against the action of Local Union No. 9 in placing against them fines of \$100 each for acting unfair to that local union by working below their established scale of wages on a job at Fredericksburg, Va. The General President, after carefully reviewing all of the evidence submitted by both sides in this controversy, found the appellants not guilty, and he therefore ordered the fines remitted.

Local Union No. 9 vs. Decision of General President in Case of Filkey & Scott

Local Union No. 9 being dissatisfied with the de-

cision rendered in the foregoing case, appealed to the General Executive Council. This body, after receiving a full copy of all of the evidence upon which the General President based his decision, and also a copy of "additional evidence" submitted by Local Union No. 9 and other sources on behalf of the local union's contention in this case, was forced to reverse the General President's decision, this action being taken by a unanimous vote of its members.

HAIL STORM DISASTERS

Hail storms very rarely prove fatal to human beings caught out in them but history recalls several instances, as reported by Science Service, where hail cost the lives of scores and in some cases hundreds of persons. A hail storm in France in April, 1360, took the lives of 1,000 English soldiers and 6,000 horses; an event that is alleged to have terrified King Edward III, of England, into concluding peace with the French.

On April 30, 1888, more than 250 natives of India, perished in a hailstorm in the Moradabad district, about 100 miles east of Delhi. Some of the victims were undoubtedly pounded to death by hailstones, but according to a well-known meteorologist then living in India, many may have died of exposure after being knocked down and packed in ice.

On May 12, 1853, hail is said to have killed 84 human beings and 3,000 oxen in the Himalayas north of Peshawar.

On July 10, 1923, 23 persons are recorded as having been killed by hail near Rostov-on-the-Don, Russia. On July 16, 1930, hail is reported to have killed 22 persons in the Siastista district of Macedonia.

One Solution Out of This Terrible Siege of Depression

By CHAS. J. CASE

Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio State Building Trades Council

DURING the first ten months of the year 1932, we find that there is still a great shortage of work in the building industry in the United States and whenever there is a lull in building construction, all other business is sure to suffer great losses.

It is the opinion of the writer that the quickest way out of this terrible siege of depression would be for the United States Senate and Congress to change the laws in connection with all banks and building and loan associations, in order that all moneys deposited in banks would be secure. Furthermore, have all building and loan associations governed in such a manner that when people borrow money to build homes they can be assured of keeping them if they have been faithful and met all their obligations when employed, instead of losing them through an unemployment situation such as the world is confronted with now and which is no fault of their own. The laws should be so changed to protect all people who have always been faithful and loyal.

There have been hundreds of thousands of people that have lost their homes through the foreclosure of mortgages and in order to get people who had homes partly paid for and then lost them, to try again to own homes, they will have to be assured that they will be protected. The laws should also be fixed so as not to allow banks to open and offer five, six or seven per cent on deposits when they are not able to pay two and a half or three per cent. The government should have auditors go over all bank accounts every thirty days and whenever a bank is not up to standard or not able to meet its obligations, the government should take charge immediately and see to it that all the people's money is made secure.

The sooner the United States Senate and Congress get busy on this very important matter and put it into operation, the sooner the building business will start to boom, because with the timber districts idle, the sawmills, steel mills, lime, cement, gravel, sand, hardware, stone quarries, brick plants and every industry connected with building construction almost at a standstill, it stops every other industry. The purchasing power of the people is what rules all things in our economic problems.

It is also the opinion of the writer that a great mistake was made by everybody who recommended reductions in wages. Many people were of the opinion that reductions in wages would get the country out of the terrible conditions that are confronting everybody, but that has a tendency to make

matters worse. The proper thing to do is to keep wages up to a good living standard and to shorten the hours of toil. "Shorten the hours per day and lengthen the pay" is an old adage, but a true one.

If an attempt is made again to cut prices on commodities and to reduce wages, there will be more suffering for all the people who toil for a living and it will also be a greater loss to the manufacturers and employer and can only result in the lengthening of the depression era. If wages are kept up to a good living standard and the hours of labor are shortened, it will not only get the country out of this terrible depression sooner, but will help to offset our most dangerous enemy—the machines that are being put on the market and which have been the real cause of doing away with labor.

STRANGE AS IT MAY SEEM

The worse a government is the more the people have to pay for it. The less a person knows the bigger his head. The more nonsense a person expresses, the more he has in reserve. The more entertainment one indulges, the less one is entertained. The longer this depression lasts the shorter it is apt to be. The more our government spends the less it seems able to buy. The more the Americans can do without the necessities of life, the less they seem able to dispense with the luxuries.

KEEP THE FAITH

Murray Ketcham Kirk

There poppies stain the fields with red
And crosses lift their pale arms high—
The guns are hushed, the dead boys sleep
In blankets wrapped, in twilight deep,
Beneath the low-hung shrouding sky.

They died, in fearful pain, that War
Should curse the world with blood no more;
That Peace, in ages sweet and still,
Might speak to men of love, good-will,
And reign for aye on sea and shore.

And we, who see the morning sun
Light up the earth with rays of gold;
Who, living, laugh, and love and weep,
Shall we break faith with those who sleep—
Awaken them whose gift we hold?

New York Subway Opened

7,000,000 Man-Days of Labor Went Into Construction

THE \$191,000,000.00 subway, finished for nearly a year, was opened for transportation to the public recently. This subway was under construction for seven years and was a great engineering undertaking as many of the buildings along the route were underpinned, involving great cost.

An idea of the immensity of this construction is given in the following figures which appeared in the New York Times:

Facts and figures about the new Eighth Avenue subway, as compiled by the Board of Transportation, should bring joy to statisticians of the "end-to-end" school and good cheer to those who revel in startling comparisons.

Twenty-two million cubic yards of earth and rock were excavated. This material if spread evenly in Central Park would raise its level four feet.

It would take 198,000 freight cars comprising a train 1,400 miles long, or the distance from New York to New Orleans, to haul this material away.

The new subway contains 1,000,000 cubic yards of concrete, or enough to build a new highway such as the Bronx River Parkway from here to Albany. The same concrete if cast into blocks one foot square and placed end to end would extend from New York to Buenos Aires.

The work required 6,700,000 bags of cement. They would fill a freight train fifty miles in length if laid out on a highway thirty feet wide would extend from the Battery to Albany.

It would take a fleet of barges forty-eight miles in length to carry the stone, gravel and sand used in making the concrete.

The steel used in the new tube weighs 150,000 tons, or three times as much as that in the Empire State Building. This is enough steel to build fifteen first-class cruisers for the navy or five ships the size of the Leviathan. It would girdle the earth if drawn into a bar one inch in thickness.

The waterproof fibre in the structure would cover 480 acres if spread out in a single layer. If laid out in a sheet 100 feet in width it would extend from the Battery to Bear Mountain.

The timber in the track ties would cover a floor one inch thick, 100 feet wide and ten miles long. The power ducts total in length 3,200,000 feet. If placed end to end they would reach from New York to Cleveland.

The material used in construction was shipped from 248 plants in 139 cities in thirteen states. The construction work required 7,000,000 man-days of labor, as compared with 1,000,000 man-days for the

George Washington Bridge. Construction involved relocation of twenty-six miles of water and gas pipes, 350 miles of electric conduits and 18 miles of sewers. It was necessary to rebuild gas and electric service connections to 3,100 houses along the twelve-mile route.

About thirteen miles of pipe, ranging from six to twelve inches in diameter, were required for drainage of trackways. Sump chambers with a capacity of from 4,000 to 7,000 gallons were constructed for drainage purposes.

For the walls of the twenty-eight stations 750,000 square feet of glazed tile were required, or enough to decorate 5,500 average-sized bathrooms. There are 142,000 square feet, or about thirty-three and one-third acres, of ventilating gratings in the sidewalks over the structure.

Engineers expect the momentum of trains to change the air in the tunnel every fifteen minutes. There are fifty large ventilating fans, requiring motors furnishing 2,500 horsepower, or enough to operate 40,000 fans of office or home size.

The roadbed is expected to last for at least thirty years, except for rail replacements. The total length of rails, including the 207th Street yards, is 670,000 feet, or enough to reach to Atlantic City. The total weight of the rails is 21,000,000 pounds. There are 7,000 tons of third rail. There are 1,850,000 separate pieces such as trick splices, splice bars, tie plates, insulators and similar materials.

WE CAN'T BEAR IT

Writing a corresponding physician whose remarks are syndicated in the Metropolitan dailies, the claim is made by one correspondent that birthmarks are caused by the mother receiving a shock before the child is born. The good doctor, on the contrary, refutes this theory, stating that scientific investigation has absolutely proved it to be without foundation in fact.

An instance where this actually occurred is cited. A number of years ago a young married couple were motoring through Yellowstone park and had camped for the night. Early next morning the husband had gone over to a trout stream to catch some fish while his wife was preparing breakfast on the camp stove. A large bear, which are plentiful in the park, but not harmful unless molested, attracted by the smell of food, came out of the bushes and ambled toward her. The wife was frightened into hysterics and when later on she became a mother the child was born with bare feet.

Can You Unscramble Scrambled Eggs?

JEAN E. SPIELMAN

STRANGE as it may seem there are some who insist and are very vociferous in their contention, that they can unscramble scrambled eggs. Every day we are told the stock market quotations are improving, the prices of stocks are soaring sky high. Judging from these daily reports one would be led to believe that the rise of prices of stocks would actually cure our economic ills. In other words, these enthusiastic boosters of the stock market are attempting to convince the dear people that the rise in value of stocks is because a few gamblers would profit by the stock manipulation, and that prosperity is knocking at the door of every American worker and farmer. However, there is no substitute for work, there is no makeshift that will replace actual production.

The process of unscrambling eggs is rather a mischievous pastime, affecting the welfare of the workers; aye, it is affecting the very existence of the wage earner and his family. To solve an economic problem is one thing, to attempt to throw sand in the eyes of the workers is another thing.

The present depression, like its forerunners, had its inception in the gambling dens of the stock market, and were it not for the fact that these gamblers were using the workers as pawns in the game, there would probably be no complaint and possibly no criticism. But in every instance the fortunes, or misfortunes, of the stake involved directly affected the wage earner in the city and the man with the hoe on the farm. The 1929 debacle might have dragged in its wake a few of the gamblers who were caught in the net unsuspecting the crash, but the avalanche of the tottering market was felt by those who never dabbled in its machinations; the big bulk of wage earners, the wealth producers. The destructive force of the shattered stock market affected adversely the pantry of every worker, in many instances it affected the very lives of the workers and generations to come.

Paradoxically as it may seem, stock gambling may enrich a few at the expense of the many, but it never produces any wealth, and it never will. Dividends, high or low, are never a criterion of prosperity, though it may be the means of enriching a few, again at the expense of the many. When a corporation attempts to pay dividends out of the proceeds of the stock sales, it runs afoul with the law, and its promoters, violating the blue-sky laws of the state, are subject to imprisonment when caught, but every stock gambler is protected by law, and common decency dictates, however, that he is more obnoxious than the promoter who is dabbling in stocks. Both practice the art of manipulation which is carried to

the lowest degree of shoddy dealing. Stock salesmen might float and promote stocks and bonds of railroads, but will never operate one; they may water the stock, but will never produce an iota of wealth. Production is still the function of farmers and workers regardless of the manipulation of schemers, and unless they are permitted to produce the rise in stock values will not change this economic depression.

According to a report issued by the Brookings Institution, certain American bankers cleaned up about \$50,000,000 since 1923 by unloading German bonds on unsuspecting American investors. The lambs were shorn to the tune of about one billion dollars. Depression! Where is thy sting? These investment bankers received their commissions, they always do. How about the investors, these "widows and orphans" we hear so much about? Well, they will have to find out how to unscramble scrambled eggs.

Speaking about dividends and corporate earnings, one is apt to conclude that, while some corporations pass up dividends and while others are swept by the tide downward nevertheless a great many of them show no decline in earnings during the period of depression. Thus in 1930 (according to William M. Lieserson) while the workers' earnings were reduced by ten billion dollars, the interest on bonds and dividends on stock actually increased by nine hundred million dollars, and according to the same authority, interest payments alone were two hundred and seventy million dollars greater in the first year of depression than in the boom year 1929. However, the wages of the wealth producers did not fare so well. In the last prosperous year the total earnings of the wage earners amounted to approximately fifty-five billion dollars. In 1930 earnings were further reduced about ten billion dollars, and in the latter part of 1931 the wages of the workers shrunk 35 per cent in comparison to 1929. Wages were cut, so that coupon clippers would not suffer a reduction in their surplus earnings. That the reduction of 35 per cent in wages is unjustified is attested by the fact that the cost of living has only dropped less than 15 per cent.

The advocates of gauging wages by the price of commodities might well ponder over the above discrepancy. The farmer gets little less than nothing for his produce, but for some reason or other the farm products command a high price when they reach the city worker's table. On the other hand, the worker in the city is underpaid, but when the manufactured article reaches the farmer he pays an exorbitant price for it.

The city worker is told that farming is a profitable institution, the farmer on the other hand is told that the reason he is charged such high prices for the manufactured article is because the worker gets high wages. Thus the farmer on the farm and the city worker are pitted against one another. And while they continue to believe all this bunk both of them are being robbed at both the points of production and distribution. One thing is certain, that the

apologists of this insane system have thus far been unable to explain: Why there are thirteen million willing workers out of work? Why there is hunger and want in the midst of plenty? Why it is possible for certain corporations to pay dividends, and furthermore increase the earnings of stocks and bonds during a depression? Can you unscramble scrambled eggs?

Mussolini Breathes Fire

PREMIER MUSSOLINI of Italy, in a recent statement, told the world he was for war; that war was necessary to the world. He also paid his compliments to democracy, and said in effect that he did not have such a high regard for that form of government, being rather too "pacific."

It appears at this distance that Il Duce is whistling through the graveyard. The record of fallen monarchies in recent years is "appalling" to those who occupy the seat of the dictator. One cannot help but wonder what the Duce thinks about revolutions, such as have junked the monarchies of most of Europe. Judging by history it is only a question of time until the Italian dictator goes the way of all others of the "kingly trade."

It is fairly difficult these days to perpetuate the oppression of peoples, even in countries where monarchical forms of government have existed almost since time began. The people "are on" to the kingly trade, no matter how benign the reigns may be. "Make me a dictator today and I shall be a robber tomorrow," one Frenchman said in the time of Louis XVI.

Mussolini is strong for the trade of dictatorship. He acts with despotic vigor and has abolished many rights of the people of Italy. Much of the opposition to him must be kept under cover if the opposers would keep their liberties—and their heads.

His recent panygerics about war and his contempt of democratic form of government, at a time when the world, led by the United States, is seeking to abolish war, has focused attention on him. It is thought his remarks were addressed in the direction of Russia, where one kind of dictatorship (by the proletariat) is strong and where monarchical forms are poison. And how the Duce loves a monarchy!

Thomas Paine, who did more for the liberty of men, perhaps, than any other individual, and who helped in establishing the republic of France as well as the republic of the United States, hated monarchies with all the fervor of his high-powered mind. Once he said in a letter to the French people:

"What is monarchy? Whatever effort may have been made to conceal its true nature, its real meaning cannot be disguised; it signifies absolute power vested in a single person, although that person may be a fool, a traitor or a tyrant." He predicted time and again the passing of all monarchies for representative government. And how few now remain!

Paine might have said of Mussolini: "Yonder is a man who claims he has a right to rule me! How did he get it?"

Mussolini would have to answer: "I rule you by might; I got the right by might."

No wonder he is contemptuous of democracies. He is afraid. He loses his temper and raves when anyone speaks of the "safety of the state," because he sets himself up as the "state."

JUSTICE FOR THE SMALL THIEF

A tramp, that is, a man out of a job, tried to steal a ride on a Southern Pacific freight train at San Bernardino, California, the other day, and was killed by one of the railroad guards.

"If he had stolen the road instead of a ride," writes the subscriber who sent in the story, "he might have gone to Congress."

'Tis true, 'tis pity. Railroads have been stolen in the past, according to no less an authority than the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the thieves, if they did not go to Congress, assuredly did not go to jail. They thought it better policy to stay at home, rake in the change, and send their messenger boys to Congress.

A Canadian judge is being impeached—at least, that is what it would amount to in this country—because he has said from the bench that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. In the light of this item from California, and similar evidence which comes to light almost every day, is there any man with brains enough to make his way across the road who doubts that the Canadian jurist tells the truth?

THE NEXT WAR

DID you happen to see any part of that army of poor, bedraggled, neglected bonus marchers who were so roughly and rudely chased out of Washington? Did it occur to you that many of these middle-aged men, prematurely grey and careworn, ranging in age from thirty-five to forty, were young men from twenty-one to twenty-five years of age, the very threshold of life, in 1917? Do you remember how with clear eyes, steady step to the snappy tunes of martial music, they marched into that indescribable hell "the war to end war, the war to make the country safe for democracy"?

Now fourteen years after the signing of the armistice the world is a greater armed camp than ever before in its history, but the plans for the next war are to make it of short duration. We have before us an interesting pamphlet by Arthur J. Gillian, General Secretary of the Chemical Workers' Union in Great Britain, *The Menace of Chemical Warfare to Civilian Populations*. In it the writer points out that the use of poison gas in warfare on civilians was a topic of discussion and decision long before 1915 when the Germans used poison gas. It was discussed in St. Petersburg in 1868 and in Brussels in 1874. At The Hague (1899-1907) a Regulation of War Convention, most of the leading nations ratified their acceptance of Article 23, which says:

"Apart from the prohibitions established by special treaties the following are specifically forbidden: (a) The use of Poison or Poisonous Weapons; (b) The use of weapons, bullets or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering."

The writer goes on to say that we now understand that as far as the Great War was concerned, Article 23 carried no great weight and he shows that Article 171 and 172 of The Versailles Treaty, 1920, stipulated:

"The use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases and all analogous liquids, materials and devices are prohibited."

He then goes on to point out that another futile attempt to regulate gas warfare was made at Washington in 1922, quoting Article 5 of the Peace Treaties which says:

"That the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous and other gases, etc., is condemned by the Public Opinion of the world, and has been forbidden in the Treaties to which the majority of civilized states are contracting parties."

The following quotations given by the author show how really futile were all these previous attempts to end gas warfare. He says that more than one Minister of War has declared in the British House of Commons: "That in spite of agreements on Gas

Warfare, preparations and research in Britain will continue." He quotes Mr. Churchill as having said in answer to a question: "No nation has renounced the use of Poison Gas as a result of Peace Conferences, and, further, there are nations whose words we could not respect if they did renounce it."

After quoting this blunt statement from Mr. Churchill, the writer reaches over and quotes one of our American military men, Brig.-Gen. Fries (U. S. A. Chemical Warfare Service) who wrote in the *Royal Engineers' Journal*, "Poisonous gases in the World War proved to be one of the most powerful weapons, and for that reason alone will never be abandoned."

After several other quotations along the same line, there is a statement by H. A. L. Fisher (League of Nations Sub-Committee Report 1924) as follows: "I do not think it feasible to prohibit the use of Poison Gas in war as was attempted in the Versailles Treaty. It has been found to be too convenient and deadly."

To show what really happens when Poison Gas is used, the author gives some gruesome descriptions by eye-witnesses.

"In a standard work on Chemical Warfare, written by Fries and West (1921, U. S. A.), appears an English Padre's report, which says:

"The French have broken—we could hardly believe our words. The story they told us we couldn't believe; we put it down to their terror stricken imagination. A greyish green cloud had swept down on them, turning yellow as it travelled over the country, blasting everything it touched, shrivelling up all vegetation. No human courage could face such a peril. Then there staggered into our midst hundreds of French soldiers, blinded, coughing, chests heaving, faces an ugly purple color, lips speechless with agony. Behind them in the gas choked trenches they had left hundreds of dead and dying comrades. The impossible was only too true. It was the most fiendish and wicked thing I have ever seen."

"The gas that created this scene was 'Chlorine.' However fiendish and horrible it appeared matters nothing to the militarists—it was successful in effects."

"Prof. Dolphin (Paris Academy of Medicine) in a lecture gave the following clinical pictures of Gas Pleasantries:

"(a) 'A gunner had inhaled "Superalite" (Trichloromethyl-chloroformate) in the morning and showed slight throat trouble, but was able to work his gun during the day. During the night he was seized

suddenly with acute breathing difficulty; developed pulmonary odema and died in a few hours.'

"(b) 'An officer escaping from a wave of "Chlorine" or "Phosgene" absorbed some gas and went to bed. Early the following morning visited his section, and returned to his shelter and breakfasted. He subsequently got up to light a cigarette, fell to the ground, and died in a few minutes.'"

"Major Endries (Germany) in his book, 'Gift Gas-krieg' (Chemical Warfare) describes a combined air attack on Dusseldorf (Germany) in the war. He says:

"Light bombing squadrons arrive quickly in the darkness. They drop on the largest and most important factories now working on the night shift, bombs filled with "White Phosphorus." A torrent of inextinguishable flames overwhelm the buildings. Workmen attempt panic-stricken escapes to the cellars—the population, more panic-stricken, flies underground. The raiding planes wireless to H. Q.: "Successful Raid," and calls for second raiding party. These arrive loaded with light gas bombs—spreading first an irritant gas that can pierce through masks, followed by a second and stronger lethal gas which kills the populace as they flee from the underground cellars made uninhabitable by the first gas. Every two or three hours similar attacks are repeated on different parts of the town until everything is enveloped in flames, and clouds of poison gas mark the place where, before, hundreds of thousands of human beings lived and moved.'

"Dusseldorf is on the Rhine and had a population of 360,000."

We sometimes shudder when we read of the many cruel ways in which the barbarians inflicted torture upon their victims, but the barbarians were as far behind our present civilization in their ability to conceive and imagine modes of torture as the antique waterwheel compared to a modern electric generator. Here are some of the symptoms of gas poisoning as described:

"Symptoms of Mustard Gas Poisoning

"After a few hours the victim's eyes begin to smart, sneezing develops, followed by nausea, retching and vomiting. Eye trouble increases, and inflammation of the skin commences on face, neck, under the arms, and inside the thighs. Intense itching sets up which prevents sleep. The rash has now developed into blisters and open festering sores. At the end of twenty-four hours the victim is virtually blind. Acute bronchitis now sets in with heart strain, death usually occurring on the third or fourth day.'—Medical Manual."

"Symptoms of Chlorine Poisoning

"The victim is early affected with violent coughing, leading to pulmonary disorders and death by

asphyxiation—or, in the polite language of the Government Manual, the victim is horribly drowned in his own exudation—mucus and saliva—the lungs become waterlogged."

Phosgene Poisoning Symptoms

"P.' has similar effects as 'Chlorine,' only more violent and quicker. Eyes smart and water. Irritation of respiratory passages causing a distressing tightness and constriction of the chest, making the victim struggle for breath. The face goes blue, turning to violet—eyes strain from the head, culminating in collapse and death. Eighty-one per cent of 'Phosgene' cases die in 24 hours. To watch a phosgene victim struggle to live is said to shake strong men."

"The symptoms of sternutator gases are most curious. They cause victims to have terrific pains in the head and chest—the head pains being like that caused when fresh water gets into the nose, but infinitely more severe. These symptoms are accompanied by the most appalling distress and mental misery. Soldiers poisoned by these substances have to be prevented from committing suicide—others went raving mad and tried to burrow into the ground to escape from imaginary pursuers."

It is hard to imagine that supposedly civilized people could plan such wholesale destruction of their fellow men. Warfare with poison gas makes no distinction between the soldiers on the battlefield and the women and children, the old and the sick in the cities. But a final touch to all this horror is added:

"Typhus—Cholera—Anthrax—Glanders—Rabies—Bubonic Plague with infected rats can be spread by means of aircraft dropping bombs, shells, glass tubes and cases of rats, in closely populated areas."

It is further reported that attacks of this sort would produce casualties by the hundred thousand, making preventive or curative treatment by medical forces a physical impossibility. When considering these things we realize the force of Admiral Fisher's famous utterance: 'War is Hell. You can as much humanize War as you can humanize Hell.'"

We cannot humanize war but we can outlaw war. The nations of the world must be disarmed for the peace of the world!

A poor man, served by thee shall make thee rich;
a sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
thou shalt be served thyself by every sense of service
which thou renderest.—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has a navy consisting of 337 vessels?



307-1210

Work being done on the Soldiers' Home at Seminole Point, St. Petersburg, Fla., by members of Local Union No. 456. Second row, from top, l. to r.: Ray Mills 22014, A. K. Patterson 23335, J. Pacetti 30088, Harry L. Patterson 21786, C. Reese 21108, George Reese 23404, C. Nicholas 2085. Bottom row, l. to r.: E. P. Brandley 21147, A. Nicholson 15107, J. Batton 31184, W. T. Trunnell 25683, C. E. Shroves 9214, B. J. Silvius 32013, R. E. Giger 25388.

THE SUEZ CANAL

THE Suez Canal, which may be said to have converted Africa into an island, runs for nearly 100 miles from Port Said on the Mediterranean to Suez on the Red Sea, forming a channel navigable for large vessels between the two.

The work was begun on April 25, 1859, and the canal was opened on November 17, 1869, with a procession of 68 vessels, the leading vessel having the Empress Eugenie on board. The flotilla reached Suez on November 20.

The total length of the canal is 101 miles; the width at the bottom at first was 72 feet, the width of the water surface varying from 150 to 300 feet; and the depth was 26 feet. The total cost was about \$80,000,000.

The project of direct communication between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea had been under consideration from as early as the 15th century, but it was not until Napoleon commissioned the engineer Lepere in 1798 to examine and report as to the practicability of the scheme that any definite steps were taken to test the possibility of carrying out such a work. Later the French Diplomat De Lesseps began to study the problem, and in 1854 the support of the

new viceroy, Said Pasha, who gave De Lesseps a concession authorizing the promotion of a company to construct a ship canal across the isthmus, and the Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal was formed, receiving valuable concessions from the Egyptian viceroy. Many difficulties of construction and financing were at first experienced and the progress was slow, but finally on November 17, 1869, the canal was opened.

The average time for a transit through the canal is 14 hours and 34 minutes. By a convention, signed October 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in time of war.

The Suez Canal is owned and controlled by an Egyptian company, the Campagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez. It is administered by 32 administrators, 10 of whom are British. The British Government obtained a controlling influence over the canal in 1875 when it purchased the shares of the khedive of Egypt for \$20,000,000. The ships of all nations, including Britain, must pay toll to pass through the canal.

World's Greatest Treasure Cave in France

FAR underneath the city of Paris is the world's greatest treasure cave. It holds more gold than was ever brought together in one place by man in the history of all time.

This underground fortress, containing at present 3 billion dollars in gold bars and coins, is the answer to the threat of Germany's "Big Berthas," air bombers and even their invading armies during the World War. In any future war this great hidden treasure vault will be the most invulnerable stronghold of the city and the last to fall if it ever falls.

The huge cave was hewn out of solid rock 90 feet or the equivalent of seven stories below the surface. A part of the cave is under the Bank of France building and a communicating tunnel leads down from the bank. The vault is encircled with a double wall of steel-reinforced concrete with impervious material between to keep out water seepage.

Should the time ever come when the city is bombarded or invaded or the bank is threatened from any cause all the nation's wealth in it can be moved quickly to the strong room below. There is plenty of room, also, for all art treasures of the city, valuable records and the like.

Last of all the bank's employees would pass down into this subterranean fortress through the narrow,

tortuous passage large enough only for single file and easily blocked to others. At the entrance is an immense steel door weighing 17,500 pounds. Inside this door is a block of steel which when moved into place and bolted would force invaders to hew through 7 feet of solid steel even after blasting out the door.

Here the bank's personnel would continue its work safe from air bombs, the heaviest artillery fire or any other form of modern warfare. Enough food supplies are kept on hand constantly to last two and a half months. Sleeping quarters are always ready. There is an ample supply of fresh water and fresh air is kept in circulation pumped through ventilators zigzagging to the surface at secret points and proof against hand grenades or poison gas.

Should this underground treasure house ever become untenable from long siege or from an enemy blasting and drilling its way through the 90 feet of rock, steel and cement the bank's force can leave as a last resort through a secret tunnel with hidden exit known only to two of the bank's employees.

Steinmetz, the miracle man who played with electricity as a child plays with a toy and brought the realization of untold dreams to the scientific world, was a hunchback, a dwarf, pathetically frail.

Stigma of Child Labor

THE United States Bureau of the Census declares that the census of 1930 reveals the employment of 2,145,959 children between the ages of 10 and 17 years of age. Of the total, 1,425,236 were boys and 720,723 girls.

In 1920 there were 2,773,506 children employed, 1,817,704 of whom were boys and 955,802 girls. This is a decrease of 627,547 during the decade.

The fact that the bodies and minds of over two million children are being turned into profits is a disgrace to American institutions and the traditional conception of American Government.

The initial blame rests with employers. They have the authority to determine whom they will employ. Quite generally, they have refused to employ persons over 45 years of age. If they so desired, they could just as generally refuse to employ children.

In the next place, the blame rests with the legislatures of the states. There legislatures have full authority to enact legislation which would prohibit absolutely the employment of children. They refuse to do so.

The state legislatures are also to blame for their refusal to adopt the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution. This amendment would confer upon the United States Congress the authority to enact child labor restriction legislation applicable to all the states.

The American Federation of Labor has always favored drastic restrictions on the right of employers to exploit children. Its first convention, in 1881, declared against the employment of children under 14 in any occupation.

When it became apparent that many state legislatures were persistently recreant to their duty and refused to give adequate protection to children, the Federation sponsored the Federal Child Labor Amendment and has continuously supported its

adoption. The 1931 convention urged the organized labor movement in each state to oppose the election of every candidate for the state legislature who would not pledge himself to vote for ratification of the amendment.

We have over eleven million adult workers who are totally unemployed and largely dependent on public and private charity for support.

At the same time, employers, who autocratically control work opportunities, persist in tying over two million children of tender years to their profit-making machinery. By this policy, in addition to stunting the children physically and mentally, they deprive two million adults of their jobs and toss them into the unemployed army.

Child-labor employers, whether corporations or individuals, are a menace to American institutions. Until this activity of theirs is made a crime by law, they should be listed in every community and be made the recipients of justifiable public opprobrium.

WOOD SMOKE

Down by the railroad track a group of men are huddled around a wood fire. A lazy curlycue of pale blue smoke lifts itself over the boughs of beech trees toward the sky. There's a tang in the air. In the shadow behind the rocks the earth-mold is cold; only the hillsides, sleeping under the autumn air, seem warm. The men sniff. The fragrance of wood smoke is everywhere. The smell of hickory burning. A kind of peace settles down over the group. Recedes far behind the town, and with it goes the crying problems of want, depression, breadlines—joblessness.

Yes, there is subtle bond between men and a wood-fire. It is an ancient bond. Fire is as old as man. Fire came with man out of the cave, and fire gave its blessing to man long before man knew steam, spindles, factories, turbines and steel. And fire will still be man's friend long after the present industrial system rots into a new.

It is good now and then for man to remember his own antiquity. It is good now and then for man to remember his own power—that is, the power of the human race. It is good, when evil days like these have fallen on the world, and a 20-year-old industrial system staggers and fails. For it is by his own power man builds industrial systems—and no industrial system advances man further than did the discovery of fire.

Perhaps the jobless men beside the woodfire think—or rather feel—these things today as the lazy plume of smoke floats off against a darkening sky.

BIGGEST BUILDING JOB

The Great Wall of China, which figured in the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, is rated as the greatest building job ever performed by human hands. Its two-face walls, of large brick filled in with earth and stones, were erected almost 300 years before Christ. The wall is 17 feet wide, 16 feet high and has 25,000 watch towers. With its spurs it is 2,500 miles long. To build this enormous fortification today would cost a prodigious sum, more, perhaps, than all the world's armies, navies and fortifications combined. Big and useless, it stands, as is often the case, a great example of preparedness that did not prepare.

Judicial Bias Against Labor

ONE of organized labor's grievances against both the courts of the United States and state courts is the clear bias against the rights of the workers frequently expressed in decisions of the judges.

This bias was recently illustrated by James Wilson, president of the Pattern Makers League of North America, in a radio address in which he stressed the imperative necessity of judicial reform in the attitude of the courts toward the workers.

As an outstanding example of judicial opposition to the inherent rights of labor, Mr. Wilson cited the Bedford Cut Stone case, which came before the United States Supreme Court on the allegation that trade union members had violated the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Although the law was originally enacted to curb the power of business combinations and trusts, the courts, without logic, have interpreted it to include the ordinary methods of trade unions to protect workmen and women.

In his analysis of the case, Mr. Wilson said:

"A disagreement had arisen over the making of a new contract in the cut stone industry in Indiana which had for some years been organized.

"The employers and the employees had been working amicably under a trade union agreement.

"Upon failure to negotiate a new agreement, the employers arbitrarily set up a company union, discharged the members of the Journeymen Stone Cutters Union of North America and refused to employ them in their quarries.

"The membership of the Stone Cutters' Union is engaged not only in quarrying the stone, but in fabricating and erecting it on jobs throughout the country.

"As a counter move, the union refused to permit its members to work elsewhere on such stone.

"An injunction was sought and secured against this refusal to work.

"In the decision of the United States Supreme Court the injunction was upheld and thus we have our court of final resort taking the position that men who are refused employment in the initial processes of stone cutting cannot concertedly refuse to work on the finishing process of the identical stone to which they are refused employment in the first instance.

"In a dissenting opinion, three members of the Supreme Court held such an interpretation

of the law to approximate involuntary servitude."

The dissenting opinion to which Mr. Wilson refers supports the moral basis of labor's grievance against the bias of the courts, but unfortunately the view expressed in the majority opinion remains the judge-made law of the land. Until it is reversed, organized labor is under the threat of involuntary servitude, which is prohibited by the Constitution of the United States but enforced by judges who on taking office swear on their most sacred honor to uphold that fundamental law of the land.

It is fervently believed that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, enacted during the last session of Congress, will debar Federal judges hereafter from issuing injunctions so destructive of Labor's rights as the one which the Supreme Court approved in the Bedford Cut Stone case.

SANE DRINKING THE RULE IN FINLAND

Finnish bootleggers, financially entrenched with funds accumulated during prohibition, are making their last stand. They are resorting to selling "cut" liquor on days when dispensaries are closed. Smuggling has fallen off and coast guard appropriations are being reduced. The Finnish Trade Review of Helsingfors says:

"The pessimists who prophesied an orgy of drinking on the release of legal alcohol proved to be wrong. There was, it is true, somewhat of a rush on the alcohol shops the day they were opened, but in all parts of the country police authorities testified that there were very few cases of drunkenness. And in spite of the close look-out kept by the police for intoxicated persons the number of arrests for drunkenness shows a decline as compared with the prohibition period."

Finnish retail alcohol shops are open from 10 to 3 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. They are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, Mondays and on the days immediately preceding and following public holidays. On these closed days the bootleggers ply their trade. Authorities are considering the advisability of making Sunday the only closed day.

Part of the profits from the sale of liquor is used for the teaching of the evils of intemperance, for the care of dipsomaniacs and for the old age and disablement insurance fund. The Finns appear to be glad they made the change from prohibition to legal control. Reports indicate that a wholesome progress has been made towards temperance.

Temperance we must have. Finland believes it has found a way.

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Even though the Federal Anti-Injunction law has been on the law books of the nation for some months there is still misunderstanding of some of its provisions.

This law robs the yellow dog contract of all standing in court. The yellow dog contract is now not enforceable in law. It is thus without force.

There seem to be some who believe the law compels an employer to hire union men if union men apply for work—that it somehow changes the relation of employers to unions and of unions to employers. That is not the case.

The yellow dog contract, as all union men know, is a contract under the terms of which an employee signs away his right to join a union.

The law now says that such a contract is not valid. The employee has a right to join a union, but it goes no further than that, nor should it. The relation between employer and employee is not changed, except that both are free to associate with their fellows.

The law does not compel an employee to belong to a union; it simply leaves him free to do so. It does not compel collective bargaining; it simply leaves the road open to it. The law ends coercion and establishes freedom in a field where formerly freedom had been destroyed. That is all there is to it. That is what labor sought; it is all labor wants.

In so far as the anti-injunction law deals with the yellow dog contract, that is the story. In a vital field it establishes freedom of choice in place of compulsion. There would seem to be no valid reason for any misunderstanding of this simple principle, and yet there is misunderstanding. The worker is now free to join a union and the union is free to seek collective bargaining, or in other words, the union is free to seek negotiation and joint agreement.

A great gain has been made. It is too valuable to be the subject of misconception.

PROMPT USE OF HOUSING FUNDS URGED

Prompt action by states and cities to draw up programs for the use of Federal funds for model housing made possible by the \$2,000,000,000 emergency relief measure passed by Congress was urged by Robert D. Kohn, president of the Construction League of the United States and a member of the committee on economics of site planning and housing of the American Institute of Architects.

"A national opportunity to improve living conditions and to ameliorate the plight of cities which built up haphazardly during an era of 'rugged individualism' will be missed if action is not taken before the coming of winter," Mr. Kohn said.

Mr. Kohn explained that New York is the only state fully qualified for the Federal housing aid. The Institute of Architects and the Construction League is therefore promoting the organization in other states of commissions similar to New York's State Board of Housing.

"Special sessions of state legislatures should be called at once to promote slum clearance and low-cost housing," Mr. Kohn declared.

"The loans for self-liquidating public works and model housing are primarily intended as a work relief measure. It would be deplorable, even disastrous, if we failed to take immediate and complete advantage of the opportunity for relief thus afforded in nearly all parts of the country.

"For the first time we have an incentive for wise long-time planning in public works and for an exploration of the real needs in the matter of low-cost housing.

"Most important of all, the Federal program makes possible the employment of a large number of men in self-respecting, constructive work instead

of in foolish, puttering 'made' work programs. It cannot entirely replace the need for direct cash relief, but so far as it goes it will be an unmitigated blessing."

RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE DIVIDED

These hectic days, when both in our organization and in our social life changes are constantly taking place, it is sorely possible to set up inflexible rules that will lead to eventual success in any endeavor. In former years, usually one man or a small group assumed full responsibility for what was done and what was not done in local union life, and of course, it followed that both blame and credit for failure or success went to this small group in olden times. Today, however, responsibility must be divided.

One of the outstanding traits of many of the old-time leaders was their strength of mind to meet or endure unflinchingly adversity and perils. Today with the whole world in a sorry state, individually we have become very much afraid of the future and such thoughts go through our minds as—is our job secure—what is in the bag for us for tomorrow—can we continue our children in school as we should like—what will threaten next—etc.

"Old-timer" knew that there was possibly nothing in life that is secure except perhaps death itself, but that did not make him fearful; on the contrary, he made his life and adventure. Living dangerously was to him to live life to the fullest extent. He knew that his entrance into life was laden with danger; that after he had reached maturity it continued to be strewn with dangers; and even that the future was full of forebodings; but that was further cause for courage on his part, not for fear to retard any possible success.

True enough, there was a time in the history of the human race when fear played a constructive part but, unless properly controlled, it readily reaches a habit of dominating, and then it must be removed, as otherwise it will prove a drawback rather than a help.

Thus, the younger generation in our International Union, instead of being dominated by fear, should take initiative in their organization and express their ideas in conducting local affairs that will bring the best result, and not be tied by a set of regulations that smack of yesteryear and will prove perhaps a drawback.

In thus sharing responsibility with the older members, the younger have the added advantage that their interest in the organization (that has been handled so ably by their predecessors), will not waver as the years go by, but their pride in it rather will

tend to increase as they later on begin to see fruits of their labor.

It is not so long since many of our younger members were in school, and perhaps some will remember the fable about the old lady who went afoot on a long journey. When climbing a hill on her long walk she would laugh, for, as she expressed herself, she would soon be up on top walking down; and when she was on the downgrade, she would be crying, feeling that all too soon she would be in the valley again and have to climb upward once more. Of course, fables are fictitious but they sometimes effectively express the accumulated experience of ages past, and there is a lot of timely wisdom in the laughing explanation of the old lady.—(Exchange).

About the lowest specimen of humanity is the person who betrays the confidence reposed in him by his brother trade unionists. The ordinary bandit is on a higher plane than he is.



A THANKSGIVING PRAYER

Oh, Thou, Grand Builder of The Universe!
Who mak'st the rolling worlds and peoplest
them
With creatures—Who watchest the sparrow's
fall
And shap'st the fate of nations—
Hear us, we beseech Thee! Bend low Thine
ear,
And in Thy mercy heed, while now the Nation
Kneels with her thank-offering.

Another year
Upon the circled track of Time has passed,
And still she holds Thy favor. Oh! give her,
We implore Thee, a sense of all Thy blessings—
A full sense to know, so in the knowledge
She may worthier be to wear them.

All this, O great Supreme!
She lowly asks through him Thou lovest.

Selected.

ROCKEFELLER HASN'T LOST ANYTHING

John T. Flynn, author of the latest biography of the elder John D. Rockefeller, estimates that the oil magnate's fortune has decreased from 60 to 80 per cent in this depression. It was somewhere between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000 in 1929, and Mr. Flynn estimates it now at \$150,000,000.

If this were true, the public might still be able to restrain its tears. A good many families in this country have less than \$150,000,000 between themselves and the poorhouse. But there is no evidence that in any real sense Mr. Rockefeller has lost anything in the depression.

The Rockefeller interests are represented on the board of directors of almost every big bank, insurance company and industrial corporation in the country. Within the limits of human wisdom, they know what is happening, what is going to happen, and how to take advantage of it. The prices of Mr. Rockefeller's holdings have dropped but he is not obliged to sell. Others must sell, and Mr. Rockefeller has the cash, the credit, and the inside information to pick the best possible bargains.

The chances are strong that the Rockefeller group owns a larger share of American property now than when the depression began, and that normal times will find them richer than ever.

PERMANENCY OF CURE IS AMERICA'S SALVATION

This depression wasn't three months old before organized labor began telling the United States what to do for relief and remedy.

The five-day week was advocated most urgently.

Labor said: Don't cut wages—low wages have helped cause this woe.

Labor produced facts and figures by the mile.

I've just been looking over old files.

In 1930 labor said, hopefully: "The five-day week is growing in popularity."

But it was growing slowly.

Some employers, however, were seeing the truth—and acting.

Today, after years of the most gruelling agony, vision becomes clearer among a growing number of employers.

There is a growing realization that American wage earners must have the chance to earn wages and that they must not be robbed in the process.

They must not be paid so little that their very labor produces another depression.

Today vast mechanical and chemical changes are being introduced into industry to make production even greater per man per hour.

Corrective, in hours and wages, must follow increased productivity and increased production.

Else we sow the sunshine of plenty only to reap the engulfing waves of adversity. It is incontrovertible.

It has been said time and time again that wages, on the average, have never been high enough. The truth of that is incontrovertible.

Now is the time for all Americans to push the drive for the shorter work-week and a general leveling up of wages. We must have a shorter work-week and higher wages, or there is no recovery and no safety.

Safety wasn't much worried about in 1929. It is a tremendous factor today.

America cannot afford to go wrong in the relation between workers and industry."

America simply and actually cannot afford it.

Injustice can be too expensive leading to destruction. Speed the readjustment. Get America back to work permanently.

CUT-WAGE, REBATING CONTRACTOR LOSES HOSPITAL JOB UNDER RULING BY DOAK

That the prevailing rate of wages law can bite and bite hard, as interpreted by the President's executive order and enforced by Secretary of Labor Doak was shown recently by revocation of the contract awarded to Anderson & Co., of Chicago, for a Veterans' Bureau hospital at Hines, Ill.

The company was branded by the Labor Department as "a flagrant violator of the prevailing wage law."

The Anderson company is the first general contracting organization to be penalized by cancellation of a contract under the prevailing wage law. In other cases the contractors have abided by rulings as to wages, or else have succeeded in escaping detection in violations. But, as a rule, contractors have acted in good faith once a ruling has been made.

Anderson & Co. not only refused to pay the wage rates, but engaged in rebating operations.

First complaints against the company were followed by an investigation by the Labor Department. As a result an order was issued to the company stipulating that the company must pay the wages prevailing in the community. The company, however, continued its violations and continued its rebating practices, whereupon the Department terminated the contract. The company also made an effort to start operations with non-union workers. This would have enabled it to cover up its wage cutting and rebating.

The action of the Department not only serves as a punishment for violation of the orders issued under the law, but it establishes the responsibility of a general contractor for the actions of its superintendents and sub-contractors.

Work on the hospital will be awarded to a new contractor. If there is a higher cost involved, the difference between the higher cost and the terms of the Anderson contract will have to be paid by the Anderson Company's bondsman. An effort is being made to secure payment to the workers by the bonding company of the amount of the under-payment to them under the Anderson contract.

This action is another evidence of the tremendous value to labor of the prevailing wage law, for the enactment of which our own organization fought from start to finish and which it in reality initiated.

MUCH REPAIRING NEEDED

Building interests of the country see an expenditure of \$1,000,000,000 in 1932 in repairs on small houses. It was estimated recently that there are close to 25,000,000 detached houses in the United States. If about half of these houses were put in good repair more than \$1,000,000,000 would be spent, but figuring a repair bill of \$100 a house on 12,500,000 houses would result in an outlay of \$1,250,000,000 which it was said would go a great way toward reviving the building industry, which is one of the key enterprises of the country.

A TALE WITH A MORAL

Hundreds of books have been written on "economics," but everything in them worth while has been packed into a little article by Elsie Robinson, a widely-known syndicate writer.

Her little "gem" goes so straight to the spot of our present troubles that we have boldly appropriated it:

Remember how mad you used to get when the plumber sent in his bill (says Miss Robinson). And when they told you about the union wages for bricklayers and plasterers you went right up in smoke, didn't you?

How'd they get that way? Just laborers, weren't they? But to see the way they charged for it, you'd think they were college professors or grand opera singers! Y-e-a-h! Well, they'd get over their hifalutin' some of these fine days and come down to earth!

Remember saying all that?

And now, sure enough, the plumbers and carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers, are "down to earth" with a vengeance. And are we glad?

No, stranger, we're NOT!

For we're down to earth with them—as we might have known we'd be.

For, in spite of our horrified amazement, the plumber's \$12 a day wasn't important just to him. It didn't just benefit the plumber.

It was important to all of us. It benefitted all of us.

We thought the plumber was grafting. We thought that business would go to the dogs if he kept it up.

Business has gone to the dogs; but it wasn't because the plumber got \$12 a day. It was because the plumber stopped getting and stopped spending that \$12 a day.

What makes prosperity? Is it what the Big Fellow saves?

No: it's what the little fellow spends. Purchases make profits—make prosperity. If the Little Fellow can't buy, the Big Fellow can't profit—and the country can't have prosperity.

OHIO WAGE RATE LAW UPHELD

One by one state wage rate laws for public work are being upheld by the courts.

In Ohio the law prescribes that public officials shall fix in advance of letting contracts the rate of wages to be paid.

The commissioners of Franklin county fixed 50 cents an hour as the minimum wage rate on county roads. A contractor paid less than 50 cents. He claimed that the minimum wage act was an attempt to delegate legislative authority, and consequently unconstitutional.

The Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county ruled that this contention was without foundation either under the statute law or the constitution of Ohio. The court held that the power given to a public authority, authorized to make contracts for public improvements, to determine a minimum wage is not a delegation of legislative power, but the delegation of administrative power and authority, which is undeniably authorized by the state constitution.

It would be a good thing for the public interest everywhere if contractors would stop their endeavors to have prevailing wage rate laws and minimum wage rate laws invalidated. They should patriotically recognize that the people acting collectively through local and state governments and the Federal government have not only the legal right but the duty to provide and protect high living standards for all those employed on public works. This is necessary in order that those who do the work may realize some of the liberty which the Constitution of the United States was established to secure.

High living standards for those who work is the essential basis of American institutions. Contractors and others who seek to lower these living standards are undesirable citizens in the most opprobrious sense of that term.

ON THE EDGE OF ANOTHER BREADLINE WINTER

This country is on the verge of the fourth winter of terrific unemployment. There is bitter distress in every part of the land. The number of men out of work is greater than ever before, and sure to increase with the coming of cold weather. States are broke, cities and counties are bankrupt, charitable societies worn out and desperate.

And yet, there is not so much as a reliable count of the persons needing relief, or likely to need it before spring. We have been through three years of an emergency more serious than the World War—and have not even an unemployment census to show for it. This is a national disgrace.

The things hidden from the prosperous by the screen of ignorance might furnish a Dante with hints for an industrial "Inferno." For example:

There is a seven-story building in Chicago called the Angelus. It is such a wreck that no tenant who can pay rent will live there—but 206 persons are housed in the Angeles, and 118 of them are children under 16 years of age. Part of last winter, they lived without any fire; and the rest of the time they huddled over a few coals of "relief fuel" in a one-time gas grate or a charcoal bucket.

Yet every physical factor of prosperity is present as abundantly in this country now as in 1928. Farms, factories, mines, railroads, money in bank, skilled labor, experienced management—we have them all.

We lack nothing but the courage and vision to face facts, and plan and fight our way out of a depression which has no right to exist.

CORRECTION

The suspension of Brother James Hassett, 16891, for nonpayment of dues, by Local Union No. 78, as published in the October issue, was in error. The secretary, in making up his report, confused the record of this brother with that of another with the same surname and whom they had previously suspended. In this way, Brother Hassett was reported in error for suspension. This suspension has been cancelled, as the brother is still a member of good standing in that local.

Those who transgress the laws of man sometimes escape punishment; but the laws of nature can never be broken without paying the penalty.—Sir Richard Gregory.

IN MEMORIAM

5 Hugh Edwin Graham 123
46 Lester Watson 22389
72 Alonzo Bernard Littany 4551

106 Fred Skov 8004
315 Arthur Joseph Berby 8694

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from our midst, Brother Walter B. Hill, No. 10021 and

WHEREAS, Brother Hill was a true and loyal member of our local union, always ready to help those in need and willing at all times to lend every effort to gain the right for which we are striving, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 379 be draped for a period of sixty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official journal and that we, the members of Local Union No. 379 of Santa Barbara, California, extend to the family of the departed our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

ALEXANDER COOK, Secretary.

Local Union No. 379, Santa Barbara, California.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Arthur Joseph Berby, No. 8649, and

WHEREAS, By his death we have lost a loyal brother, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Lathers Local Union No. 315 extend their sincere sympathy to his bereaved mother, and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Office for publication in our official journal, also a copy be sent to his relatives.

FRANK J. HORAN,

Financial Secretary Local Union No. 315.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATHE'S CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

FIG. 8—SEGMENTAL ARCH

A simple method of figuring the radius of a Segmental Arch where the rise and span are given is shown in Fig. 8.

In this method you first find the diameter of the circle of which the Segmental Arch is part and divide by two, which will give the radius.

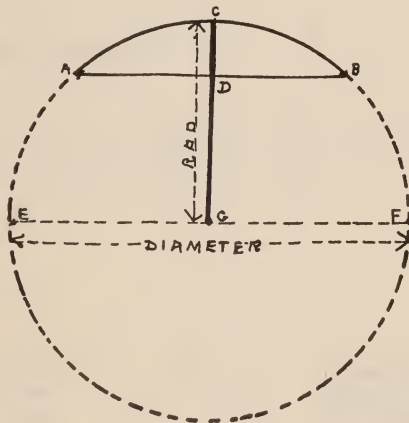
To the square of half the span add the square of the rise and divide by the rise gives you the diameter. Divide this by 2 will give you the radius.

In this instance one-eighth inch represents one foot. The rise D-C and the span A-B of the segment A-B-C scales as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ Span A-D = 8'

Span A-B = 16'

Rise D-C = 3'



Scale— $\frac{1}{8}$ " = 1'0"
Radius = 12'2"

Proceed as follows:—

$$E-F = \frac{AD^2 + DC^2}{DC} = \frac{8^2 + 3^2}{3} = \frac{64 + 9}{3} = \frac{73}{3} = 24'4"$$

E-F or Diameter equals 24'4".

One-half diameter or radius equals $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24'4" or 12'2".

By checking the formula in Fig. 8 with formula in other problems you will find that all results correspond and same radius is found.

Another method along the same lines as shown in Fig. 8 is as follows: Divide the square of $\frac{1}{2}$ the span by the rise and add the rise. This gives you the diameter which you divide by two for your radius. Check this with method shown in Fig. 8.

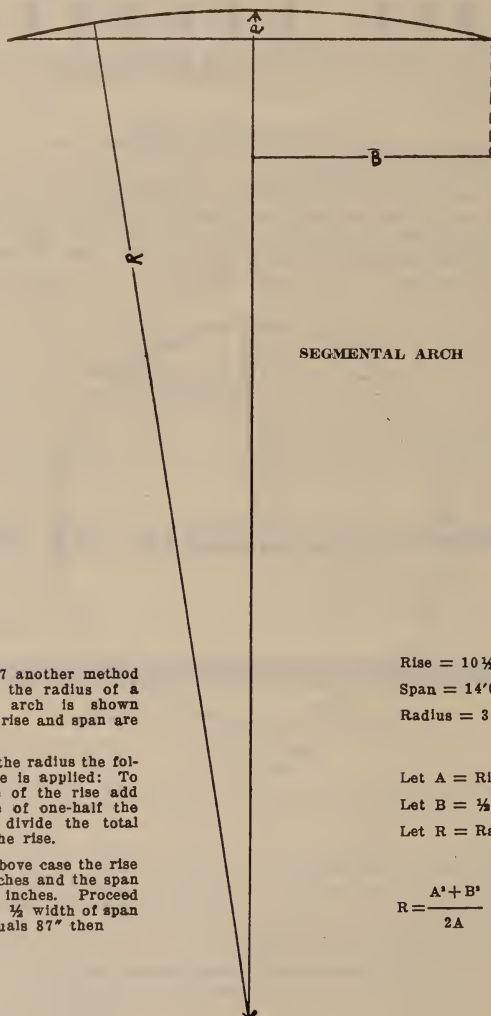
Here are two formulae printed elsewhere in book you might check up on:

$$\text{Rad.} = \frac{AB^2 + 4(DC^2)}{8DC} = 12'2"$$

$$\text{Rad.} = \frac{DC^2 + AD^2}{2DC} = 12'2"$$

Square of span plus four times square of rise divided by eight times rise equals radius.

Square of rise plus square of half span divided by twice rise, equals radius.



In Fig. 7 another method of finding the radius of a segmental arch is shown where the rise and span are given.

To find the radius the following rule is applied: To the square of the rise add the square of one-half the span and divide the total by twice the rise.

In the above case the rise is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the span 14 feet 6 inches. Proceed as follows: $\frac{1}{2}$ width of span or 7'3" equals 87" then

Rise = $10\frac{1}{2}$ "
Span = 14'6"
Radius = $30'5\frac{1}{2}"$

Let A = Rise
Let B = $\frac{1}{2}$ Span
Let R = Radius

$$R = \frac{A^2 + B^2}{2A}$$

Fig. 7
Scale $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$

$$R = \frac{(87)^2 + (10\frac{1}{2})^2}{2 \times 10\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{7569 + 110.25}{21} = \frac{7679.25}{21} = 365.67" + 12" = 30' 5\frac{1}{2}"$$

GOTHIC ARCHES

Two Centered, Pointed or Gothic Arches

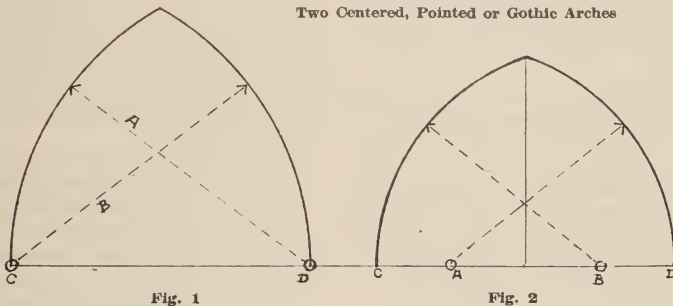


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

This arch in Fig. 1 represents an equilateral arch, or one in which the radius of each sweep A and B is the same length as the spring line C-D.

In this (Fig. 2) arch the radius of each sweep as A-D and B-C is equal to three-quarters of the span C-B, thus flattening the arch.

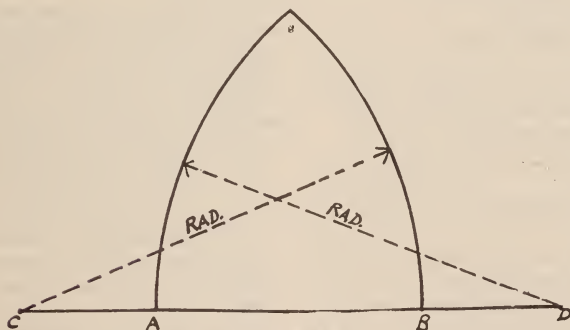


Fig. 3

In Fig. 3 A-B is the given span. Extend the span out on each end half its own distance, or half the distance from A to B. This will establish the radius A-D for one side of the arch and the radius C-B for the other side. This arch is sometimes called the lancet or spear head arch.

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

Depression Result of Underpaying Workers Big Executive Declares

LABOR'S contentions that wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness and that the present depression is the result of this is backed up by the head of a big enterprise, quoted by a writer in the conservative Magazine of Wall Street. The executive, said to be the head of a "very large company," is quoted as follows:

"American labor is the cheapest labor in the world. It is cheaper than Chinese coolie labor. I did a little curious figuring the other day, for example, and found that it would cost more to build a skyscraper with Chinese labor at 12 cents an hour than with American labor at \$15 a day. Actually, I think we have been underpaying labor. Wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness. And there we come to the heart of the trouble.

"This over-production we have talked about so much is really the result of under-pay. We increased production without proportionately expanding the payroll. That is the same as saying that we did not increase buying power in proportion to production. The worker is the consumer; if he produces more

than he can buy you get what we call overproduction.

"This understanding of the situation is now pretty widespread. If wages are kept down as business revives, the revival will be shortlived. The maximum possible proportion must go to labor if new prosperity is to be sustained. I am convinced that wages will rise rapidly as times get better, that rates of pay will increase even while there are still large numbers of unemployed.

"In fact, wages as high as the traffic will bear for those employed is the surest way to provide jobs for the workless. This is no altruistic theory of mine. The historic tendency supports it. Wages from decade to decade have steadily increased faster than the price of commodities.

"It couldn't be otherwise with per capita production increasing. If men increase their productive capacity their buying power must increase if the enlarged production is to be consumed. That means that wages must increase faster than commodity prices. So, I will make a prediction: in the next three years wages will go up faster than prices. If they don't we shall have no real and general prosperity."

IDOLS GO CRASHING

Since the beginning of usury bankers have sought to create a reputation for wisdom and integrity.

Financiers of all sorts have followed suit.

How the mighty have fallen!

There was Ivar Kreuger—failure and suicide—tricking the world.

Remember "the old counsellor" of Halsey, Stuart & Co., on the radio a year ago, radiating integrity? Halsey, Stuart & Co. has gone plop.

There was Sam Insull and his pile of hokum. What a crash!

Three S. W. Straus companies go to the wall—more misery.

John A. Machray, respected Canadian university treasurer and financier loots millions.

And so they go. By their confidence in so-called leaders the people have lost millions.

Bank failures have carried away tons of money, painfully hoarded by the poor.

Will the people ever again have confidence in money wizards?

It is the poor who are left "holding the bag."

It is not the so-called big men of finance who have seen clearly into the future. It is the trade union movement that has seen clearly. It is time its counsel was heard—its plans adopted.

THREE ON A MATCH

"Three on a match? No thanks, not for me! I'll light my own!"

So say many of us, smilingly, but nevertheless more earnest than we would care to admit in our deference to this curious superstition.

Where did it come from? It seems to be a comparatively new addition to the already imposing array of black cats, horse-hairs and four-leaf clovers that encumber the petty activities of our lives.

Some attribute its "bad-luck" abilities to the old "Curse of Three"; others declare that devils can be drawn by the sulphurous flame of a match burning for any length of time. The best explanation, however, is that offered by our American doughboys who returned from overseas quite convinced as to its validity.

They quote a certain general in the Allied Forces as having said during one particularly lengthy siege:

"Be careful of lighting cigarettes in trenches. In the time that it takes to light three cigarettes from one match, enemy aircraft can compute our location accurately enough to blow us all from the face of the earth.

And this, in the light of the possible result, seems about as strong an argument as ever gave rise to a superstition!

ALONG THE LABOR TRAIL

YES, mates, it's a tough life if we don't weaken . . . but most of us are hanging on by our eyebrows waiting for the politicians to do something . . . We are a patient people, but when hell does break loose there's plenty doing . . . so let's keep on being patient . . . and do the best we can.

The respectable, self-reliant worker is not casting about for doles or charity . . . he wants a job . . . and good wages, yet there are any number of stupid employers who still insist that wage-cutting is the depression remedy . . . just like putting out a fire

with gasoline . . . The wage earners represent 85 per cent of the population of the good old U. S. A., and when you trim their buying power you simply "jim" the works . . . not all dumbbells are in the gymnasiums . . . some own plants and factories and sit on boards of directors . . . wotta life!

Organized labor's ideas are proving themselves sound . . . shorter work week . . . economic planning . . . sharing in profit and management . . . but it's high time labor was getting the "breaks." . . . Incidentally, if you don't belong to a labor union, go and join one . . . get in on the ground floor . . . for the time is coming, and soon, when you'll want to be identified with the only progressive element in civilization. When labor speaks with one mind the world will sit up and listen . . . Does your "labor voice" need cultivating? Have it done. . . . Join the union . . . if you're eligible . . . MORE ANON.

DOORS THAT OPEN AS YOU APPROACH

Self-opening doors, operated by an invisible ray of light, will feature a new restaurant opened in New York. These doors lead to the serving-room, and are for the convenience of the waitresses. To quote a press bulletin issued by the company:

"When the waitress approaches within a few feet of the door she intercepts a light-beam of the size of a half-dollar. Merely in the act of intercepting this beam, she releases a mechanism which automatically flings the doors wide open. In passing through these doors scores of times a day, the waitress is relieved of the necessity of turning sideways with her tray to open the door; the business of pressure of the shoulder on the door to push it open is obviated; the danger of collision with other waitresses is removed.

"This will be the first restaurant in New York to install the self-opening door, which closes after the person has passed through. A control prevents it from impeding the progress of other waitresses who may be entering within a few seconds after the first person has passed. It is timed so that even if the waitress took a hop, skip, and jump she could not reach the door before it opened full width."

EARLY DAYS OF STEAMSHIPS

The first voyage of the steamship Great Western across the Atlantic lasted from April 8, 1833, to April 23, her average day's run being 215 miles. Altogether she made five double passages in 1833, and before she was disposed of in 1846 crossed and recrossed 74 times. No other ship had a finer record and none attracted more attention. While she was still running on the Atlantic Sir John Rennie referred to her first passage, remarking that "the success of this voyage across the Atlantic having exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its promoters and, indeed, of the world, there seemed no bounds to the extension of steam navigation."

HUMANITY

Is it not a strange thing how little we do for the comfort, the pleasure or the gratification of one another? I may be poor, and I am; it is no secret where I live. I may not be able to do anything for my fellow creatures financially, but I can do this—and though I have passed what is considered the middle period of life, if there is anything I feel thankful for, it is that I have retained the sensibilities that make me feel for the woes of my fellow man. I may not be able to give him money for his relief, but I can at least take him by the hand and say: "God bless you, here is my hand and my heart to encourage you and bid you to hope."

WOODSMEN USE WATCH AS COMPASS

An improvement on the woodsman's method of telling directions by a watch has been discovered by a U. S. forest ranger in Idaho. If you point the hour hand of the watch at the sun, then half way between the hour hand and twelve o'clock on the dial will be due south. Many persons who frequent the big open spaces know this and can navigate so long as there is sunshine. It remained for the forest ranger to discover that even on a cloudy day the sun will cast a faint shadow if the tip of a knife blade or a pen point is set upright on the thumb nail. The sun may be visible through the clouds but there is always a little more light, even though you cannot distinguish it, coming through the clouds in front of the sun. Just as soon as you can get this shadow you can point the hour hand at the place where the sun is and get your bearings.

Cost of Raising Children

DURING the last few years the development of labor-saving machinery has enabled working men and women to produce larger and ever larger quantities of commodities in a given unit of time.

Under an economic system with the major function of performing service for the people, this increased output would make it easier, from the cost standpoint, for parents to bring up and educate their children.

But with our economic system rooted in the principle of private profit as the sole motive for the production of wealth, the possible social benefits of labor-saving machinery have been largely withheld from the masses and taken by the profiteers of industry, business, and finance.

The result is that family life has been weakened and the size of families reduced. This anomaly is pointed out by Dr. William J. Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education. He says:

"There is a marked decrease in the number of children. This is due in large part to the cost of each child. Children are born into the world with more expense, and it costs more to raise them under modern price levels for food and clothing.

"At the present time the cost of rearing a child from birth to adulthood certainly is not less than \$5,000. If each one has a college education it may come as high as \$20,000 or \$25,000. Consequently the average man cannot

afford a family of the size which his ancestors could have afforded."

We could have a system of national economic planning, with industry reorganized so that the masses of the people would receive sufficient purchasing power to enable them to buy the tremendous output of the good things of life which is possible under machine production driven by electric power.

Under such an economic system the relative cost of living would be so small that it would not be a hardship for parents to raise their children to adult life. Moreover, higher education could be rated so reasonably that all parents would be able, at moderate costs, to give their children the advantages of the culture which comes from an understanding acquaintance with the arts and sciences.

Lincoln once expressed the conviction that the Government of the United States is a Government of the people, by the people, for the people.

There is a growing belief that in some way this principle should be carried over into our economic life, that in the production and distribution of wealth the interests of the masses who do the work should be paramount, and that the regime of the Insulls, by the Insulls, for the Insulls should be definitely crimped.

When Irvin S. Cobb was 27 he came to New York. He then had a wife and sick child to support. For two weeks he made daily visits to every newspaper in the big city, but there seemed to be no job in sight. His patience at an end, Cobb wrote a letter to the editors, assuring them in no uncertain terms that he was the world's best newspaper man. The letter ended as follows:

"This is positively your last chance. I have grown weary of studying the wallpaper design in your ante-room. A modest appreciation of my own worth forbids me doing business with your head office boy any longer. Unless you grab me right away, I will go elsewhere and leave your paper flat on its back right here in the middle of a hard summer, and your whole life hereafter will be one vast surging regret. The line forms on the right; applications considered in the order in which they are received; triflers and professional flirts save stamps. Write, wire or call at the above address." Next day, Cobb had four jobs to choose from.

WHAT MODERN DRESS DOES

We cannot vouch for the following story, but it has in it a lesson on circumstantial evidence that our readers might well appropriate.

The story is told that a certain young man was recently speeding along the road when he caught up with a party of children on their way to school. He asked them if they cared to ride, and for an answer they piled into his Ford, until it was so completely filled that one little girl had to sit on the driver's lap. She was a plump little thing and the driver cuddled her close to keep her away from the steering wheel. "Do you like school?" he asked her.

"Yes, sir," she lisped.

"Do you go every day?"

"I haven't missed a day this year," the little girl replied.

"Good little girl," said the driver kissing her soft cheek. "Do you like your teacher?"

"Yes, sir," said the girl, "I'm the teacher."

And the Ford darned near went into the ditch!

MINUTES.—This plural noun, meaning the transactions of a meeting, is identified with the word minute, small. These transactions were originally taken down in small or minute characters, to be written later in large characters for permanent record.

CHECK AND DOUBLE-CHECK

By THE CREPE-HANGER

"Working, Jack?" I asked of an old friend I met on the main drag yesterday.

"Worked yesterday, but I'm out of a job today," he curtly replied.

"It was like this," he went on. "I got a job under cover in a non-union shop.

"Some one tipped it off to him that I belonged to the union.

"He came up to me late in the day, wearing one of those rose-like smiles with a brick behind it.

"Like your work?" he asked as he looked over my job."

"It will do for the present," I replied, for I felt there was something back of that question.

"Still carry a union card?" The rose-like smile with the brick behind it was still there.

"Sure" said I. "I've carried a card for 20 years. It's got a good insurance value."

"You know this is an 'open shop'?" he interrupted.

"You bet I know it," I shot back at him.

"We don't keep men who belong to the union on our payroll," he said.

"Now," he went on, "we are perfectly willing to keep you on. I'll admit you are a good man, but you'll have to quit the union if you want to remain."

"I went on with my work, pretending not to hear him. I'm broke and I wanted to stick long enough to get a few dollars for my grocer.

"The boss, however, repeated the statement, asked me to hand him my card, sign a letter withdrawing from the union, and I could remain with him as long as I wished.

"I refused and was promptly ordered to go to the office and get my time.

"It was then I had my say. You're running an 'open shop'; like hell you are," I said. "You call it the American plan.

"You want freedom for the individual worker. You mean your freedom to make me a slave. You'd rob me of my independence to give me a meal ticket in your lousy hell shop.

"I had more to say to him, but I didn't get a chance. A big bully caught me by the nape of the neck and in a jiffy I was on the street.

"That's why I'm out of a job today. I'm broke, but I still have my self respect. In my soul I'm richer than the boss."

The union haters will never destroy a labor movement possessed with such fighting men as my good friend, Jack, I said to myself as he moved away.

THINGS ARE CONTRADICTORY

The American government is perhaps the most powerful and rich in the world. Its resources are beyond description—but millions of its citizens are jobless.

President William Green, of the A. F. of L., asserts 10,000,000 to 13,000,000 are now unemployed.

Wheat abounds—but the people can't get to it. Millions of bales of cotton abound—what's the use? Factories glut the market with clothes—we can't get them. They dump shiploads of bananas—what a crime! In one country they burn tons of coffee—it's a shame.

Paper mills are idle . . . foundries are idle . . . mines are idle . . . all sorts of crafts and craftsmen are idle . . . what's to be done about it?

Sweet Charity is walking with weary limbs from coast to coast, from Gulf to border . . . that beautiful damsel has almost given up hope . . . her prayers seem to be unanswered. And she's really such a nice girl . . . she's done her best . . . her heart always is in the right place.

It all makes one suspect that perhaps after all the idea that "profit is the mainspring of progress" might be a slogan that is based on a false premise and is entirely all wet.

Profit is the god of monopolistic enterprise . . . it is a snare and a delusion for the other elements of business . . . there surely must be something finer in instinct than profit . . . it is vastly more important that a child should be fed than that a child should be fed for profit.

It seems as though production for USE would be a better plan than production for PROFIT—production for USE would call for real planning . . . production for PROFIT seems to be woefully planless.

Get the confidence of the public and you will have no difficulty in getting their patronage. Inspire your whole force with the right spirit of service; encourage every sign of the true spirit. So display and advertise wares that customers shall buy with understanding. Treat them as guests when they come and when they go, whether or not they buy.

Give them all that can be given fairly, on the principle that to him that giveth shall be given. Remember always that the recollection of quality remains long after the price is forgotten. Then your business will prosper by a natural process.

—H. Gordon Selfridge.

Courage, that you may dare to strike out and blaze new trails. Faith, that you may go forward with greater determination to fulfill your destiny. And Loyalty, that you may continue to be true to yourself and keep your heart a-singing.



WIT AND

Traveler: "Who's the close-mouthed individual in the corner? He hasn't spoken for ten minutes?"

Village Wit: "He's just waitin till Pete comes back with the spittoon."

The colonel was walking down the street when he was stopped by a beggar.

"Don't refuse a trifle," said the latter, "I'm an old soldier."

"An old soldier, eh?" replied the colonel. "Then I'll give you a test. 'Shun! Eyes right! Eyes front! Stand at ease! What comes next?"

"Present alms," retorted the beggar.

Street Orator—We must get rid of radicalism, socialism, bolshevism, communism and anarchism.

Voice from the Crowd—And while you're about it, why not throw in rheumatism?

"Which do you like better, balloon tires or high pressure tires?"

"I like balloon tires better."

"What kind of a car do you drive?"

"I don't drive any; I'm a pedestrian."

"I don't like the looks of that haddock."

"Well, Madam, if it's looks you're after, why don't you buy goldfish?"

Canvasser: "Madam, I am taking data for the new political directory. What party does your husband belong to?"

Mrs. Peck: "Take a good look, Mister—I'm the party!"

The minister called at the Jones' home on Sunday afternoon, and little Willie answered the bell.

"Pa ain't home," he announced. "He went over to the golf club."

The minister's brow darkened, and Willie hastened to explain:

"Oh, he ain't gonna play any golf; not on Sunday. He just went over for a few highballs and a little stud poker."

Salesman—"Did you like that cigar I gave you? For 500 coupons of that brand you get a banjo."

Clerk—"If I smoked 500 of those cigars, I'd need a harp."

"What did you hear at the opera yesterday?"

"All sorts of things. Smith is going bankrupt, Mrs. Brown has dyed hair, and the Whites are having a divorce."

"We've got to give him something that'll backfire on his nose and make him sneeze," Said Dr. Auspice, the veterinarian called to treat the lumberjack. "Mix up a pint of linseed oil, a half cup of salt brine, some castor oil and red pepper. Let me know in the mornin' how he feels."

The next morning the foreman called the horse doctor on the phone.

"Lars sneezed last night," he said.

"That's fine," said Dr. Auspice. "How many times?"

"Three," snorted the foreman. "Once before and twice after he died."

Father: "Why were you kept in school?"

Son: "I didn't know where the Azores were."

Father: "In the future try and remember where you put things."

"There is no such word as fale," wrote Johnny on the blackboard.

"Why don't you correct him?" asked a visitor of the teacher.

"His statement is absolutely correct as it stands," was the calm reply.

Lady: "This milk isn't good any more."

Milkman: "I know it, Lady. Our cows haven't been contented since they tore down the tobacco sign with the handsome bull on it."

The Youngster—"Ow did yer get the red marks on your nose, uncle?"

Uncle—"Glasses, my boy."

Youngster—"Glasses of what?"

HUMOR



Vice Commander John E. Curtiss of the American Legion told a war story at a banquet in Lincoln.

"Bullets and hand grenades weren't the only thing," he said, "that passed between the trenches in those days. Wit passed between, too. It was passable. For instance:

"A German shouted in good English one morning from a front line trench:

"Hey, anybody from Chi over there?"

"I'm from Chi," a young Chicagoan shouted back.

"Good old Chi!" roared the German. "Give her my love. I used to live there. I got four wives and seventeen children in Chi."

"Then the Chicagoan came back as quick as a flash with:

"Well, stick yer head up, Heinie, and I'll turn 'em into four widders and seventeen orphans."

First Cannibal: "The chief has hay fever."

Second Cannibal: "Serves him right. I told him not to eat that grass widow."

Hotel Proprietor: "Now, over there is the sea."

Copy Writer: "Where? I can't see it."

Hotel Proprietor: "You can't? My dear sir, I'm afraid you're not the man we want to write our advertisements."

Stranger: "I've come out here to make an honest living."

Native: "Well there's not much competition."

A pupil was having trouble with punctuation and was being called down by the teacher.

"Never mind, son," said a school visitor, "commas don't amount to much, anyway."

"Don't they?" replied the teacher, turning to the visiting President. Then she directed the boy to write on the board this sentence:

"The President of the board says the teacher is a fool."

"Now," she continued, "put a comma after 'board' and another after 'teacher.'"

Absentminded Prof.: "Didn't I meet your brother a few minutes ago?"

Guest: "No, sir. That was I."

Absentminded Prof.: "Well, well, extraordinary resemblance, isn't it?"

An elderly lady walked into a railroad ticket office at Chicago and asked for a ticket to New York.

"Do you wish to go by Buffalo?" asked the ticket agent.

"Certainly not!" she replied. "By train, if you please."

Old Gentleman (in street car): "Has anyone here lost a roll of bills with an elastic around them?"

"Yes, I have," cried a dozen riders.

Old Gentleman (calmly): "Well, I just found the elastic."

An Omaha man had a friend from a Wyoming ranch in the city on a business deal, and at noon they proceeded to a downtown restaurant and had luncheon together. The Wyoming person ate his entire meal with his knife. When he was near the end he discovered that he had no fork.

"Say," he called to the Omaha man, "that waiter didn't give me a fork."

"Well, you don't need one," replied the Omaha man, seriously.

"The deuce I don't!" came from the Wyoming man. "What am I going to stir my coffee with?"

Restaurant Manager (to orchestra conductor)—
"I wish you'd display a little more tact in choosing the music. We've got the National Association of Umbrella Manufacturers this evening and you've just played 'It Ain't Gonna Rain No More'."

Attendant at filling station: "Here comes another I. W. W. customer."

Loafer: "What's that?"

Attendant: "A motorist who wants information, wind and water."

Waste of Railroad Funds

STUDENTS of the railroad problem have declared many times that a major reason for the financial plight of the railways is the persistent refusal of the executives who manage the roads to prune unnecessary expenses in fields outside the pay of their employees.

This contention has received emphatic approval in a statement by the Interstate Commerce Commission condemning in vigorous terms the serious wastes of which railroad executives are guilty in their intense competition for business.

The Commission's statement was directed against the unnecessary duplication of produce terminals in certain cities with specific reference to the situation in Philadelphia and Buffalo.

In Philadelphia, the Commission pointed out, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and the Reading Company in 1926 jointly opened a produce terminal costing \$3,100,000, and in 1927 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company opened a competitive terminal costing \$6,500,000.

"These two produce terminals," the Commission said, "were then being used to half their capacity, and it appeared that either of them would have been adequate alone to serve the needs of the business at Philadelphia."

In Buffalo the executives of the Erie, the Nickel Plate, the New York Central, and the Pennsylvania railroads indulged in a similar competitive war which resulted in the construction of unnecessary duplicate terminals costing millions of dollars.

In condemning this waste of funds the Commission said:

"The record shows that in the past decade the railroads have made great strides in improving their service and at the same time operating with greater efficiency and economy. But what they have done in this line has largely followed lines which developed under conditions different from those which now prevail, and it has been characterized by a continual intensifying of their own competition.

"At a time when as an industry they have new enemies to face, their warfare with each other has grown more bitter, so that economies of operation have been offset in part by competitive waste."

This "competitive waste" in the unnecessary duplication of terminals and other facilities is a large element in the dissipation of the income of the railroads to the point where the executives are driven to borrow hundreds of millions of dollars from the Government through the Reconstruction Finance

Corporation to pay the interest and principal of the railroad bonds.

Organized labor contends, and the Interstate Commerce Commission declares, that the first thing the railroad executives should do is to put their own houses in order and eliminate the squandering of income collected from the people in passenger and freight rates.

BUILDING RECORD

In the new Field Building in Chicago a construction speed record was indicated in the fact that tenants started moving into the structure in less than six months from the time the first steel work was set in place.

Steel for the job, which is a 24-story monument, was erected in 40 working days; stone was laid at the rate of a floor a day, a record said to be the highest ever reached in the windy city on Lake Michigan.

On September 26, 1931, the old structure on the Field site was given to the wrecker; on December 12 of the same year the first steel for the new building was put in place.

JUDGE HOLDS JURISDICTION DISPUTE COMES WITHIN INJUNCTION LAW

Washington.—District Supreme Court Justice Peyton Gordon denied a motion of the Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. to dismiss a suit for an injunction brought against it by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to prevent the company from recognizing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in making agreements in rates, rules and working conditions.

The company claimed that the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law, passed last spring, deprived Federal courts of jurisdiction to grant injunctions in labor disputes and held that the case is really one between the two organizations. Judge Gordon ruled that, while a labor dispute, it is not one covered by the anti-injunction law except as to procedure.

"The sections of the act down to Section 13," he said, "other than to state the public policy and general purpose, do not make provision for a case such as this. But Section 13, by way of definition, extends the operation of this act, which was directed primarily against injunctions restraining the actions of employers and employees in labor disputes, one with the other, to cases of the class here presented."

Judge Gordon set the case for hearing at a future date, declaring that an injunction can only be granted after a hearing in open court and the establishing of such facts as are required by the act.

We, Too, Don't Know Any Better

By R. M.

THERE were days when they used to throw little kids and grown people into terrible fires. It was supposed to propitiate some god by the name of Baal. The people that did the throwing didn't know any better.

There were days when Egyptians under the lash of whips forced Jews to build pyramids for their Pharaohs. They didn't know any better.

There were times when the Children of Israel got tired of their republic (the first republic in history) and schemed to put kings on the throne and they worshipped the Golden Calf. Poor fellows! They didn't know any better.

There were days when the Romans permitted all sorts of ambition-mad men to climb to wealth and power by the enslavement and slaughter of myriads of human beings. They didn't know any better.

The culture of Athens was based on a cruel slavery sanctioned by their greatest philosophers. They didn't know any better.

The horrors of the Dark Ages were catapulted upon miserable people by the avarice and contemptibility of "superior classes." They didn't know any better.

The people of "Merrie England" stood for the nonsense of "Bluff King Hal," Charles I, Charles II, James and such-like. They didn't know any better.

John Calvin fought valiantly for religious freedom, and when he had an opportunity at power he was as bad as the forces against which he fought. He didn't know any better.

Dramatic were Danton, Robespierre, etc., when they hurled the French tyrants from their place and power. When the Revolutionists took charge a hell of hatred, blood-lust and incompetence broke loose upon the land. They didn't know any better.

When Napoleon, backed by unsentimental cannon, swept into the power of an Emperor, he filled Europe with lamentations and dead men. He didn't know any better.

An old Dutchman came to the throne of England. He needed money to make his mare go. He overtaxed American colonists. He didn't know any better.

The freed American colonists started a government of their own after breaking the chains of their slavery. They wrote a document wherein they maintained they could have private property in human (black) beings. They didn't know any better.

The petty minds of European statesmen and politicians, kings and other whatnots, played fast and loose with the rights of other people and all looked out for new territory to gather in, with which to consolidate their wealth, power and glory. Out of

which came the World War, which directly and indirectly caused the deaths of 22,000,000 persons—men, women and children. The petty flapdoodles didn't know any better.

And because of all the aforementioned matters the world today is just what the world happens to be—filled with human misery, hatreds, selfishness, greed, vice, crime, passions, prejudices, poverty, much illicit wealth, irreligiousness, hestiality, despair, broken morale, bitterness, inconstancy, sickness, horrors, death and innumerable other ghastly things. All because in all times, in all climes, THEY DIDN'T KNOW ANY BETTER.

And, alas, about a hundred years from now our posterity will be reading the history we manufactured and from their lips will come the indictment: "THEY DIDN'T KNOW ANY BETTER!"

Which sorts of suggests that we all get busy mentally, spiritually, industrially, economically, politically, financially, socially, so that we can fool our posterity by putting a stop to the manufacture of all the fool things we're doing these harsh times just because WE DON'T KNOW ANY BETTER.

HISTORIC ENGLISH MILL YIELDS TO FATHER TIME

The relentless hand of time, aided and abetted by the heavy gunfire of modern war, and strengthened by a little final push from the wind, has brought destruction upon one more landmark connected with the early history of the United States.

The old mill at Billericay in Essex, England, from near which the Pilgrims set sail for the new land, has collapsed. Its huge beams of solid oak, which stood the strain and stresses of time and work from the days of the Pilgrims down to the outbreak of the World War, have at last found their burden too heavy, and, as the foundations weakened, gave way during a storm.

The old mill was closed during the war, as the location was considered too dangerous for the grinding of the grain of the nearby countryside. Later it fell under suspicion as a rendezvous of German spies and was boarded up. Heavy gunfire was frequent in this section, and the vibrations gradually weakened the old structure.

At a house, close by the mill, was the scene of the meeting of the Pilgrim band just before it set sail for America.

The construction of the mill was almost entirely of oak, and the huge shaft for the wheel was a tremendous oak trunk. No nails or spikes of any kind were used in the construction.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

CALIFORNIA

MARYSVILLE, CALIF.—U. S. Post Office: \$107,700. K. E. Parker, 138 South Park St., San Francisco, contr.

OROVILLE, CALIF.—U. S. Post Office: \$105,490. K. E. Parker, 135 South Park St., San Francisco, contr.

COLORADO

FORT LYON, COLO.—U. S. Veterans Hospital: \$334,500. Morley Constr. Co., 1643 Bellevue Ave., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

FLORIDA

CLEARWATER, FLA.—U. S. Post Office: \$105,383. Watt & Sinclair, Palm Beach, contr.

FORT MYERS, FLA.—U. S. Post Office: \$164,899. Prescott-White Corp., 118 East 28th St., New York, contr.

GAINESVILLE, FLA.—University of Florida: \$274,950. Demonstration school building. Paul Smith Constr. Co., Haines City, contr.

ILLINOIS

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church: \$149,700. Rebuilding. J. L. Simmons Co., contr.

WILMETTE, ILL.—St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church: \$200,000. H. J. Gaul, 228 East Superior St., Chicago, archt.

INDIANA

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—Public Building: \$115,000. C. A. Pike, Bloomington, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Deerfield Academy: \$105,000. J. R. Hampson & Co., Inc., 30 Backman Ave., Pittsfield, contr.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—U. S. Post Office: \$75,200. N. E. General Contg. Co., 341 State St., New Haven, Conn., contr. Former contract abandoned.

MICHIGAN

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH.—St. Joseph Catholic Church: \$120,000. J. P. Dohney, Merrill, Wis., contr.

MARSHALL, MICH.—U. S. Post Office: \$70,200. Misch Bros., 3001 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, contr.

NEWBERRY, MICH.—State Hospital: \$148,943. H. G. Christman Lansing Co., Lansing, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Elliott Hospital: To exceed \$105,000. A. Caron, 658 Rimmon St., contr.

NEW JERSEY

KEYPORT, N. J.—School: \$150,000. C. B. Cook, 505 Bond St., Asbury Park, archt.

MADISON, N. J.—Community Building: \$400,000. W. Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York, contr.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—Commercial Building: \$105,000. Interstate Constr. Co., 591 Summit Ave., Jersey City, contr.

—Mercantile Building: \$150,000. Central Ave. and Quimby St. W. Lehman, 972 Broad St., Newark, archt.

NEW YORK

MIDDLEBURG, N. Y.—School: \$350,000. Bedford Constr. Co., Inc., 1300 Broad St., Utica, contr.

PINE AIRE STATION, N. Y.—Pilgrim State Hospital: \$1,461,486. Steward's residence, Buildings 21, 22, 23 and 24 and service tunnels. Babor Comeau & Co., Grand Central Terminal, N. Y., contr.

OHIO

BARBERTON, OHIO—Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church: \$150,000. Bernard Construction Co., contr.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO—Industrial Reformatory: \$168,600. Mess hall, kitchen, auditorium, school. W. J. Paul, 2005 Maple Ave., Zanesville, contr.

GALION, OHIO—U. S. Post Office: \$85,231. R. B. McDanel, New Brighton, Pa., contr.

NORWOOD, OHIO—Pennsylvania R. R. Passenger Station: \$50,000. J. and F. Harig Co., 1425 Queen City St., Cincinnati, contr.

OKLAHOMA

ADA, OKLA.—U. S. Post Office and Court House: \$141,000. Rogers & Leventhal, Inc., 822 East 11th St., Chattanooga, Tenn., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

ELLWOOD, PA.—U. S. Post Office: \$77,388. R. B. McDanel, New Brighton, Pa., contr.

JEANNETTE, PA.—U. S. Post Office: \$86,000. Ideal Constr. Co., 515 West 5th St., Gary, contr.

WASHINGTON, PA.—Warner Bros. Theatre: \$250,000. W. T. Grange Constr. Co., Keenen Bldg., Pittsburgh, contr.

RHODE ISLAND

WAKEFIELD, R. I.—Church, Diocese of Providence: Exceeds \$105,000. Gilbane Bldg. Co., Inc., 86 Calverly St., Providence, contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Church of Sacred Heart: \$150,000. Nasvik Constr. Co., Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

TENNESSEE

CLEVELAND, TENN.—U. S. Post Office: \$51,993. Extending and remodeling. D. T. Underwood, 518 Lincoln Life Bldg., Birmingham, Ala., contr.

JACKSON, TENN.—U. S. Post Office: \$212,760. McCarthy Bros., 4903 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

TEXAS

GLADEWATER, TEX.—High School: \$106,120. R. E. Strawbridge, contr.

VIRGINIA

SALEM, VA.—High School: \$94,514. J. F. Barbour & Son, Roanoke, contr.

WISCONSIN

WEST ALLIS, WIS.—Nathan Hale, Jr. High School: \$84,313. Jezo Constr. Co., 1579 South 60th St., contr.

While Haynes, Ford, Duryea and others were experimenting with the "horseless carriage," Alexander Winton built and sold one for \$1000, and this car, now in the Smithsonian Institution, is believed to be the first automobile sold.

With the exception of gold, silver is the most malleable of all metals.

Ancient Origin of Modern Tools

THE story of mechanical aids of human history has been much neglected. Thousands have described the sculptures of the Parthenon, yet no one has mentioned the tools that carved those fluted columns. It is natural to suppose that present-day tools have far better forms than those of past ages. That is true in many cases, but not always.

It appears that the forms of the chisel were perfected 2,500 years ago, and that the beauty of workmanship in Bronze Age chisels has never been exceeded.

The use of saws and crown drills with fixed teeth of corundum or gem stones for cutting quartz rocks was the regular practice in Egypt 6,000 years ago. The cores produced were so perfect and clean cut that any modern engineer would be proud to turn out such good work with the best diamond drills. The saws were over eight feet long, and cut blocks of granite seven and a half feet long. That splendid work was forgotten; the Romans did not use such tools and some thousands of years passed before the same tools were reinvented 60 years ago.

The carpenter's saw was at first merely a blade roughly hacked on the edge; by 4500 B. C., it had regular teeth, sloping equally both ways; by 900 B. C., the Italians gave a rake to the teeth to make them cut in one direction, instead of merely scraping as before. No ancient saw, however, made a kerf wider than the thickness of the blade; we do not know when the saw that makes a wider kerf was invented, but it was some time in the Middle Ages.

The Egyptians used a push saw as the earliest form; the pull saw was the only one in the west and the Roman world. The push saw came back into use a few centuries ago, although the pull saw in a frame is still universal in the east.

The world did without shears for many ages, cutting its cloth with a rounded blade knife. About 400 B. C., the mechanical genius of Italy invented shears, which in two or three centuries more were fitted to the fingers, and so became scissors.

The "snuffers" referred to in Exodus is a mis-translation; the early tools for trimming a lamp were a small knife and a pair of tweezers to trim the wick and a point to part the strands.

In some cases it is curious to see how long men remained on the brink of an invention. Copper wire was made by cutting and hammering from 5500 B. C., yet the drawing of wire remained unknown for 6000 years or more. When the first drawn wire was made is not yet determined, but the art seems to have been unknown to the Romans.

Thick beaten wire was made into chains with round links as far back as the second dynasty, 5200

B. C., and links doubled and looped through one another appeared in the sixth dynasty, 4200 B. C. Yet chains were not commonly used until much later. The Gauls excelled in such work, as they used chain cables and rigging in place of rope to resist the Atlantic gales.

The screw was a Greek invention, and greatly used by the Romans as a means for producing motion; but centuries passed before the nut and screw for fastening was invented, and other centuries before screws for fastening wood appeared. It is less than 200 years since the common screw came into use.

ILL TREATMENT OF NEGRO WORKERS CITED

Brig. Gen. George B. Pillsbury misquoted, in a statement to the press, testimony given in a closed War Department hearing on peonage and near-slavery on the Mississippi flood control project, Secretary Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged in a statement. The hearing was held as the result of organized labor's demand for an investigation of working conditions in the flood control projects camps.

White, who said he attended the hearing in Washington at which Miss Helen Boardman testified, declared untrue the assertion of Gen. Pillsbury that he questioned Miss Boardman an entire morning but was unable to secure from her specific evidence of mistreatment of Negroes by contractors.

"Miss Boardman stated explicitly," White said, "that Negroes, men and women, had been beaten. That the commissary store system amounted to virtual robbery of the Negro workers and she cited figures in support of her statement."

The association has telegraphed to President Hoover, asking that he order a "full and searching investigation into the shameful conditions which the War Department is trying to conceal," White said.

METHUSELAH

Methuselah ate what he found on his plate,

And never, as people do now,

Did he note the amount of the caloric count,

He ate it because it was chow.

He wasn't disturbed, as at dinner he sat,

Destroying a roast or a pie,

To think it was lacking in lime or in fat,

Or a couple of vitamins shy.

He cheerfully chewed every species of food,

Untroubled by worries or fears,

Lest his health might be hurt by some fancy dessert,

And he lived over nine hundred years.

—Anonymous.

KEEP *in* MIND

One of the best helpers you can have is a bottle of turpentine. It is excellent for burns on the skin, for rheumatism or sore throat and it is the quickest remedy for a child's croup or convulsions.

A spoonful dropped in the bottom of clothes closet drawers, in dresser drawers and trunks, is a prevention against moths and mice. It also keeps ants away and bedbugs will not stand the odor. Turpentine injures neither furniture nor clothing. A spoonful added to boiler of clothes helps bleach the clothes and cuts dirt and grease. It is excellent to use in cleaning paint from windows and for a good polish for linoleum mix 1 cup melted paraffin, 2 cups kerosene and 3 tablespoons turpentine.

To cool a small room hang a towel wrung out of cold water in the open window.

For quick drying, wrap your garment tightly in a heavy towel. Absence of air will dispel the moisture.

Cakes are much lighter if the baking powder is added as the last thing before the cake is slipped into the oven. Be sure that your batter is not too stiff.

It is convenient to remember that milk removes ink stains, cigaret ashes removes rings left by a wet glass on furniture, ammonia will clean diamonds, and tooth paste takes the black coating away from silver jewelry.

A pinch of grease will keep starch from sticking.

A few bread crumbs added to scrambled eggs will improve the flavor, and make the eggs go farther.

Few people know how to hang sheets properly on the line. Shake them well while still wet and hang them with the hems together and the hem-edge pinned to the line. This prevents whipping the corners and lessens the wear and tear, while the sheet will need less pulling into shape for the ironing.

Do not fry anything unless the fat is boiling, because it makes the food heavy or sodden.

In cooking very sour fruits much less sugar is re-

quired if a little salt is added. The flavor will be improved.

If a little lemon juice is added to the water used for making pastry, it will make the pastry lighter and remove all taste of fat or lard.

Before putting frosting on a cake, dust the cake lightly with flour while still hot. This will make the frosting adhere more quickly.

—o—

THE POSTAGE STAMP LESSON

There was a little postage stamp,
No bigger than your thumb,
But still it stuck right on the job
Until its work was done.

They licked it and they pounded it
'Til it would make you sick;
But the more it took a lickin',
Why, the tighter it would stick.

Let's be like the postage stamp
In playing life's rough game,
And just keep on a-sticking,
Though we hide our heads in shame.

For the stamp stuck to the letter
'Til it saw it safely through;
There's no one could do better;
Let's keep sticking and be true.

—o—

In a cubic mile of sea water there is \$70,000,000 worth of iodine—but the extracting process at a profit would be impossible.

—o—

Lincoln was laughed at for his uncouth mannerisms, his abnormal feet, his awkward demeanor. Napoleon was a physical underling.

Officers Elected by Local Unions

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
57 Binghamton, N. Y.	E. A. Shiffer			
142 Waltham, Mass.	W. Aucoin	M. Mooney		F. Burke
147 Winnipeg, Man.	D. Meyers	E. E. Lee	C. W. Mercer	
278 San Mateo, Calif.	V. Allen	H. S. Gretton	H. S. Gretton	

Q.	Local	Amount	Oct. Local	Amount	Oct. Local	Amount				
3	435	Sept. report...\$	8.10	12	268	Sept. report... 8.10				
3	474	Sept. report...	3.10	12	1	Oct. report... 21.35				
3	434	Sept. report...	5.40	12	104	Oct. report... 57.00				
3	7	Oct. report (cr.)		12	299	Oct. report... 28.20				
3	93	Sept. report...	11.70	12	428	Sept. report (cr.)	19	456	Oct. report...	2.50
3	155	Sept. report...	9.90	12	197	May-June-July-Aug.-Sept.-Oct. reports	20	23	Oct. report...	9.00
3	398	Sept. report...	14.90				20	84	Oct. report...	8.20
3	379	Sept. report...	36.30				20	20	Sept. report...	5.40
3	33	Sept. report...	80.10				20	166	Oct. report...	28.80
3	190	Sept. report...	30.50	13	238	Sept. report...	21	53	Enroll; Oct. tax; supp.	7.80
3	55	B. T.	1.80	13	39	Sept. report...	21	12	Oct. report...	19.55
3	49	Sept. report...	5.40	13	212	Oct. report...	21	42	Oct. report...	63.00
3	105	B. T.	10.00	14	282	B. T.	21	419	B. T.; supplies	5.40
3	38	Oct. report (cr.)		14	81	Oct. report...	21	173	Oct. report (cr.)	
3	36	Sept. report...	8.40	14	29	Sept. report...	21	31	Oct. report...	5.40
3	345	Sept. report...	18.25	14	295	Oct. report...	24	379	Oct. report...	27.75
3	407	Sept. report...	9.00	14	123	Oct. report...	24	230	Oct. report...	17.50
3	97	Sept. report...	77.60	14	55	Oct. report...	24	279	Oct. report (cr.)	
3	10	Sept. report...	8.80	14	260	Oct. report...	24	78	Sept. - Oct. tax (add'l.)	1.80
4	116	Sept. report...	11.70	14	102	Sept. report...	24	73	Oct. report...	100.50
4	275	Sept. report...	4.50	14	125	Oct. report...	24	88	Oct. report...	45.00
4	110	Sept.-Oct. reports (cr.)		14	429	Oct. report...	24	158	Oct. report...	5.40
4	173	Sept. report (cr.)		14	76	Sept. report...	24	27	Sept.-Oct. tax...	1.80
4	5	Sept. report...	144.00	14	106	Oct. report...	24	252	Oct. report...	1.80
5	113	B. T.	2.70	14	263	Oct. report...	24	234	Oct. report...	29.25
5	228	Oct. report (cr.)		14	27	Oct. report...	24	66	Oct. report...	17.00
5	57	Oct. report...	6.30	17	350	July-Aug. reports	24	32	Oct. report...	41.40
5	9	Sept. report...	81.00				24	75	Oct. report...	31.50
5	100	Sept. report...	72.00	17	79	Oct. report...	24	134	Oct. report...	9.40
5	209	Oct. report...	7.20	17	344	Oct. report...	24	439	Oct. report (cr.)	
5	250	Oct. report...	20.15	17	286	Sept. report...	24	332	Oct. report...	6.46
5	168	Oct. report...	5.40	17	482	Sept. - Oct. tax (add'l.)	24	319	Sept. report...	4.50
5	62	Oct. report...	33.10				24	212	Supplies	.15
6	107	Sept. report...	10.80	17	442	Sept. report...	24		Buckeye S. C. Premium on bond	4.25
6	172	Aug. report...	6.80	17	305	Oct. report (cr.)			Oct. report...	9.90
6	4	Oct. report...	21.00	17	34	Oct. report...			Sept. tax (add'l.)	1.80
6	111	Oct. report...	21.20	17	8	Sept.-Oct. reports	25	120	Sept. report...	8.10
6	64	Aug. report...	13.60				25	358	Oct. report...	8.35
6	67	Sept. report...	40.25	17	254	Oct. report (cr.)	25	26	Sept. report...	3.40
6	53	Oct. report...	140.90	17	171	Sept. report...	25	414	Oct. report...	15.65
6	281	Oct. report...	4.50	17	336	Oct. report...	25	401	Oct. report...	8.35
6	40	Oct. report...	4.50	17	455	Oct. report...	25	96	Oct. report...	15.65
6	77	Sept.-Oct. reports	10.80	17	14	Sept. report...	26	243	Oct. report...	8.35
6	353	Sept. report...	20.30	17	132	Sept.-Oct. report	26	113	Oct. report...	5.40
6	142	Sept. report...	18.00	17	151	Aug. report...	26	27	B. T.	6.60
7		Premium on Liberty Bonds	67.21	17	85	Sept.				

OCTOBER DISBURSEMENTS

October			October		
4	M. F. Nealbn, commissions on Lather ads...	\$ 13.75	31	Death claims for month:	
7	The Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service	6.80		Local 5, Hugh E. Graham, 123.....	282.00
7	Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies.....	.50		Local 46, Lester Watson, 22389.....	300.00
7	Stationary Supply Co., office supplies.....	3.57		Local 72, Alonzo B. Littany, 4551.....	500.00
7	Postal Telegraph-Cable Co., Oct. messages..	.26		Local 315, Arthur J. Berby, 8694.....	300.00
7	Western Union Telegraph Co., Oct. messages	7.75		Local 106, Fred Skov, 8006.....	200.00
7	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 9/2-9/30/32	2.85	31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	1,200.00
18	The National Advertising Co., mailing Oct. journal	75.80	31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer....	625.00
25	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	24.47	31	Wm. J. Murphy, organizer	80.76
26	Thomas C. Cook, clerk of courts, costs in suits vs. Federal Surety Co.	6.96	31	Office salaries	845.00
			31	Postage	31.56
			31	Federal tax on checks issued in September..	.78
				TOTAL	\$4,507.81

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, September 30, 1932.....	\$70,654.08
October receipts	5,108.02
	\$75,762.10
October disbursements	4,507.81
Cash on hand, October 31, 1932.....	\$71,254.29

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

53 Frederick John Jahn 36180

53 Wilbur Laing Gradwell 36181

REINSTATEMENTS

93 John O'Keefe (Sept.) 28871	139 Joseph St. Germain 33206	456 R. Mills (July) 22014
116 J. L. Jovin (Sept.) 19152	42 O. G. Nicholas 2848	456 R. B. Allen 35590
100 H. Schorpp (Sept.) 7426	456 C. H. Reese (July) 21148	456 G. A. Brower 17521
353 C. L. Wendell (Sept.) 31135	456 W. E. Trunnell (Sept.) 25683	27 J. D. Raver 8842

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local		Local		Local	
93 H. Schupmann (Sept.) 10030		162 J. M. Keeley (Aug.) 32103		32 A. J. Brehm 33007	
97 G. E. Dunford (Sept.) 27568		162 H. R. Schroeder (Aug.) 17803		32 M. N. Hurley 15477	
97 A. Robinson (Sept.) 12153		81 E. S. Morse 35978		32 E. J. Ulrich 24299	
116 W. J. Osborne (Sept.) 6936		442 J. P. Varian (Aug.) 18389		32 G. A. Ulrich 24298	
116 J. B. Washington (Sept.) 21852		34 H. H. Garrison (Sept.) 18331		215 C. Cifaldti 17789	
173 F. Donato (Sept.) 26262		34 A. D. Toor (Sept.) 23529		215 M. M. Gittlitz 22762	
173 B. E. Kapsak (Sept.) 31975		232 C. H. Gutknecht 36086		71 Jack Merchant 31268	
173 J. E. Olson (Sept.) 32113		30 J. L. White (Sept.) 31922		2 A. Pine (Sept.) 22158	
53 W. E. Harbinson (Sept.) 32619		30 S. B. Shannon (Sept.) 20546		2 F. S. Lucki (Sept.) 22036	
143 T. Van Ostenbridge 3574		30 H. J. Treadway (Sept.) 20533		2 A. J. Kujaski (Sept.) 28394	
224 W. G. Allen 27453		30 H. Treadway (Sept.) 13507		2 Chas. Swift (Sept.) 23060	
224 F. J. LaFon 11242		30 O. E. Brown (Sept.) 5250		2 F. C. Hookway (Sept.) 12017	
224 J. F. Johnson 21435		30 S. R. Terry (Sept.) 4553		2 J. G. Gagliardo (Sept.) 20493	
162 J. A. Hausman (Aug.) 32399		23 Antonio Cardilleiko 18146		2 A. Bydolek (Sept.) 14487	
162 G. Laspada (Aug.) 8139		23 N. Macisco 27248		2 M. Scholl (Sept.) 19208	
		23 J. L. Macisco 24892			

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

100 J. G. Verespy (Sept.-Ren.) 29065	102 O. J. Theiss (July-Ren.) 34200	74 L. J. Cooper (Ren.) 26895
67 L. J. DeCarlo (Sept.) 26902	102 A. F. Vohden (Sept.-Ren.) 26192	74 A. J. Brzezinski 13123
147 L. C. Magnusson 18889	102 A. W. Lounsbury (Sept.) 36021	74 G. W. Moline 26727
295 W. J. Breckenridge (Ren.) 26778	74 R. L. Ferris (Sept.-Ren.) 19348	2 G. P. Kujaski (May) 15580
102 J. Robinson (Ren.-Sept.) 19495	74 Ed. Rankin (Sept.-Ren.) 25210	359 W. F. Crellin (Sept.) 32088
	74 E. H. Morten (Sept.-Ren.) 16464	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

100 E. R. Berg 28335

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

88 H. A. Weisenhaus (Sept.) 26873	2 J. J. Holzworth (April) 15616	2 Ed. Sanders (May) 9739
		2 G. Pedone (May) 28828

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

102 E. A. Murphy (Sept.) 7688	47 James Duggan 13910	102 Ed. Williamson 23522
8 E. E. Weichman 2357		

APPRENTICES

Local	Age	Local	Age	Local	Age
99 Arthur Gadbois Jr. ....17		123 Jeremiah Arthur Reagan (Nov. 1931) .....19		111 Charles Richard White (Sept.) .....18	
10 Ernest John Edwards.....20					

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

47 A. W. Potter 23884, \$15.00	407 Wm. J. Tope 29566, \$100.00 (add'l.)	108 C. E. Miller 32290, \$100.00
31 Frank W. Olsted Sr. 5458, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407 W. R. Slawson 36159, \$100.00 (add'l.)	108 L. M. Carroll 25389, \$100.00
31 F. M. Olsted Jr. 28666, \$100.00 (add'l.)	38 S. D. Muddiman 22694, \$200.00 (add'l.)	108 Julius Engel 35271, \$100.00
53 Milton Thomas 11898, \$75.00 (add'l.)	140 C. S. Jordan 24026, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407 J. L. Wier 33573, \$5.00
407 Robert H. Jones 33280, \$100.00 (add'l.)	140 F. C. Bray 11000, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407 J. L. Wier 33573, \$95.00
407 C. T. Knight 25416, \$100.00 (add'l.)	42 Frank Scheiber 8910, \$50.00	407 J. C. Moreland 14822, \$100.00
407 V. C. Thomason 35138, \$100.00 (add'l.)	23 H. W. Clark 22452, \$100.00	407 F. A. Ludlow 8396, \$5.00
	250 Antonio Rao 17180, \$25.00	407 F. D. Brooks 3209, \$5.00
		244 V. Saporito 20880 (June '31) \$100.00
		244 B. J. Marapodi 8201 (June '31) \$100.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

116 I. Polcshwsky 19119	10 Gus Miels 8656	407 F. A. Ludlow 8396
116 H. Levine 19134	106 E. S. Lynn 32490	407 J. C. Moreland 14822
116 J. L. Jovin 29152	106 E. S. Lynn 33490	87 John Reo 28663
116 J. Supchack 13176	106 A. Makwinski 28378	23 H. W. Clark 22452
116 J. P. Martin 7354	407 F. D. Brooks 3209	

DISBANDED LOCAL UNIONS

282 Yakima, Washington	252 San Bernardino, Calif.	120 Schenectady, N. Y.
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CHARTER REVOKED

357 Bartlesville, Okla.

424 Abilene, Texas

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
1 W. G. Horton 25868.....18	42 Martin Huarte 4134.....379	68 Frank M. Cannon 25950...155			
1 Frank Jacobs 3529.....275	42 Bruce A. Rogers 24872...414	68 Robt. A. Githens 31051...456			
1 Homer Worden 33381.....18	42 Robt. M. Smart 21465...414	73 Donald Saville 29159...203			
2 Martin Brown 17507.....386	46 F. P. Murray 23115.....386	72 John W. Ultech 16415...79			
2 John E. Ferguson 21917.....386	46 J. P. Ready 7751.....9	73 F. B. Ahearn 31841...203			
2 Henry Nirmaier 6688.....386	46 G. W. Smith 6093.....386	73 Earl O. Barker 834.....336			
9 Frank T. Dean 19591.....72	47 Jos. Must 7091.....2	73 Chas. Fawcett 35243...203			
10 Sherwood Duerr 25771.....84	47 Lester Must 33940.....2	74 D. D. Hughes 24560...111			
10 John Smolarz 28604.....84	47 Pete Dodunski 8878.....2	74 Geo. Hughes 24030...111			
18 John W. Doll 246.....5	47 Joe Miller 118.....5	75 Thos. King 570.....9			
18 Luther Garrett 17463...121	48 C. F. Townes 20774.....68	78 James Carey 5618.....72			
18 Lawrence Lenihan 31763...5	52 Archie V. Heistand 30659...151	78 John J. Dunn 27084...386			
18 Homer Worden 33381...121	52 Raym'd Hollenbeck 17813...151	78 Geo. Wight 31508.....72			
25 Adrian Westlund 29682...190	54 R. Jones 34007.....54	79 James Coyne, Jr. 23369...72			
27 E. L. Bright 15936.....21	57 John Barnoff 30016...151	79 Harold Ramsey 32816...386			
27 Chas. Brown 29334.....21	57 James U. English 5699...151	79 Frank Singer 22946...139			
27 H. H. Hill 24624.....203	57 E. H. Farmer 25437...151	81 Robt. M. Smart 21465...42			
28 A. W. Butts 16260.....263	57 Joseph A. Lang 30634...151	87 V. V. Hallman 32571...9			
28 Thomas Sloane 18871...263	57 Geo. Larson 28389...151	88 J. E. Connolly 26856...65			
29 G. W. Moline 26727...74	57 Donald Marx 36148...151	88 C. W. Hawk 30230...42			
33 Wm. F. Hinchey, Jr. 33569...166	65 E. J. Connolly 26856...88	90 Harry Carter 28777...72			
34 Geo. A. Johnston 14701...121	55 Wm. McGrogan 7652...434	90 Joseph Thomas 14277...72			
42 Vard Dickerson 25161...414	65 Wm. Young 4145.....88	102 R. J. Cook 22043.....72			
42 Dee Flanders 15945.....379	66 Wm. McSorley 34893...53	102 W. Crellin 32088...359			

From	To	From	To	From	To
102 Michael Metro 27799.....	143	136 C. C. Classen 20570.....	212	250 Frank LaCroix 3308.....	102
102 Fred Snayden 29098.....	386	136 O. V. Johnson 8605.....	212	254 Thos. Stewart 8670.....	67
104 Wm. Laurenson 6763.....	104	139 Albert Laplante 6810.....	224	262 T. S. Mateer 23284.....	419
104 Warren Smith 21108.....	374	140 E. Butcher 34097.....	254	263 A. W. Butts 16260.....	28
105 Chas. Briggs 18725.....	134	144 B. G. Allen 28333.....	411	263 R. A. Parker 29101.....	263
105 Judd Crandall 22072.....	134	144 W. H. Baumann 27815.....	411	263 Tomas Sloane 18871.....	28
105 Harry C. Nicholson 11538.....	134	144 Delmer Dymond 35960.....	411	379 E. F. Klever 24365.....	440
108 O. E. Kinney 15509.....	108	144 Jack Dymond 35958.....	411	379 D. Tarnstrom 7301.....	42
108 P. J. Mahon 30137.....	386	166 James Hall 32981.....	32	386 John Albanese 24229.....	102
108 J. C. Murray 24109.....	108	166 James Taggart 36121.....	166	386 Martin J. Brown 17507.....	72
113 R. P. Lane 8973.....	212	168 Michael Tranguich 29993.....	4	386 John E. Ferguson 21917.....	72
113 J. P. Peterson 8563.....	88	171 Porter P. Nicholas 8389.....	456	Geo. Johns 16445.....	1
115 Orville Knee 27121.....	111	172 Chas. Kane 8623.....	407	386 Walter H. Nirmaier 6688.....	72
120 Louis P. Beverly 23877.....	166	173 Adam A. Wieland 36046.....	106	392 Harry L. Griffin 31695.....	151
120 Pat Casey 28452.....	151	185 O. H. Blase 5001.....	185	392 Geo. J. Seitz 34785.....	386
120 Leslie Crommie 30208.....	166	185 Oscar Blase, Jr. 33692.....	185	392 John F. Seitz 18439.....	386
120 Buster Damron 30006.....	151	190 Wm. E. Hill 3490.....	113	407 H. D. Parker 12337.....	203
120 Arthur Dinsmore 13713.....	166	190 Ernest O. Westlund 29489.....	113	417 A. G. Stoner 6315.....	62
120 Howard Durrell 17620.....	166	203 W. E. Conniff 14492.....	21	419 S. E. Harwood 33512.....	232
120 Stephen Hinchey 418.....	166	203 C. C. Seats 23228.....	27	419 Stanley Mack 16295.....	232
120 Edward Hunt 25550.....	166	208 Chas. Gilmore 33771.....	109	419 W. E. Peterman 26516.....	232
120 T. H. Hutchison 21086.....	166	211 J. M. Campbell 29771.....	5	419 Theo. Wedekind 34037.....	232
120 Earl Jacobs 19850.....	151	212 Chas. H. Cook 8545.....	88	435 B. B. Lindsay 9224.....	230
120 Wilbur Jones 35127.....	166	215 Benny DeFilippi 25704.....	125	440 Thos. S. Forest 14248.....	172
120 John L. Quante 36178.....	166	217 Louis R. Eiden 27061.....	5	446 H. R. Newton 31726.....	345
120 Geo. Scott 7789.....	166	217 Geo. Regan 8678.....	5	455 L. K. Mallow 30169.....	456
120 P. E. Simmons 35078.....	151	230 B. O. Bright 4464.....	8	456 Ray Cornell 32381.....	62
120 C. O. Smith 25127.....	166	234 Ben. Collins 26163.....	62	481 Elmer Popple 20175.....	299
125 Harold Boyd 32586.....	125	234 Gilbert Davis 29786.....	102	482 H. C. Redmayne 13312.....	379
125 Chas. Levine 21510.....	215	234 Elie Duhaime 17029.....	456	483 J. J. Gutzeit 33100.....	190
125 L. T. Stevenson 17619.....	215	246 Thos. Hayes 10059.....	386	483 Hampton Johnson 18842.....	190
136 E. Bertch 36151.....	212	250 J. J. Codomo 28728.....	102	483 Chas. Radant 8903.....	190

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
190	\$ 2.50	483	G. C. Wilkie 30583
5	6.00	24	G. W. C. Devoe 7215
57	3.00	392	Donald Marx 36148
31	2.00	176	H. B. Williams 28668
88	3.50	65	Wm. H. Young 4145
115	5.00	276	Martin Hansen 29280
21	3.00	203	W. E. Conniff 14492
1	3.00	386	G. T. Jones 16445
299	10.00	9	E. Popple 20175
299	10.00	113	M. H. Hennings 23556
299	3.00	113	T. A. Danzek 34761
212	2.00	136	O. V. Johnson 8605
212	1.50	136	C. C. Classen 20570
212	1.50	136	E. Bertch 36151
359	4.00	79	J. C. Felton 29251
359	4.00	79	J. MacInnes 31315
359	1.50	139	G. M. Thomas 32027
27	3.00	203	C. C. Seats 23228
336	5.00	73	E. O. Barker 834
336	12.00	73	J. R. Shearson 18796
419	8.00	262	T. S. Mateer 23284
386	8.00	2	M. J. Brown 17507
386	8.00	2	J. E. Ferguson 21917
386	8.00	2	W. H. Nirmaier 6688
386	3.00	143	P. Prall 26699
105	28.00	74	O. B. Anderson 18956
109	5.00	88	T. Smith 25580
456	8.80	484	G. A. Brower 17521
456	11.00	484	R. E. Allen 35590
456	25.00	47	R. Mills 22014
456	12.00	51	C. H. Reese 21148
456	30.00	53	E. P. Brantley 21147
456	30.50	71	R. E. Giger 25388
456	12.00	364	G. A. Brower 17521
456	2.00	11	G. A. Brower 17521
456	.20	7	L. K. Mallow 30169
456	7.00	455	L. K. Mallow 30169
456	.50	62	R. B. Allen 35590
84	3.00	10	J. Smolarz 28604
166	1.25	32	A. F. Fenzel 23838
166	15.00	33	W. F. Hinchey 33568
31	2.00	25	H. D. Ruel 33258
379	8.00	42	D. H. Flanders 15945

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
414	9.00	42	B. A. Rogers 24872
414	4.00	42	R. M. Smart 21465
414	8.00	42	V. A. Dickerson 25161
72	1.50	90	J. A. Thomas 14277
72	8.40	102	R. J. Cook 22043
230	3.00	435	B. B. Lindsay 9224
18	4.50	1	H. Worden 33381
25	6.00	31	R. J. Smart 34238
25	9.00	25	A. F. Dubuc 24935
25	14.00	31	S. Dubuc 31378
25	5.00	on account	J. Dubuc, solicitor
254	1.50	139	A. A. Laplante 6810
456	3.00	211	A. Nicholson 15167
203	3.00	230	D. Clark 34257
483	3.50	190	J. J. Gutzeit 33100
483	1.00	190	H. H. Johnston 18842

HOW MONEY CREATED "DIXIE"

Do you know that money gave to the South its pet name of "Dixie"?

Speaking before the American Institute of Banking last year, Fred W. Thompson of the First and Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., said:

"The principal bills issued by a bank in New Orleans before the war between the states were in \$10 denominations. They were engraved in English on one side and in French on the other. On the French side, the word 'Dix' was very prominent; as you know, it means 'ten'.

"The Americans throughout the Mississippi Valley who did not know the French pronunciation called the bills 'dixies,' and Louisiana came to be known as 'the land of the dixies,' or 'dixie land.'"

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213, 275, 350, 395 and 443. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151, 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of each month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 273, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 135, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224, 230 and 364. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 90, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Petridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398, 440 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of each month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104, 138 and 144. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y., L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual .....	.50
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad .....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp .....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad .....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.35
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution	15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, 314 Duncan Ave.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets Mon., 42 Exchange St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave. R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave. Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 140 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 47 Mason St. Phone, 3-2898.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. Jones, 2208 N. Lottie.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles' Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Chas. Wyre, 916 Starr St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Haggerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 8th and Main Sts. Joseph Kercher, Wimberg Ave., R. R. 8.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 1228 Walnut St. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6. Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percac-ciente, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. H. E. Rose, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kuey St. Tel. 6-3159, J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellersson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. Walter L. Fox, Sec., 2347 20th Ave. E. K. Rhodes, B. A., 49 Julian Ave. Phone, Underhill 9189.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut Sts. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 3700 Easton Ave., Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. H. L. Beerman, 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, 4968a Page Ave. Phone Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 97 Park St. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 4 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. J. C. Reynolds, 1302 Park St., Alameda, Calif.
- 90 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Concord St. Alexander Adams, 21 Kirk St., Methuen, Mass.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, 8-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bk., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. F. W. Richardson, care of Lynn Bldg. Trades Council, Labor Temple, 520 Washington St.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd., 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 2538-J1-2.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St. S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Plid. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. V. A. Winkley, 6403 Jefferson Ave. Hammond 5926-M.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 3. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets Mon., 117 McCurdy Bldg. Howard W. Little, Schneider Rd., No. Canton.
- 131 Saginaw, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bricklayers' Hall, 3d floor, cor. Genesee and Park Ave. A. A. Baumbler, 250 Hermansan St. Phone 23885.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 135 Harrisburg, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Midcalf Bldg. Paul Parks, 628 W. Church St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Musicians' Hall, bet. 15th and 16th Sts. on Capitol Ave. M. H. Plotts, 2706 Fowler Ave.
- 138 Olympia, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. E. L. Smith, 1104 Jefferson St. Phone, 1558-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 2506 Pine St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Jacob Klepper, 12 Trenton Ave.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 148 Shamokin, Pa.—Meets last Thurs. of mo., 19 No. 6th St. G. E. Shoop, 19 N. 6th St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. C. H. Judah, 5166 Starr St. Tel., M 1606.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, Sec., 471 Central Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1323 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Biting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Oscar Tuft, 3308 30th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 1001 4th Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 205 Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Harry Langner, 8534 88th St., South Edmonton.
- 207 Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Holden Bldg., Room 209. Ex. Bd. Sat., 3 p. m. F. C. Macey, 2456 W. 7th Ave.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 211 Springfield, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 138 W. High St. Thos. L. Russell, 421 W. Pleasant St.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.

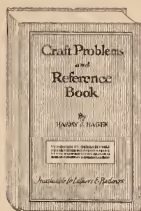
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 5th Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Tel., Beacon 30707. Chas. E. Morgan, 4420 Edsee St.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Dania Hall, 1310 63d St. Lester E. Thompson, 1507 78th St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 31.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 764 Gorham St. Phone, 1674-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 8. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. H. S. Gretton, 723 Highland Ave.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 1701 State St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke. Fin. Sec. 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 1629 S. 10th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. J. W. Powers, 980 Nolan St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. J. D. Sims, Lab. Tem., No. 8th St. and Broadway.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H. St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.

- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 355. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Edmund C. Kagan, 34 Webb St., Pawtucket, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont., Canada.—Meets 4th Thurs., Trades & Labor Hall, cor. Dundas and Richmond. Sam Miller, 863 Adelaide St., Sub. P. O. No. 11.
- 364 Waco, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Lab. Hall, 5th and Columbus Ave. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 30 North 3d Ave. R. W. Routt, Rt. 1, Box 1154.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 383 Flint, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Alvord Bldg., Court and Saginaw St. A. G. Bigelow, Box 60, Grand Blanc, Mich.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barringer, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone 764-R.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., 38 W. Congress St. C. L. Williams, R. F. D. 1, Box 210F. Phone 027R5.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 31½ N. Park Ave. J. A. Miller, 444 First St. Phone, 1855-W.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St. E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 423 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st Wed., Carpenters Hall, 223 Gloucester St. E. W. Desjardins, 103 Nicholas St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211 So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. W. T. Troegel, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 415½ West 4th St. G. W. Hunter, 537 Chestnut St., Anaheim, Calif.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 452 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, Box 6770, R. R. 1.
- 443 Steubenville, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall, N. 4th St. C. O. Howard, Dresden Ave., Lincoln Heights.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Union Natl. Bank Bldg., 3d floor. E. Sederstram, 325 Raymond St.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 464 Harlingen, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., A. T. Salisbury office, W. Harrison Blvd. Lloyd McNeil, R. No. 1, 1222 W. Harrison Blvd.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon. at Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, Res., 201 10th St., S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn.
- 482 Monroe, La.—Meets Sun., 9 a. m., Carpenters' Hall, 107 So. Grand St. Geo. W. Forkey, 524 So. Grand St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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and journeyman*



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A full blooded Pima Indian in Arizona recently needed some cash so he approached the banker at Casa Grande about a loan.

"How much money do you need?" asked the banker.

"Me want \$200," replied the Indian.

"For how long?"

"Maybe two weeks; maybe two months."

"And what security have you?"

"Me got two hundred horses."

This seemed sufficient, so the loan was made.

Shortly afterward the Indian came into the bank with \$2,200 cash, paid his loan, with interest, and started to depart.

"Wait just a minute," cried the banker, "Why not let us take care of that money for you?"

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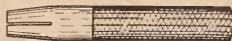


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MATTHEW WOLL, President
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

DECEMBER, 1932

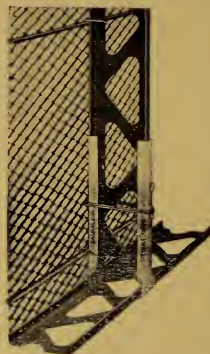
No. 4

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International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

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Canadian residents should apply to our CANADIAN CHIEF AGENT—
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Greetings!



The Christmas holiday season has arrived once more, bringing with it a spirit of good will toward men. May this same spirit be with you the year 'round. ❖ ❖ ❖ General President McSorley joins me in wishing each and every one of our members a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally Yours,

Terry Ford
Gen. Secretary-Treasurer

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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DECEMBER, 1932

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Sales Tax Condemned

STRONG opposition to the sales tax was expressed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the annual convention of the Federation at Cincinnati.

In pointing out the iniquity of the scheme the Council said:

"The American Federation of Labor has consistently opposed sales legislation because it represents an attempt to transfer the burden of taxation from wealth and from those who are able to bear it, to the masses of the people and to those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation. The Executive Council regards this form of taxation as a movement to 'soak the poor.'"

"In operation the sales tax would be collected from every purchaser of an article. It is reprehensible because it is concealed. The tax upon the articles bought would not be in evidence so that those who purchase could see and understand the amount of tax they would be called upon to pay.

"Even though many of the necessities of life, including agricultural products, would be excluded from the provisions of the sales tax in the beginning of the enactment of sales tax legislation, it is reasonable to conclude, based upon experience in taxation procedure, that ultimately it would be extended to cover all sales of all articles including the bare necessities of life. Because of this possibility the American Federation of Labor has vigorously and uncompromisingly opposed all forms of sales tax legislation."

The Council declared that sales tax advocates will make a desperate attempt to secure its enactment into law at the coming session of Congress.

"Those who favor this form of taxation are aggressive, as is evidenced by the propaganda which is

being carried on in various ways in support of such legislation," the Council said.

"It presents a serious problem for the consideration of the masses of the people. They must face the issue and decide as to whether they will permit their representatives in Congress to enact a sales tax law which in effect will require them to pay a tax every time they make a purchase.

"The American Federation of Labor is standing guard in opposition to the enactment of this legislation. In order to be successful it must be accorded the support of Labor and the masses of the people, and their true friends. Great interest must be aroused in this question. The opposition of these groups to which reference is made must be made known to their representatives in Congress."

Organized labor is constantly striving to improve the home, the most sacred spot on earth, the place where men and women live together, closely united in the bonds of human affection and interest, where their children are matured and taught by example, that truth, justice and good will are the very cornerstones of right living.

Like other good ideas and inventions, the Christmas card was at first ridiculed as was Watt and his steam engine, Fulton and his steam boat, and Bell and his telephone. It was after the last half of the nineteenth century that Christmas cards were first printed in America, but not until the early part of this century was the custom of sending cards generally adopted in this country.

A tree that affords thee shade, do not order it to be cut down.—Arab Proverb.

Fire the Subsidies

POSTMASTER General Walter F. Brown says that unless there is an increase in postal receipts there must be "a decrease in personnel."

Mr. Brown might have used the simple words of the mill boss, and said that "unless business picks up, we'll fire somebody." But before he tries "decreasing personnel," would it not be well to try decreasing subsidies?

The excess payments to airplanes and to ships of American registry for carrying the mails form a scandal of great and growing dimensions. A sample story, told in LABOR, is that of the Seatrain Lines, which borrowed money from one branch of the government, the Shipping Board, to build ships, and is paying for them with the subsidy secured from another branch of the government, the Post Office.

The Post Office each year pays more for carrying mails by air than it receives from air mail postage. It also pays more for having mails carried on ships of American registry than it would have to pay for the same service bought in the open market. This is called a "differential."

In the fiscal year of 1929, ending June 30 of that year, the Post Office paid "differentials" to American ships of \$11,225,364.27; and paid \$7,000,000 more for carrying mails by air than the air mail postal receipts. The total subsidy paid on these two items that year was \$18,225,364.27.

In the fiscal year of 1930, excess payments to ships were \$14,355,004.29 and excess payments to airplanes \$13,863,174.10; a total of \$28,218,178.39.

In the fiscal year of 1931, there was another boost. Ships got excess payments of \$18,911,474.60; and airplanes were overpaid \$17,167,501.04; or a total of \$36,078,975.64.

Figures for the fiscal year ending last June are not yet available. But here is a system of subsidies that has practically doubled in three years, and that ate up a sum equal to the total wages of 18,000 postal workers last year. And these figures are taken from the reports of the Postmaster General.

If the Post Office must fire somebody, why not fire the subsidies?

Abolish Lame Duck Congress

IF there ever was a time when the desirability of abolishing the "Lame Duck Session," as that short session of Congress is called, which lasts from early in December following an election of the entire House of Representatives each two years, until the fourth day of March, when the newly elected Representatives and United States Senators take their seats, that time is now. Each four years the President of the United States, who has been elected on the first Tuesday, following the first Monday of November, of the year preceding his inauguration into office, also assumes his high office March 4th.

After a President of the United States or a representative to either branch of Congress has been repudiated at the polls by their constituents, no time should be lost in making the change, that such a decision at the ballot box has decreed shall be made. To let such officials continue to remain in office and to function as officials for four whole months, after it has been decided that they are no longer wanted, is the height of absurdity. It frequently enables them to put through bad legislation, as these lame ducks frequently hold the balance of power and being defeated anyway have nothing to fear at the hands of the voters.

Even worse than the harm that the "lame duck" representative may do is the four-month postponement of what the people have voted they want done.

Why should not a new administration and a new Congress start right in as soon as possible after they are elected? To permit the outgoing and defeated members of Congress and to allow a repudiated president to have a post-election term of office lasting four whole months and including a session of Congress in which such lame ducks continue to hold their seats and wield their power, is not as it should be.

The inauguration of the president-elect and all newly elected members of Congress should take place immediately after each election. Everyone could then get down to business at once and by the time March 4th was reached, considerable headway could have been made by the new administration, instead of having that feverish jam and the last-minute killing of all sorts of good and needed legislation. The first session of every new Congress would then be in full swing and could continue in session until its business was completed, even if it took till midsummer or till fall.

Most persons talk too much and think too little.

If we thought more and talked less there might be a better opportunity to learn facts that would be valuable to our storehouse of knowledge.

Officers Elected by Building Trades at Cincinnati Convention

William J. McSorley Honored

PRESIDENT M. J. McDONOUGH and Secretary-Treasurer William J. Spencer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor are serving the first year of three-year terms. Among those elected is our own General President William J. McSorley, who is now fourth vice president of the department. The following is a complete list of officers elected at the Cincinnati convention:

First vice president, John J. Hynes, Washington, D. C., president Sheet Metal Workers International Association; second vice president, Lawrence P. Lindelof, Lafayette, Ind., president of the Brother-

hood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America; third vice president, P. J. Morrin, St. Louis, Mo., president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; fourth vice president, William J. McSorley, Cleveland, president of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers; fifth vice president, John Possehl, Washington, D. C., president of the International Union of Operating Engineers; sixth vice president, Joseph V. Moreschi, Quincy, Mass., president of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America.

Post Offices Way Back When

HISTORY records that the terms post office and post roads have been in use for upwards of two thousand years. This system of communication was evidently worked out by Cyrus the E'der shortly after his conquest of the Persian Empire in the year 550 B. C. This ruler, in order to keep in touch with the affairs of his vast domain, required his governors and chief commanders to write to him frequently about the developments in their several districts. In order to make those communications safe and to carry them expeditiously, he built post roads throughout the empire and post houses at distances along these roads conveniently for a swift horse to travel.

It is related in history that every ruler, both of Persian and Roman empires, from the time of Cyrus down to the Middle Ages, concocted some scheme for postal communications. However, the service, both in ancient and mediaeval periods, was for the benefit of the government solely and the general public did not share in it at all.

In the Bible there are several chapters in the Book of Esther containing a historical record of the sending and delivering of mail by post. In America, use of a system of parcels post by the Aztec Indians is recorded in Prescott's "Conquest of America." The Aztecs employed this means to distribute the fish they caught throughout the various Indian villages.

So far as known, the first post office which was established for the general public was in 1516, between Vienna and Berlin. In 1523 England established a postal system, but it was only used for communications between members of the royal family.

In America the postal system dates from 1639,

when the General Court of Massachusetts, by an ordinance legalized such a means of communication and directed that all letters brought from overseas should be left at the home of Richard Fairbanks, in Boston, and by him transmitted to the proper part of the country to which they were directed. He was allowed a penny compensation for the transmission of each letter and was accountable to the authorities for any dereliction of duty.

The Virginia Colony soon afterwards established a postal system and under an ordinance required each planter receiving a communication to pass it along to his nearest neighbor. The penalty imposed for his failure to do so was the forfeiture of a hog's head of tobacco.

In 1672 Governor Lovelace of New York took the first step toward a domestic post for connecting the several colonies when he decreed that a post should "go monthly between New York and Boston." In commenting on his action, Governor Lovelace made this announcement to his people:

"I have affixt an annual gallery on him which, together with the advantage of his letters and other small portable packs, may afford him a handsome livelihood." It was necessary for this postman to travel through the trackless forest and he was compelled to mark the trees covering his journey for the benefit of travelers who might wish to follow his course. But this Boston to New York service, started by Governor Lovelace, was soon discontinued and it was not until more than ten years afterwards that any attempt was made to establish a regular post road in America.

In 1683 William Penn appointed Henry Waldy of Tekonay to keep a post and "supply passengers with

horses from Philadelphia to New Castle or the Falls of the Delaware." From Philadelphia to Chester letters were carried under the service established by Penn for 2 pence, to New Castle for 4 pence and to points in Maryland for 6 pence. Shortly afterwards, posts were established in practically every civilized community in the Quaker Colony of Pennsylvania.

In July, 1775, the Continental Congress established the post office with Benjamin Franklin as the first Postmaster General under the Constitution, appointed by George Washington. It was not until 1829 that the Postmaster General became a member of the cabinet.

During the period of the revolution, the Postal Department was a very insignificant part of the Government that had been established. The total number of post offices in operation in 1776 was only twenty-eight, fourteen of which were in Massachusetts. In 1812, there were but four clerks in the post office at New York and part of their compensation was board with the postmaster.

A survey of the Post Office Department, the result of interest aroused by the recent rate increase, shows that the highest postage was paid in 1792. Under this act the charge to carry a letter four hundred and fifty miles or more was 25 cents per sheet. A letter of more than one sheet was considered to be, for the purpose of postage, as many letters as there were sheets. The rate was six cents for thirty miles and increased with distance.

A flat rate of three cents for single letters if prepaid and five cents if postpaid was fixed in 1851. Rates on letters to a greater distance were doubled. A letter weighing more than one ounce was considered to be of four sheets. The mail was placed on a weight basis in 1855, with a flat rate of three cents for letters, under one-half ounce, with a mailing point and destination in a three thousand mile limit.

The standard two cent postage, without restrictions as to mailing distances in the United States and domestic territory, was placed in effect March 3, 1885, and was not increased until the revenue act of 1932. On October 13, 1917, an additional cent was added as a tax, but was not technically postage. This was taken off a year later.

The following facts are of interest:

The first stamps were used in 1840, envelopes at the same time. Registry service, free delivery, money orders and railway mail service were inaugurated in 1864. Rural free delivery became common in 1896. Postal savings banks were not inaugurated until 1911 and parcel post not until 1913. The latest development in communication was the air mail in 1918.

Practically all the developments, with the possible exception of the air mail, were of English origin.

The developments were against heavy opposition. Charles Lamb in an essay spoke of envelopes as a "foppish affectation." Stamps as originally developed were printed in solid sheets and were torn off with the aid of a steel ruler. The British government offered a prize for a solution to the problem and Fred Archer, a postal employe, developed the present system of perforations.

"Cheap" things were never worth having anyhow! They seldom give satisfaction and oftentimes cause embarrassment and sorrow. In 1890 President McKinley stated, "I do not prize the word cheap. It is not a word of hope; it is not a word of comfort; it is not a word of cheer; it is not a word of inspiration! It is the badge of poverty; it is the signal of distress. Cheap merchandise means cheap men and cheap men mean a cheap country."

ELECTION IS OVER

Now the election's over
We hope the right man won
And times will soon turn around,
As before this slump begun.

But we will have to wait
And give him a fair trial
To see if we were right or wrong,
If our voting was worth while.

The nation seemed to want a change,
That we can plainly see,
And now we are wondering
What the next four years will be.

Of course we all hope for the best,
We want beer and light wines,
But what we all want most is:
Bringing back those good old times.

So let's not get downhearted
And let's shake off that gloomy feel;
Let's get behind the wagon
And get our shoulder to the wheel.

So let's not think of yesterday,
For it will cause us pain;
Let's smile as we meet each other
And say: "Happy days are here again."

Wm. Heckman, No. 13103,
Member of Local Union No. 53.

If you are not sure of statements you make you would better not present them to the man who is a student along that line.

Lathers and Plasterers Unions of St. Louis Unite With Their Contractors in a Cooperative Action To Stabilize Their Industries



Members of the Lathers and Plasterers Unions of St. Louis

THE photograph shows members of the Lathers and Plasterers Unions of St. Louis, who had just completed a turkey dinner with all the trimmings from soup to nuts and who are finishing it off with a few highballs before returning to work. Note the boys are in working clothes, as they had just dropped in for a BITE of lunch after working all morning on a beautiful residence nearing completion and owned by Irvin Lee, a member of Plasterers Local No. 3 of St. Louis. Mr. Lee had this dinner ready for the boys as a little surprise and you will note by the cheerful look on their faces that they did the dinner and the highballs justice.

The residence referred to above contains sixteen rooms, three baths, a ratskeller, bar, and many other up-to-date innovations. The plastering on this job is one of the most complete in the city of St. Louis. It is an old-time three-coat dry scratch lime mortar

job and the ornamental lathing and plastering throughout is a credit to the men who erected it and to the trades they represent. There were ninety-six different moulds used on this job. Each bedroom had from seventy-six to ninety-six mitres in the wall paneling. There are more than a dozen arched openings of various sizes and shapes, all run in place; also several small groin ceilings, a dome ceiling with light trough for indirect lighting, outside walls furred with channel iron and metal lath, three mantle's of metal lath and Keene cement, triple vaulted ceilings in three bathrooms, cornice everywhere and other ornamental work too numerous to mention. In fact, the entire building is a complete assortment of ornamental plastering throughout that is a picture to behold and one that will be a credit to both unions for many years to come. The big feature of this display of the plastering art is the fact

that the entire layout was designed by practical Lathers and Plasterers.

Mr. Lee deserves considerable credit for the time, effort and money he has spent in the erection of this building and the co-operation he is giving to improve the status of both trades. His building will be used not only as his residence, but as a permanent display where Architects, Builders, Investors and Prospective Home Owners may and will be taken and shown how beautiful a building can really be made by the use of more and better plastering and how distinctive it can be made from other buildings by the expenditure of a few extra dollars on the most important part of the building—the plastering, which represents ninety-five per cent of the visible interior walls of a home and should be given first consideration by the Architect and Home Owner.

Architects may take their clients (prospective home owners) to the above mentioned building and give them a practical illustration of how a certain piece of ornamental plastering will look in their finished home. This type of salesmanship and demonstration should have very favorable results.

The Lathers and Plasterers Unions through co-operative action with their contractors are putting on a campaign for More and Better Plastering. It is an endeavor to stabilize the lathing and plastering industry, stamp out cutthroat competition and eliminate the use of inferior and substitute materials. When prices are cut below cost, which has been the case many times, interior material or cheap labor must be used. Shoddy construction is the result and this has its ill effect on the owner, contractors and unions alike. Irresponsible contractors are taking advantage of the hard times with disastrous results in many cases and unless the legitimate contractors and the unions unite in formulating constructive measures which will perpetuate their industry, substitutions and eliminations will occur with such frequency that plastering will become a lost art.

In conjunction with the above move, proper consideration will be given to the enactment of legislation governing the proper application of materials coming under the jurisdiction of the two trades, together with methods of enforcing such legislation. This procedure will necessarily involve the building code, bonding of contractors, lathing and plastering inspectors, licensing of lathers and plasterers, licensing board and many other constructive measures.

At present Architects, Builders, Contractors, Investors and Prospective Home Owners are being invited to visit the above residence, which is really a display of high class plastering. They will be met and conducted through the building and all parts of the work explained to them.

This attempt to stabilize the Lathing and Plastering Industry in St. Louis and elevate them to their proper position of importance in the building industry has the support of every responsible contractor in the city and with the co-operation of the unions and their friends should have the desired result—**MORE AND BETTER LATHING AND PLASTERING.**

CORDON OF LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL ELECTED TO OHIO STATE LEGISLATURE

We are pleased to inform our members that Brother George Cordon, formerly business agent of Local Union No. 47, Cincinnati, Ohio, has been elected from Hamilton County to the Ohio State Legislature. This recognition deserves mention and we extend our hearty congratulations to Brother Cordon.

As an active labor man, he has made for himself a favorable record in Local 47 and we naturally assume he will continue to keep the interest of labor at heart during his term of office.

A CHINESE HOCK SHOP

There is a common saying in China that you can always estimate the wealth of a Chinese city or village by the number of pawnshops it contains. In the robber-infested parts of China where there exists a constant danger of sudden attack from brigands, these pawnshops literally contain the wealth of the countryside. Towering as they do above all other buildings, the pawnshop is practically impregnable. Sometimes the outside walls of a pawnshop are incorporated in the high stone wall which surrounds many Chinese cities and towns. In this case the pawnshops are used as strongholds from which the marauding hordes of bandits are resisted. The pawnshops usually have a limited number of windows but at frequent intervals loopholes appear in the walls from which rifles and machineguns may be fired. There is the pawnshop at Moon Kong, South China. The owners of this establishment took the added precaution of building an artificial pond around three sides of the building to act as a moat. Anything from a small bit of jade to a ship's anchor may be "hocked." From 36 to 48 per cent on the dollar is charged on loans for a period of one year. Articles not redeemed within the time limit are sold through an outlet, usually situated in another part of the city. The proverbial "Three Ball" sign is not displayed before pawnshops in China but its place is taken by a bright red sign upon which is carved a Chinese character which represents a "hock" shop.

Decrees Machines Must Help Support Men Who Lose Jobs

AUGUST 16, 1932, will go down in the records as marking a mile-post in human progress. On that day—for the first time in history—was issued a decree that machines that throw men out of jobs must contribute to the support of these men.

This epoch-making decision was made by George W. Alger, impartial chairman of the New York cloak and suit industry, in an arbitration hearing to settle a dispute between the employers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on the question of extra pay and shorter hours.

The workers demanded a \$12 increase in pay for pressers of machines employed on electrically-driven pressing machines.

Workers Share Benefit

The union demonstrated that the machine almost doubled production and had displaced many hand pressers, and insisted that all the benefit should not be taken by employers.

Mr. Alger agreed entirely with this view. He granted the \$12 wage increase and further ruled that employers using electric pressing machines must pay \$8 a week into an unemployment fund for every machine used in their factories.

The proceeds of this fund to be administered by the union, are for distribution among jobless pressers.

It is estimated there are more than 600 pressing machines in operation in New York cloak shops and that the relief fund for idle pressers from this source will reach about \$75,000 a year.

The workers were represented by David Dubinsky, the aggressive young president of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

He who is false to a present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause.—Beecher.

Union of "Busted Mugs"

IF there is one thing more sacred than any other to the average Frenchman of today it is the respect which all France accords to that strange and tragic club of terribly mutilated war veterans which has bravely adopted for a name the slang phrase, "Les Gueules Cassees" (The Busted Mugs). They belong to a military organization known as "Union des Blesses de la Face," which means the same as the former phrase.

Its members are not often seen in public. Many of them have such distressing souvenirs, in the shape of repellent facial disfigurements or cranial scars, that they are never seen at all, but live monk-like lives of retirement in the quiet, high-walled chateau which is their official hiding place in the outskirts of Paris.

Others, however, are opposed to the idea that a man must be penalized for heroism and that he must suffer twice from his noble wound, once when the searing shrapnel struck his flesh, and again when, through false shame, he is banished from the world of living men. And these courageous sufferers who are resolved that their more fortunate countrymen shall not dispose of them by the convenient process of cloisteration are often seen in the streets of Paris, walking reminders of war's horrors.

When a Parisian encounters in a public place one of these twisted remnants of manhood he may instinctively avert his face from the distressing sight, but if he does so he manages the gesture with such

tact as not to give the object of it any offense or pain. In short, the "Gueules Cassees," under the presidency of their passionate advocate, Colonel Picot, former French Secretary of War, himself disfigured, have fought for and proved their right to a place among the living, and no Frenchman cares or dares to object to the public appearance of the most grotesquely maimed member of the famous association.

This organization has a membership of more than five thousand, all of whom are hideously disfigured in the face. Many have had from sixty to seventy operations that they might go about with uncovered faces. When these men left the army there was no livelihood for them among their fellow men.

France has endeavored to look after them in every way, and in 1921 there was instituted the union to which these men now belong. As time passed it was felt that a home in which some members of the union might be taken care of and given suitable and likable occupation was a great need. Learning of this need, Mrs. Henry Alvah Strong of Rochester, N. Y., presented to this organization a picturesque old chateau and two hundred acres of land, in recognition of the safe return from war of her son, who served in the American Ambulance Corps with the French army.

Anger burns up bodily energy just as much as hard work.

Wages and Business Recovery

OFFICIALS of most of our corporations and other large employers continue to harp on the alleged necessity of low wages to promote prosperity.

It is inspiring to note the different attitude taken by "Business Week," one of the outstanding journals of business news and interpretation.

"Business Week" holds that higher wages are not only the key to rapid business recovery, but also the foundation on which permanent prosperity must rest. On this point it says:

"The extent and speed of the recovery from this depression will be determined mainly by the promptness with which wages can be restored to the pre-depression level and the degree to which they can be raised above it thereafter. . . . The new industries we are dreaming of will turn out to be bad dreams, many of our old ones will rust away in idleness, while most of our jobless will be permanently unemployed unless wages are speedily restored and raised as recovery proceeds."

"Business Week" admits that most business men are skeptical about business prosperity being linked to increased wages, but gathers a gleam of hope from the occasional announcement that an employer, as business picks up, has raised wages above the sheer subsistence level to which they had been reduced.

This occasional employer, however, does not dominate the situation. The low-wage employer, worshipping at the shrine of subsistence pay for the workers, still rides in the driver's seat. Here is what "Business Week" thinks of him:

"On the other side it is disconcerting at this stage to see wage negotiations still dragging out the old Punch and Judy show of Cost of Living vs. Wages, which used to amuse the older generation so much.

"Inspiring as it may be at the moment to see 'capital' and 'labor' sitting in comparatively peaceful conference over these questions, and however justifiable or necessary the readjustments at issue may be, we cannot help feeling what a tragedy it all is, this business of turning back the hands of the clock, and doing with infinite difficulty and complete futility what events will inevitably undo later."

It is interesting in this connection to note that the committee of railroad executives who are undertaking to impose lower wages on over one million workers has published statements justifying the proposed cut on the ground that the railroad workers can buy their living now for less than it cost them three years ago.

A worker's wage is the price which an employer pays him for the use of his labor power in the production of commodities and the performance of

services for the profit of the employer. It has no logical relation to the price which the worker pays for his living.

The cost-of-living wages theory embodies the principle that a mere living is all the workers should have from the abundance of wealth which they are capable of producing under machine production. It regards the workers as entitled to no more pay than the slave owner accorded his slaves. Employers who advocate it are doing more to stimulate the growth of Communism than all the Communist ballyhoosers from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Business Week" is right. Employers should drop the curtain on their Punch and Judy cost-of-living wages show.

FROM WEST STREET TO BROADWAY

Long after all the other street car lines in New York City had been electrified, a horsecar was operated on a short line of a few blocks on West Street, not for profit but merely to hold the franchise.

This car was operated by an old Irishman, who would turn in perhaps fifty cents after a day's work. Finally the old man got sick, and a boy from the car pits was called to run the car. The very first day he turned in \$65 and the second \$83. On the third day he was called to the office and asked to tell how he had collected so many fares.

"Well," said the boy, "I'll tell you. Business was mighty dull on West Street, so I took the old nag and car down on Broadway."

Occasionally, some of us are like the old Irishman, jogging along and accepting business as it comes to us, from the same old customers and in the same quantities. It is time we went over on Broadway and picked up some of the customers over there, in addition to our standby's on West Street.

USE FOR WASTE LUMBER

Conservation of the nation's forests promise to become a reality through a scientific utilization of waste timber, according to the American survey bureau.

"Modern science has evolved a process of making wood boards from waste lumber that doubtless eventually will become an important factor in solving the timber conservation problem," a bureau bulletin says. "By this process edgings, slabs and short lengths of natural forest-grown timber from the sawmills, material formerly sent to the trash burners as worthless, are reduced by terrific explosions from steam guns to a fibrous mass, which is subjected to heat and pressure until it is converted into strong, smooth, grainless boards."

Foreign Debt to United States, Eleven Billion, Does Not Include Debts to Individuals

FOREIGN governments now owe the U. S. Treasury in excess of \$11,233,000,000. That is the total of the principal of the funded debt as it stood at the time when the intergovernmental moratorium became effective July 1, 1931. Under the moratorium payments on account of interest and principal were to be deferred, so that the aggregate just cited has really been increased by the payments due in the last year. The moratorium year ended July 1, 1932, and during that 12 months the principal of the total debt was increased by about \$185,000,000 of interest payments. Payments were to have been resumed December 15, 1932, and it is these payments which France and England are now seeking to have deferred pending a new funding of the debts.

Unfunded Additions Noted

In addition to the funded debt total cited above and the payments postponed during the moratorium period, the principal of the debts is greater by reason of certain miscellaneous unfunded indebtedness. At the beginning of the moratorium period such unfunded indebtedness totaled \$366,000,000.

Since the funding agreements were entered into with the various debtor nations, the United States has received payments totaling \$443,000,000 on account of funded principal amount plus \$1,231,000,000 in interest. In addition \$282,000,000 was paid on account of unfunded principal and \$671,000,000 in interest.

Under the funding agreement, England owed at the beginning of the moratorium \$4,398,000,000 in principal amount and had paid \$202,000,000 on account of principal plus \$1,150,000,000 in interest. The principal of France's debt stood at \$3,864,000,000. Payments by France on the funded debt totaled \$161,000,000 when the moratorium began plus interest charges amounting to \$39,000,000. In addition, France had paid on her unfunded debt approximately \$65,000,000 on account of principal and \$221,000,000 in interest.

Italy's debt principal amounts to \$2,005,000,000. The beginning of the moratorium found her credited with payments totaling \$37,000,000 on the principal of her funded debt plus \$3,000,000 in interest. On her unfunded debt she had paid \$58,000,000 in interest plus about one-third of a million dollars on principal.

Twelve other countries owed a total funded principal of \$966,000,000. When the moratorium began, they had paid an aggregate of \$43,000,000 on principal plus \$39,000,000 in interest. These countries

include Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. Additional and unfunded debts are owed by five other countries, including Armenia, Cuba, Liberia, Nicaragua and Russia.

These debts do not include those owed to American individuals, banks and firms by foreign individuals, banks and firms, nor the millions that have been invested in branch plants abroad and in stocks and bonds of foreign corporations by Americans. This data has been taken from the published records of the United States Treasury Department.

SPRAY METAL LIKE PAINT ONTO VARIOUS MATERIALS

Metals may now be sprayed almost like paint onto other metals, terra cotta, porcelain, glass and even wood and paper.

The process consists of feeding the metals in wire form through a combined spray gun and blow torch into a flame, and atomizing the molten metals. The molten particles, though brought to an intense heat and blown onto the base material, are so tiny that they cool almost immediately upon striking the surface being coated.

The coatings are primarily for protective purposes, but they are equally useful in the decorative field. Bronze, brass, nickel, silver, aluminum, monal metal and other alloys are the spraying metals used.

BARGAINS

Store windows are filled with certain types of commodities priced at ridiculously low figures. In many cases it is clear to the average person the price mark does not cover cost of production. What is the answer?

The answer is that the product was manufactured with sweated labor at home, or it was manufactured with starvation-wage labor abroad.

In either case American standards are being hurt. In either case the bargain is a bad bargain. In both cases insistence upon trade union standards is a remedy. If the product bears a union label it was not made with sweated labor, or with alien labor. And, if it bears a union label its price will probably be a fair price which an American wage earner will be glad to pay. Make war on slave-made bargains. They are not bargains.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—Cato.

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LABOR IS VICTORIOUS!

In the elections just passed organized Labor won tremendous victories all along the line.

A great many friends of Labor were elected and a great many enemies of Labor were defeated.

Examination of the results, nationally and in states, shows that no part of the population campaigned more effectively or scored heavier gains than organized Labor.

Manifestly, the result again vindicates non-partisan action, for Labor was able to go into the fight striking at foes in both camps and electing friends in both.

There is a marked gain in friends in Congress and in State Legislatures.

Worst beaten of all were the fanatical dreds. Finally they got what was coming to them. They were literally mopped up. Volsteadism as an issue in American politics is now out of the way.

Modification is certain and repeal seems to be in sight, though repeal is not to be gained in a day. But the overwhelming majority of the American people have made it clear that they want beer and at last they are going to have it.

As for the tariff, no greater danger seems to be in store for the issues in which Labor is interested. In fact, the reverse seems more likely to be true.

The great board on which Labor chalks up its victories is today filled with scores. And labor victories are victories for progress.

CHARLES T. WEBSTER RESIGNS

Lathers Local No. 73 regrets to announce the resignation of its oldest officer, Charles T. Webster, who has acted in the capacity of secretary for the last twenty-seven years. During that period he never missed a meeting of Local 73. Brother Webster is eighty-five years of age and he felt that he was unable to carry on the duties of secretary any longer. His health is failing and he therefore tendered his resignation. It was with deep regret and only on his insistence that the resignation was accepted.

Brother Webster was also financial secretary and treasurer of the St. Louis Building Trades Council for more than twenty-five years and secretary-treasurer of the Mississippi Valley District Council since its inception. He still retains these offices.

The esteem in which he is held by other than labor organizations and the fact that his ability is recognized and appreciated is best illustrated by the fact that he is also secretary in several fraternal and benevolent organizations, in which he has held office for some twenty-five years.

Years ago when the L. I. U. adopted the referendum method of electing officers, Brother Webster was one of the three men selected to draw up laws governing the operation of same.

The record of this old warrior should act as an inspiration to the younger members of the L. I. U.

ATTENTION TRAVELING MEMBERS

Ofttimes, other pastures look greener than one's own, but upon actually trying to graze there, one finds they are not as desirable as those that were left behind. What we have in mind is this: If you contemplate moving into another local, be sure to find out in advance the opportunities for employment and conditions in general. Getting all the facts beforehand will save you a lot of unnecessary expense and the possibility of disappointment.

We have the assurance of our local unions that such inquiries will receive their prompt and courteous attention and that our members will be advised of all the facts in each case.

PRESIDENT-ELECT ROOSEVELT

When Franklin D. Roosevelt assumes the presidency on March 4 he will do so with the united hope of a nation for good works and progress. Perhaps no president, save Lincoln, ever faced office with a people expecting so much.

The nation must know, or will eventually realize that a leader, in the main, can go little further than the people will follow. If the people expect mighty things, the people, then, must be prepared to march far and fast.

The nation, as always, looks to the next president with united good will. Let it not expect more than a mortal man can do. Continuously the presidency becomes more important and steadily it becomes a harder taskmaster.

President Roosevelt will have many new issues, not dealt with in his platform. It will be a period of stress and strain, with a nation hoping.

RIGHTING WHAT IS WRONG

Practically everybody will admit that a condition of affairs, under which more than eleven million are out of employment, with prospects of a further increase during the coming winter, is radically wrong.

This is the condition that confronts the people of the United States. It has confronted us for several years and each year literally miles of propaganda has been printed to assure people that the hard times were about to come to an end.

Instead of coming to an end the depression has been steadily getting worse until right now we are facing the worst winter we have experienced, during the memory of most of us.

A great many people seem inclined to accept the philosophy that things will right themselves if we just let maladjustments take their natural course. Unfortunately there is no such easily traveled pathway in modern government or industrial management, as conducted today. On the contrary both are artificially managed and directed by interested individuals, who almost invariably determine what moves they are to make, not from the standpoint of the welfare of the greatest number but solely from the standpoint of the greatest gains for themselves.

So long as such selfish interests completely dominate government and industry it is not likely that any counter movement in government or industry will get very far or accomplish very much in the direction of solving the present unprecedented wave of unemployment, unless those in control are farsighted enough to recognize that continued failure to solve these conditions will sooner or later result in an upheaval that neither government or entrenched interests can hold within bounds.

In other words things will not right themselves

unless steps are taken that will make it possible for unemployment to come to an end. It may involve tremendous sacrifices but no sacrifice can be as great as the penalty that will have to be paid if the problems of our age remain unsolved and unattended to much longer.

When a condition exists so fundamentally wrong that many millions of people and additional millions dependent upon them are denied the opportunity of earning a living and are forced against their will to look to charity to avoid starvation; then it is high time that those in control should take steps to right such a wrong.

Every man can not be the best, but every man can be his best.—Mirabeau.

SHORTER WORKDAY AND WORKWEEK

The prospects for the early realization of organized Labor's demand for the application of the legitimate shorter work day and work week are improved by President-elect Roosevelt's emphatic endorsement of the shorter hours policy for both Government employes and workers in private industry.

By the "legitimate" shorter work day and work week, organized Labor means shorter hours shall be applied without loss of pay or equivalent privilege.

In his Boston speech, on October 31, Mr. Roosevelt, in discussing his various remedies for unemployment said:

"In addition there has been long overdue a reduction of the hours of work and the number of working days per week. The great justifications of modern industry are the cheapening of production and the lessening of the toil of man.

"These fruits will be dead fruits unless men earn enough so that they can buy the things that are produced and have the leisure for the cultivation of body, mind and spirit which the great inventions are supposed to make possible.

"This means that government must set an example in the case of its own employes. It means also that government must exert its persuasive influence to induce industry to do likewise."

Mr. Roosevelt also indorsed the speedy application of the shorter hours principle in a message to the New York State Federation of Labor convention on August 25.

To compel the workers in either Government service or private industry to buy the shorter work day and work week by reduced pay is neither political nor industrial statesmanship. It should have no standing in either the policy of the Government or in private industry.

THE SMILE OF A FIGHTER

You are never whipped as long as you can smile. No matter what situation may arise in life, try to face it with a smile.

It is said that the Eskimos have a rough-and-tumble boxing game which is not won by a knockout, as in our American way, but each contestant must wear a smile, and then go after each other "hammer and tongs." Biff! Bang! Rough and ready—and there is no end to the round nor fight until the smile is wiped from the face of one of the antagonists. But the minute that either one loses his smile, it is an admission of defeat.

To a large extent, that is the way with life in all its vicissitudes.

Not that it is necessary to have a mechanical smile upon your features at all times, but there is such a thing as having a genial attitude toward life.

The problems associated with it are not worrying you. You should feel that you are master of the situation. You should have the self-confidence that will bring a smile to your features on the least provocation.

Wear the smile that won't come off as much as you can, and if you are facing conditions that require an attitude of grim determination, a smile even under such circumstances is sometimes desirable.

If someone turns upon you in a threatening manner, do not allow it to affect your facial expression. A smile in return will heap coals of fire on the head of your would-be enemy.

To indicate in this manner that you have no fear whatsoever is about the best way to return the attack. There is nothing that brings more discomfort to a bully than to have his blustering threats answered with a smile.

Life is good, bad or indifferent to a large extent in accordance with your viewpoint.

Although we cannot always make it just as we would like it, we can certainly accept what comes to us, regardless of what it may be, with a certain degree of satisfaction.

You will have to be thankful for what you have already received in order to receive still more.

If you have but little of this world's goods, and assume an ungrateful attitude you are liable to lose what you have.

A proper feeling of gratitude adds more and more to what you have already, and the acceptance of this great truth should give one a continuous excuse for encouraging the smile that won't come off.—Bernard Macfadden.

THE BANKS HAVE BEEN HELPED

Report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation shows with dramatic detail how the banks have been helped by that enormous governmental financing enterprise.

Almost all loans made went to banks.

Clearly the banks needed help or they would not have at once absorbed so much of the Corporation's money. If they needed money they needed it because their own reserves were frozen.

Which again shows us that the banking fraternity has no wizardry up its sleeve. Ordinary mortals are told to "ask your banker" what to do with your money.

Anyone wanting to know how good the average banker's advice is can get a good idea by observing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation report on loans made.

And anyone wanting to know more about the bankers' deep interest in the welfare of the American people can get some light on that, too, by reading the reports that tell of the difficulties of business in securing credit to push new projects to help pull the nation out of its distress.

CONFIDENT OF VOLSTEAD ACT MODIFICATION

Modification of the Volstead Act has been removed from the realm of political issues by the election just held, Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act holds in a statement by Chairman Matthew Woll and Secretary John Colpoys.

"We are confident of modification in the Short Session," said the statement, "and our organization is bending every effort to assure that result.

"The election results have made the determination of the American people clear. Fanaticism has been voted out; reason has been voted in. Volsteadism is done for. The duty of Congress now is clear.

"It is noteworthy that 23 states will now have solid wet delegations in Congress. In some cases these replace solid dry delegations. A few states, such as Illinois, will send delegations containing only one dry.

"In addition to the fact that 25 states will have solid wet delegations, we make the following definite statements regarding the membership of Congress:

"In the short session beginning December 5 there will be 303 modification votes in the House, 13 more than two-thirds.

"In the short session Senate there will be a minimum of almost two-thirds, with the strong probability that when all commitments are known and a test at hand, there will be a full two-thirds, assuring action even in event of a veto.

If your knowledge is not authentic information it is better to be quiet.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS MAY BUILD 1,000 HOMES

Mass production of homes for Government employes in Washington will be undertaken if those fostering the project succeed in winning a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Federal employes representing the various Government departments have incorporated a company to handle the housing project if the loan can be secured.

The sponsors of the plan hope to build 1,000 homes which can be paid for over a 15-year period. They estimate they will require a loan of \$4,000,000.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local 55—Perry M. Hamilton, 32954.

Local 55—Chas. Thos. Dean, 28906.

CORRECTIONS

The suspension for non-payment of dues against Brother Oscar W. Olson, 28237 published in the August issue has been cancelled, as Local 65 reported him to have been in good standing at the time this suspension was reported to headquarters.

Through a misunderstanding, Local 106 did not give Brother Cyril W. Harding, 32459, credit for dues, but his record has now been cleared and the suspension for non-payment of dues against him as published in the October issue has been cancelled.

Local 162 intended to report Robt. F. Houseman, 30271 instead of Jos. A. Hausman, 32399, for suspension. Accordingly the suspension for non-payment of dues published in November against the latter has been cancelled.

UNFAIR CONTRACTOR

Barth E. Thompson 10428 of Local Union No. 65

IN MEMORIAM

36 Charles Suter, 4074

74 Edward McChrystal, 34038

74 William Otto Olson, 5959

105 Herbert Lamont Monroe, 10500

125 Frank LaTendresse Blodgett, 20728

379 Walter Brian Hill, 10021

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our ranks Brother Herbert Lamont Monroe, No. 10500, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Local Union No. 105 extend to his family our sincere sympathy, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

LOCAL UNION No. 105.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Frank Blodgett, No. 20728, and

WHEREAS, Brother Blodgett was a true and loyal member of our local union, always ready to help those in need and willing at all times to lend every effort to gain the right for which we are striving, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 123 be draped for a period of sixty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official journal and that we, the members of Local Union No. 123 of Waterbury, Connecticut, extend to the family of the departed our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

LOCAL UNION No. 125,

Waterbury, Connecticut.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother William Lee Johnston, No. 3344, and

WHEREAS, By his death we have lost a loyal brother, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Lathers Local Union No. 97 extend their sincere sympathy to his bereaved family and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of six months and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal, also a copy be sent to his relatives.

ALBERT DEARLOVE,

Financial Secretary, Local Union No. 97.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

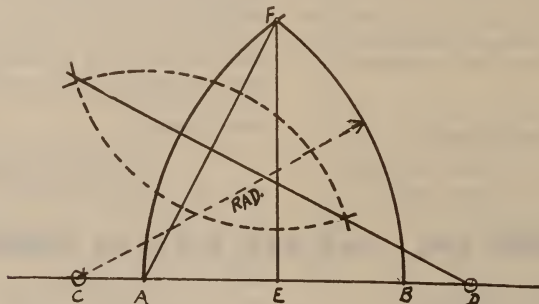


Fig. 4

This is the same arch as shown in Fig. 3, in modified form. To lay out A-B is the span. E-F the rise. Draw the diagonal line A-F and bisect as shown, continuing the bisecting line down to the spring line or span as shown at D. This will establish the radius D-A for one side of arch and C-B for the other is similar.

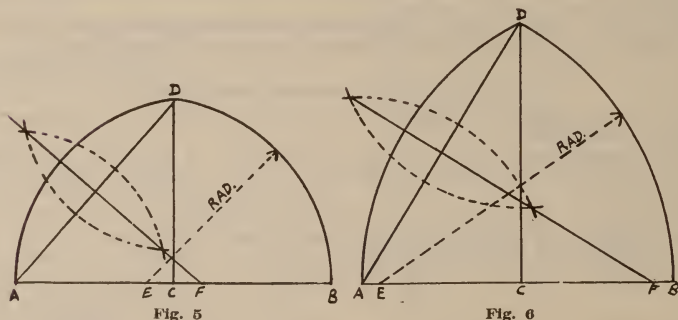
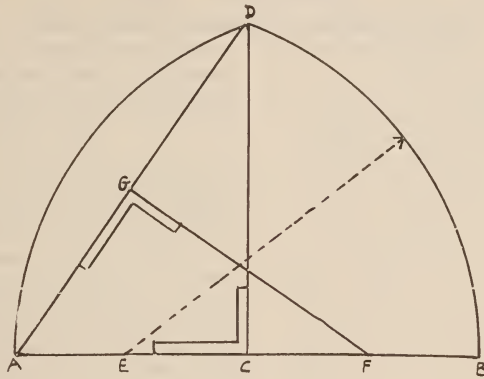


Fig. 5

Fig. 6

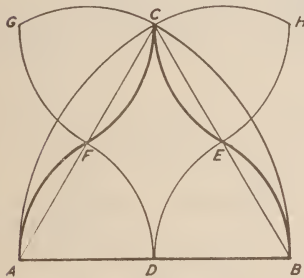
A few more examples of Gothic Arches are shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In these arches A-B represents the span and C-D the rise. Next draw the diagonal line A-D and bisect as shown extending the bisecting line to the spring line or span as shown at F. This will establish the radius F-A for one side of the arch. By marking off from C on the span a distance equal to C-F as shown at C-E you establish the radius for the other side of arch.

You can find the radius for all Gothic Arches in the above manner when the rise and span are given, unless a four-point arch is wanted.



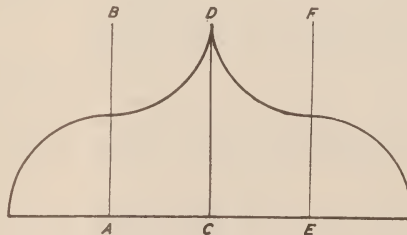
In Fig. 7, the method for finding the radii is the same except that a square is used. In this case you proceed as follows: A-B represents the span. Mark the center of span as A and C. Place square as shown at C to establish the rise as C-D. The diagonal line A-D is then drawn and the square placed on the center of this line as shown at G and the line so formed is extended to F. The radius F-A is thus established for one side of the arch. E-B is the radius for the other side of arch and is found by marking the point E at the same distance from point C as F is from C.

OGE ARCHES



Equilateral Ogee Arch

To construct an equilateral Ogee arch as in Fig. 1 first with A and B as radius points describe an equilateral Gothic arch to determine crown as at C. Draw diagonal lines A-C and C-B and bisect sides of equilateral triangle thus obtained as at D, E and F. With A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H as small radius points, describe arcs which will form Ogee arch A-C-B.



To construct an Ogee arch with the rise equal to one-half the span as in Fig. 2, divide the span into four equal parts and draw lines A-B, C-D and E-F. With A, E, B and F as radius points describe arcs forming the Ogee arch.

FOUR CENTERED GOTHIC OR TUDOR ARCH

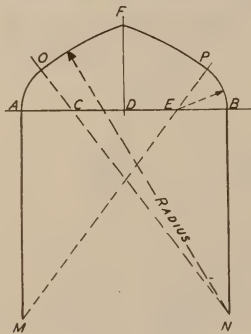


Fig. 8

In Fig. 8 is shown a method of laying out a four centered Gothic arch when the span is given but not the rise.

The span A-B is first divided into four equal parts as at C-D-E and a perpendicular line erected at the center as shown, at D-F. The lines A-M and B-N are next laid out square to and made the same length as the span A-B. Lines are next projected from M and N thru points C and E on the span and extended beyond these points a distance equal to one-fourth of the span, thus establishing points O and P.

Next, with a radius A-C and C and E as centers, lay out the arcs A-O and B-P. Then with a radius N-O and N and M as centers lay out the arcs O-F and P-F, thus completing the arch.

A quick method of developing the arch after the various points are established, and especially if the arch is large is to drive nails part way in the floor at points N and C, place the end of a tape over the nail at N, and with a radius N-O, the entire half of arch from A to F may be laid out, letting the tape hit the nail at C thus automatically establishing the small radius for the arc A-O. This is then repeated on the other half of arch, with nails at M and E.

Fine wire, with one end fastened to nail at N may be used instead of a tape if desired.

In Fig. 9 is illustrated a four centered Gothic arch in which the span is given but not the rise, and in which the curve of the arch is given a flatter appearance than the arch shown in Fig. 8.

The arch in Fig. 9 is laid out as follows:—First lay out the span A-B and divide it into six equal parts, erecting a perpendicular line at its center as shown. The lines A-I and B-J are next laid out an indefinite distance, square with the span A-B. Next with a radius C-E and C and E as centers swing arcs intersecting at F. From C and E lay out lines thru F and extend until they intersect other lines at I and J. Extend these lines in the opposite direction from C and E making them equal in length to one-sixth of the span (A-B) thus establishing G and H.

Next with a radius C-A and C and E as centers, describe the arcs A-G and B-H, and with a radius J-G and J and I as centers, describe the arcs G-K and H-K, thus completing the arch.

If the layout is to be large, nails may be driven into the floor at J and C and I and E and proceeded with as explained in Fig. 8.

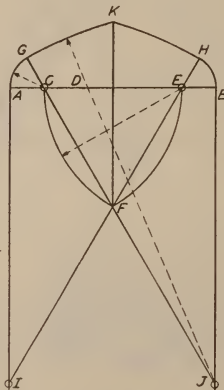


Fig. 9

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

Dan Tobin of Teamsters, Outstanding Labor Man May Be Next Secretary of Labor

LABOR men all over this country, be they leaders or rank and file members, will admit that Daniel J. Tobin is the outstanding labor leader of this present age. He is a man who possesses great foresight, and also has the courage of a George Washington and the judgment of a King Solomon.

What labor men are now discussing is, will Mr. Tobin accept the position as secretary of labor? It is true that the position would not mean a raise in salary of about 60 per cent.

Those who are well acquainted with Mr. Tobin will tell you that on several occasions he has refused positions, which would mean a larger salary to him; for his greatest interest is in the Brotherhood of Teamsters' International Union. He has been general president of this organization for more than twenty years.

Is Great Leader

Leading men of the Brotherhood of Teamsters who reside in this district have informed us that if Mr. Tobin accepted the position of secretary of labor, the entire membership of the International Brother-

hood of Teamsters would insist on his retaining the position as ex-officio general president at his present salary. He could then appoint an assistant to take charge of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' office, who would be responsible to him.

We need real men to take charge of many of the main branches of our government at this time. We need men of foresight, courage, and leadership. We feel confident that we selected the right man to steer the ship of our future prosperity when we elected that able warrior and statesman, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt as president of our great nation.

We also feel satisfied that our honorable president could not choose a better man to assist him in handling our labor problems of today, than Daniel J. Tobin.

We hope that Mr. Tobin will be our next secretary of labor.

Power must be used very soberly to make it lasting.—Cato.

Jobs and Wages This Winter!

UNEMPLOYMENT has been checked. There are some signs of better times. Not many, but some. That much is to the good.

But employers have not yet come to understand that WAGES must constitute the only regiments that can crash through the Hindenburg line of this depression.

Employers have not begun to put into practice a policy of higher wages.

By and large, employers are hiring as cheaply as they can.

The American Federation of Labor makes the situation clear.

* * *

That unemployment is not growing is magnificent news. But 11,400,000 remain out of work. They cannot go through the winter without work or cash relief. They need work and only when they get work can they go into the market places and put an end to depression.

Meanwhile corporations that can hire workers and pay decent wages are hanging onto their cash. The United States Chamber of Commerce comes out for a 40-hour week, which is as out of date as the dodo. Big Business is not shouldering its responsibilities. Big Business is sticking to its caves and its ancient

ideas. Back of Big Business are the Big Bankers, hanging onto their credit.

* * *

Most astounding of all, some employers are still cutting wages.

And some are working a 12-hour day and overtime! At the same time, as this week's news discloses, Mississippi river contracts, to beat the 30-hour law, plan to compel men to work 30 hours on one job and then 30 hours more on another job—a minimum of 60 hours per week in ten 10-hour days!

Big Business is dodging its responsibilities, hunting the golden eggs, as usual and chanting the old refrain, "Let the devil take the hindmost."

* * *

Labor, as always, takes the lead. Labor points the way. Labor prescribes the remedy and as far as its power will permit, Labor will demand that the remedy be applied.

But Labor cannot force the whole program through. It is up to the employers of America to act. It is they who have the jobs and the payrolls. Will they understand? Will they act? Only time can tell, but time may tell other things, as well. There, gentlemen of big business, is the rub!

How Prosperity Will Roll Back

PERSONAL Finance News, organ of the American

Association of Personal Finance Companies, is in splendid position to observe the trend of events. It is edited with an understanding that makes its observations worth noting. Its current issue, dealing with the possibility that improvement is under way, says:

Some one, sometime, has said that depressions end when patches become necessary on the second pair of trousers of the last presentable suit.

This is a graphic way of saying that when the necessities of the ultimate consumer are depleted to the point where renewal is compulsory, he will go into the markets so far as he is able and stimulate by his purchases that rising and expanding spiral of business activity of which depression periods are the reverse.

If the above homely statements of economics is true, there is ground for the optimism expressed in the statement by the Department of Labor issued as this is written, that solid evidences of recovery are now appearing and that the most significant is greatly increased activity in the textile and boot and shoe industries.

It may be that we have arrived at that stage when the aforesaid ultimate trousers have reached the period of compulsory obsolescence and when the superstructure of the last pair of shoes can no longer be depended upon to maintain relations with half-soles. In this case, those who have the means will purchase. The very act of wisely spending money creates confidence. A new pair of shoes inspires the desire for a new dress or suit. The shabby person shuns the public eye, but the well-dressed individual wants to go places and his neighbors and friends acquire the cheerful infection.

In the last analysis, all efforts for business stimulation are successful in the degree to which they have been able to encourage the great consuming public and supply it with the means of gratifying their desires and needs.

It is in some such manner that recovery will come. Some element in our interwoven industrial and business structure, because of consumer demands, will begin to function with something approaching normal vigor, employing its own people directly and others indirectly.

It will react on its related industries and they in turn on theirs. The ripples will widen and join until the whole current of business activity, now stagnant, will again be in motion.

Using shoes again as an example: Demand begins, of course, in the retail shops. From them it

goes to the wholesalers and to the factories. The factories, in turn, register orders, in proportion to their new business, for leather and thread and wax and all the other raw materials of footgear away back to the farmer who raised the "critter" on which the hide grew. The farmer starts another ripple, flowing back again through the retail store to the shoe factory and all the others which supply his needs, including the shop which builds his machinery.

And the machinist buys shoes, and a new suit of overalls, pays his rent, and puts some gas in the family flivver. If his assurance of continued employment warrants, he is willing to anticipate some of his income in purchasing sorely needed things. And the merchant, or the personal finance company, is once more glad to be able to grant extension of his credit.

So the rails begin to hum with trains bearing these goods back and forth, the railroader buys his share of shoes and sealing wax and cabbage. Businesses come out of their torpor and the white-collar worker is again called to his desk. Office buildings fill up and elevator men and janitors and charwomen are once more among the financially solvent.

OLD HEIDELBERG, U. S. A.

A great many know of Heidelberg because it gave the world a rattling good drinking song. When they think of Old Heidelberg they think of students around tables, some standing with one foot on a chair, all with a stein in one hand. They forget that other things were done at Heidelberg.

All eyes will be on the coming session of Congress to see whether it produces legislation that will permit the clink of steins in the United States once more. As so many Americans think of Heidelberg, so they will think of Congress. They await from capitol hill the strains of a national drinking song.

But here again there will be many things besides drinking. There will be much other legislation. Some of it may have to do with vital liberties and almost-surely some of it will have to do with taxes.

Labor will have to watch Congress and think of Congress for a lot of reasons, including the important matter of beer.

Congress will be beset with pleas for all manner of panacea legislation and, with unemployment abounding, there will be plenty of temptation. We shall have to watch this new Heidelberg.

As we advance in life, we learn the limits of our abilities.—Froude.

Railroad Man Talks of Higher Wages

H. L. HARRIMAN, President United States Chamber of Commerce, a large Massachusetts banker and chairman of the New England Power Association, spoke his mind rather plainly in an address to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

He suggested ways to end the depression as well as to prevent future breakdowns. He asserted that one explanation of depressions is that "wages lag behind profits in prosperous periods," and that the only way to lift the present panic is to increase the ability of the masses to buy and consume industry's products.

Mr. Harriman's address was one of the most sweeping endorsements of organized labor's theory of high wages as a maker of prosperity ever heard in St. Louis from a big business leader.

He said the easy philosophy to follow is "to treat the business cycle as the ancients treated plague and famine and flood, as inevitable catastrophies that cannot be avoided and from which the country will always emerge more triumphant than before."

"But we have learned in the last hundred years," he added, "that smallpox and the black death and yellow fever are not unavoidable disasters. We have learned to dike our rivers and to irrigate our lands, and I believe that the same research and study applied to economic disasters may avert or assuage them as we have the plagues of old."

Harriman frankly stated his view that inequitable distribution of the products of labor was an important cause in the abnormal swings up and down in employment and in business activity.

"Many of our most thoughtful economists," he said, "are coming to the conclusion that the basic reason for successive periods of active and depressed business is the fact that during prosperous periods wages lag behind profits, and those who receive profits spend too little of them on consumable goods and too much in the development of new factories and other instruments of production. The result is an insufficient market to use the increased supply of new goods which the new factories are able to produce."

"Through the lifting of mists of the depression this fact is appearing as of paramount importance, namely, that we erred, not on the side of making too much, but on the side of distributing too little of the products of labor to the ultimate consumer. We have preached too insistently the gospel of production and heeded too little the gospel of consumption."

"We have diverted too much of the vitalizing stream of national income to the development of ever-increasing plant capacity and momentarily let our

purchasing capacity languish. Power to increase the production of goods must be accompanied by an actual increase in consumers' ability to buy, else business stagnation and low prices prevail, and unemployment is inevitable.

"In fact we are discovering that if Dives is to remain rich, Lazarus must not remain poor."

He reviewed the divergent progress of productive capacity and real wages, resulting in unemployment and the lag of purchasing power. In the first 20 years of the twentieth century productivity in manufacturing industries had increased 26 per cent and real wages only 4 per cent; in the last decade productive capacity was up 54 per cent and real wages only 35 per cent; for the 30-year period the increase in productive capacity was 80 per cent and real wages rose only 40 per cent.

Speaking of the prosperous years from 1921 to 1929, he said: "Yet the shadow of want hung over the land even in those days of plenty because even in those days of plenty because of a gradual increase in the number of men displaced by the machine and a failure of the consuming power of the world to keep up with the world's ability to produce goods."

"Even in the days of prosperity," he said, "the average family income in the United States was less than \$2,500; today it is less than \$2,000. Yet I doubt if anybody would say that a family with an income of \$5,000 was unduly prosperous or in danger of becoming effete because of too great luxury."

EVERYTHING IS UNDER THE WEATHER

The dog has a case of phlebitis, the roof has shingles, the bees have hives, the parrot has peritonitis. The windows have panes, the cistern has never been well, the new laundered clothes are mangled now, and the maid has turned into a belle. The setting hen's chickens are breaking out, and the chimney 'tis said has the flue, the grass has been cut, the flivver is tired, and the milk in the pitcher is blue. The lamps are "lit" up, and the pictures are hung, the rugs have been beaten, the clocks all have ticks. Oh! things surely seem, as the black parson said, like the world's "in a darn bad fix."

"It is not the guns or armament,

Or the money they can pay,

It's the close co-operation

That makes them win the day.

It is not the individual

Or the army as a whole,

But the everlastin' teamwork

Of every bloomin' soul."

—Rudyard Kiplin.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Officers Quarters, Maxwell Field: \$640,000. J. C. Jones Constr. Co., Charlotte, N. C., contr.

ARKANSAS

JONESBORO, ARK.—U. S. Post Office: \$82,155. W. D. Lovell, 1415 8th St., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

CALIFORNIA

CALEXICO, CALIF.—U. S. Post Office: \$61,882. Associated Contractors, Inc., 1226 South La Brea Ave., Los Angeles, contr.

MIDDLETOWN, CALIF.—Middletown Military Academy: \$175,000. Barracks, administration building, heating plant, stables. E. T. Leiter & Son, 811 37th St., Oakland, contr.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH, CONN.—School: \$167,457. Wm. Berbusse, Jr., Inc., 35 Bush Ave., Portchester, N. Y., contr.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—U. S. Post Office and Court House: \$1,211,840. A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

ILLINOIS

OAK PARK, ILL.—U. S. Post Office: \$349,500. Largura Constr. Co., Gary, Ind., contr.

INDIANA

GARY, IND.—Theatre, Store, Office: \$110,000. W. Thomas, 4357 Washington St., contr.

KANSAS

WASHINGTON, KAN.—Court House: \$67,310. Blaser-Vollmer Constr. Co., 430 North Rock Island St., Wichita, contr.

MAINE

PORTLAND, ME.—U. S. Post Office: \$363,754. Poorvu-Heenan Constr. Co., 51 Cornhill, Boston, Mass., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

NANTUCKET, MASS.—Library, Maria Mitchell Library Assn.: \$105,000. Smead & Co., 96 Pine St., Jersey City, N. J., contr.

MICHIGAN

LANSING, MICH.—U. S. Post Office: \$379,900. H. G. Christman, contr.

MISSOURI

INDEPENDENCE, MO.—Remodeling Court House: \$145,351. L. W. Weeks, 633 South Fuller St., contr.

MOBERLY, MO.—Hotel: \$135,000. Universal Bldg. & Constr. Co., 410 Fairfax Bldg., Kansas City, contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Immaculate Conception Parish: To exceed \$105,000. M. Sullivan, 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., archt.

NEW JERSEY

ALLWOOD, N. J.—Residential Development: To exceed \$250,000. Fifty dwellings, separate contracts. Reis Allwood Homes, Inc., C. H. Reis, president.

CLIFTON, N. J.—Store, Apartment: \$105,000. J. Schmidt, 17 Sheridan Ave., contr.

METUCHEN, N. J.—Officers Quarters, Raritan Arsenal: \$105,000. D. Tietz, Pottsville, Pa., contr.

MILBURN, N. J.—Rebuilding Hotel: \$105,000. Morris Turnpike, F. R. Feller, 32 Rosehill Rd., Irvington, contr.

NEW YORK

DANNEMORA, N. Y.—Dannemora State Hospital: \$228,630. Service building, laundry and tailor shop. Shapiro Bros., 1560 Broadway, New York, contr.

ONEONTA, N. Y.—Tuberculosis Hospital: \$793,587. La Sala Mason, 51 East 42nd St., New York, contr.

ORANGEBURG, N. Y.—Rockland State Hospital: \$694,224. Employees and staff accommodations, children's group buildings. Longacre Eng. Co., 345 Madison Ave., New York, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Officers Quarters, \$103,310. Reincke Dixon Constr. Co., Box 434, Fayetteville, contr.

WADESBORO, N. C.—U. S. Post Office: \$59,640. W. W. Sittler Constr. Co., Simpson, Ill., contr.

NORTH DAKOTA

FARGO, N. D.—U. S. Veterans Hospital Additions: \$50,860. M. Schumacher, 316 Baker Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn., contr.

OHIO

MOUNT VERNON, O.—U. S. Post Office: \$72,000. Including approaches. Peerless Contg. Corp., Gary, Ind., contr.

RAVENNA, O.—U. S. Post Office: \$87,965. R. H. Evans & Co., Mellett Bldg., Canton, contr.

OKLAHOMA

EL RENO, OKLA.—U. S. Southwestern Reformatory: \$98,600. W. S. Bellows Constr. Co., Oklahoma Savings and Loan Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Officers Quarters: \$268,541. Two field officers and 7 company officers quarters at Post Field to Holmboe Constr. Co., 426 West 2nd St., Oklahoma City, \$99,471; 10 non-commissioned officers quarters to A. J. Rife, 1913 North Harwood St., Dallas, Tex., \$59,645; 5 company officers quarters to Barbour & Short, Norman, \$50,000; 10 double non-commissioned officers quarters to D. C. Bass & Son, Enid, \$59,425.

TAFT, OKLA.—Women's Building and Men's Dormitory: \$172,000. Bd. Affairs, Capitol, Oklahoma City. Bailey and Burns Constr. Co., Norman, contr.

ONTARIO

SUDBURY, ONT.—Burnash Industrial Farm: \$100,000. A. A. Smith, Dpt. P. Wks., Toronto, engr.

PENNSYLVANIA

LANSDALE, PA.—U. S. Post Office: \$61,696. R. S. Herzog, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

HOT SPRINGS, S. D.—U. S. Post Office: \$61,350. St. Paul Stone & Constr. Co., 868 Minnehaha St., St. Paul, Minn., contr.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT CONTRACT AWARDS OF THE TREASURY, VETERANS' BUREAU, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

The following is a report of government jobs awarded up to November 12, 1932:

ALABAMA

ANDALUSIA, ALA.—Post Office, enlarging: \$4,585. Murphy Pound, Columbus, Ga.
TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—Garage, Veterans' Hospital: \$2,999. C. D. Halman, Route 2, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

CALIFORNIA

BENTON FIELD, ALAMEDA, CALIF.—Sewers, constr., quartermaster: \$10,400. Fred W. Snook Co., 596 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif.
MODESTO, CALIF.—Post Office: \$109,000. Murch Bros., St. Louis, Mo.
PALO ALTO, CALIF.—Post Office: \$105,580. A. Nelson, 242 Ocean Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Quay wall at Naval Base: \$10,883. Shannahan Bros., Inc., 6181 Eastern Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
—Repairs, Naval Hospital: \$2,000. Roy J. Phillips, 1157 23rd St., San Diego, Calif.
SUNNYDALE, CALIF.—Concrete pavements, pumping and ethylizing bldgs., Naval Air Station: \$222,600. Dinwiddie Constr. Co., Crocker Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
—Nine two-story and basement quarters, Naval Air Station: \$97,323. Neves & Harp, Santa Clara, Calif.
—Refrigerating equipment (cork work), Naval Air Station: \$20,890. Fred W. Snook, 596 Clay Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

COLORADO

FORT LOGAN, COLO.—Quarters: \$38,118. Frank M. Kenney, Denver, Colo.

DELAWARE

FORT DUPONT, DEL.—Quarters: \$46,988. R. W. Erickson, Philadelphia, Pa.
REEDY ISLAND, DEL.—Medical officers' quarters at Quarantine Station: \$12,952.50. McClatchey & Bateman, Upper Darby, Pa.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BOLLING FIELD, D. C.—Post Exchange and theatre: \$74,765. A Lloyd Goode, Inc., Washington, D. C.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Astrographic laboratory yards and docks: \$15,350. Industrial Engineering Co.

HAWAII

WHEELER FIELD, HAWAII—Quarters: \$103,350. Henry Freitas, Honolulu.

IDAHO

BOISE, IDAHO—Garage and attendance quarters, Veterans': \$27,565. A. F. Mowat, 509 McDowell Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

ILLINOIS

EAST MOLINE, ILL.—Post Office: \$70,800. J. I. Barnes, Culver, Ind.
MORRIS, ILL.—Post Office: \$77,000. Schmidt Bros. Constr. Co., 22 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA

FRENCH LICK, IND.—Post Office: \$45,000. Ideal Constr. Co., 515 W. Fifth Ave., Gary, Ind.

IOWA

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA—Post Office, remodeling and enlarging: \$89,950. A. J. Dekoning, 529 W. Vine St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
KNOXVILLE, IOWA—Alterations to building, 18 Veterans' Hospital: \$11,180. J. E. Lovejoy, Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Post Office, enlarging: \$43,700. Mont J. Green, Union National Bldg., Manhattan, Kan.

LOUISIANA

BARKSDALE FIELD, LA.—Hospital: \$223,100. Henry B. Ryan Co., Chicago, Ill.
—Quarters: \$335,100. Worsham Bros., Knoxville, Tenn.

MAINE

HOULTON, MAINE—Inspection Station: \$39,659. F. A. Rumery & Son, Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Alterations to quarters at Naval Academy: \$1,179. Holiday & Stahl, 522 Park Ave., Baltimore, Md.
EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MD.—Quarters: \$50,776. Minton Homes Co., Dundalk, Md.
FORT HOWARD, MD.—Post Hospital: \$96,550. M. A. Long Co., Baltimore, Md.
FORT HOYLE, MD.—Quarters: \$50,629. Minton Homes Co., Dundalk, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS

BEDFORD, MASS.—Sewage treatment works, Veterans' Bureau: \$32,815. James E. Gray, 85 Reservoir St., Cambridge, Mass.
EASTHAMPTON, MASS.—Post Office: \$54,554. McDe Constr. Co., 205 Church St., New Haven, Conn.
HINGHAM, MASS.—Magazines, Naval Depot: \$4,082. L. M. Witherell & Sons, 29 Court St., Taunton, Mass.

MICHIGAN

SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH.—Completion of offices: \$3,087. Martin & Krausman, Detroit, Mich.
SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.—Post Office: \$60,500. A. J. Dekoning, 529 W. Vine St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, MISS.—Post Office: \$534,900. Penker Construction Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISSOURI

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.—Quarters: \$51,685. Wm. A. Riley Construction Co., University City, Mo.

MONTANA

RICEVILLE, MONT.—Post Office: \$41,000. Grover C. Gorsuch, Wenatchee, Washington.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, NEB.—Pump House, Veterans' Hospital: \$2,995. Layne-Western Co., 215 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
OMAHA, NEB.—Federal Offices: \$484,984. J. P. Cullen & Sons, Madison, Wis.

NEW JERSEY

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J.—Quarters: \$135,932. Chas. J. Smith Construction Co., Trenton, N. J.

NEW YORK

BRONX, N. Y.—Nurses' Quarters: \$187,000. O. Held Co., Inc., New York City.
 FORT COVINGTON, N. Y.—Inspection Station: \$38,132. Smythe & Co., Washington, D. C.
 FORT HAMILTON, N. Y.—Quarters: \$73,890. Luciano & Jackson, Queens Village, N. Y.
 FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y.—Quarters: \$54,450. Silverburgh Construction Co., Long Island, N. Y.
 JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Post Office: \$432,500. Rego Bldg. Corp., 105 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOORES, N. Y.—Inspection Station: \$39,100. Earl E. Garber, 203 W. 4th St., Bethlehem, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA

POPE FIELD, N. C.—Quarters: \$138,049. T. A. Loving & Co., Goldsboro, N. C.

OHIO

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Post Office: \$1,720,500. Consolidated Engr. Co., 20 E. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
 DAYTON, OHIO—Storehouse Building: \$51,000. H. B. Ryan Co., Chicago, Ill.
 PATTERSON FIELD, FAIRFIELD, OHIO—Paved aprons and runways: \$30,984. Finke Engr. Co., 134 N. St. Clair St., Dayton, Ohio.
 URBANA, OHIO—Post Office: \$74,540. Patterson Engr. Co., 8044 Wheeler Ave., Detroit, Mich.

OKLAHOMA

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA.—Gymnasium and theatre \$34,220. W. Cooke, Shawnee, Okla.

OREGON

ST. JOHNS, ORE.—Post Office: \$49,000. Anderson Constr. Co., 682 E. 59th St., Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

WILES BARRE, PA.—Post Office extension: \$229,000. Oscar Weinstein, Akron, Ohio.
 WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Post Office, enlarging: \$171,645. R. B. McDanel, New Brighton, Pa.

TEXAS

FORT BLISS, TEX.—Quarters: \$106,700. George E. Wieland, San Antonio, Tex.
 HARLINGEN, TEX.—Post Office: \$74,800. Quisie & Andrews, Fort Worth, Tex.
 HENSLEY FIELD, TEX.—Quarters: \$27,498. J. Rife Construction Co., Texas.

UTAH

BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH—Post Office: \$52,150. H. M. Baruch Corp., 625 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

VERMONT

ALBURG, VT.—Inspection Station: \$38,575. John M. Whelan & Sons, Inc., 613 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

VIRGINIA

BRISTOL, VA.—Post Office: \$87,067. Algernon Blair, Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON

FORT LAWTON, WASH.—Quarters: \$24,350. McDonald Building Co., Tacoma, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

BECKLEY, W. VA.—Post Office: \$77,217. P. W. Johnson Cons. Co., Scioto Trail, Portsmouth, Ohio.

CANAL ZONE

COCO SOLO, C. Z.—Bachelor Officers Quarters, Yards and Docks: \$77,595. Greblien & Martinz, Inc., Box 697, Panama Canal, R. P.
 —Concrete Ethylizing Plant, Naval Air Base: \$31,900. W. P. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.

FINE WAY TO AID WORKERS

Perhaps few Americans not directly connected with the industry realize how far construction work makes or mars prosperity. Put construction and automobiles together and set them booming and America would race to an unexampled prosperity.

That's one reason so much significance attaches to efforts to stimulate building improvements by long-term financing. This never has been tried on so large a scale before.

Modernization work ran to a grand total of \$53,611,500 the first half of this year and this was 55 per cent of all building.

Building Trades, hardest hit by unemployment, look with hope to extension of this national modernization campaign. Resourceful thinking started it.

"HUMAN CORK" IS DEAD

The secret of the Italian, Angelo Faticoni, known as the "human cork" has gone to his grave with him. Faticoni could float on water in any position. He could remain upright with his head above the surface even though a 20-pound canon ball was lashed to his legs. He could lie down and sleep in water without danger of drowning. Once sewed in a bag, weighted with 20 pounds of metal, and thrown head first into the water, he quickly came to the top, and despite the weight remained there motionless for 15 hours. Medical authorities became interested in his feats and he submitted to tests at Harvard university, but the mystery was not solved. He often promised to divulge his secret, but never did.

THERE MUST BE SANE ADJUSTMENT

Unemployment on every hand. In the midst of the effect we often forget the cause. From 1919 to 1927 horsepower in use in the United States per worker almost doubled. Output doubled and employment decreased. That's a picture. Put in a frame and study it.

A part of the picture would be the figures showing profits. In that period more than 44 billion dollars went to Europe in one form or another. The average American wage was \$1,308 and 144 industries paid less than that. In 14 industries the wage was less than \$900 per year.

So much was out of gear that there had to be a crash. Europe's woes helped ours worse, but even had there been no Europe we should still have had our smash and unless there is needed adjustment there will be another smash after we recover from this one.

It is not pleasant to hear people talk when you have no confidence in the statements they make.

Construction Industry Can End Depression

Now Is the Time to Build

HUMAN nature being what it is and human institutions being what they are, the possibility that building materials and building labor may be lower in price and in wage has doubtless delayed construction that otherwise would be under way to swell the gains of a nation trying its best to fight the way back to normal living.

There is about such waiting a good deal that suggests waiting to see if the patient will not become weaker and thus easier prey, to see if hungry men will not become hungrier so that they will grasp more eagerly at crumbs. But the condition is what it is and it must be faced as it is.

But from any standpoint of broad gauged economy, waiting for lower prices and lower wages is the worst possible policy. It increases the grip of depression, which is contagious and cannot be confined to any one business, or to any one section. Only insofar as every element in our national life contributes something to improvement can the nation move forward. Neighbor suffers with neighbor in this day and age. There is no isolation. Waiting for more misery, for still lower depression prices, only intensifies depression and sets all of us that much farther back.

The way to go forward is to go forward, which is not as meaningless as it may sound.

In the New Outlook, which is under the editorship of Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Owen D. Young discusses this very question, presenting some sound reasoning and some pertinent conclusions. He quotes from a letter written to him, raising the question and from his reply to the inquiry. In this letter of reply Mr. Young says:

"If every piece of construction in this country which needs to be done and which inevitably must be done were started promptly wherever the individuals, private concerns, or municipalities have the resources to undertake them the depression would be over, unemployment would progressively disappear, materials would move, railroad credit would be restored, and the securities of banks and insurance companies would be brought back to that highly margined solvency which they should always have.

"Therefore, to me it seems quite clear that your town and its citizens will be better off to proceed with this necessary construction promptly, and I should like to see all other communities similarly situated do the same."

Continued delay, Mr. Young points out, a long period of depression, will "perpetuate" lower prices

and unemployment and make the tax burden one of maximum force.

In Mr. Young's remarks there is economic eloquence. Delay means gambling with industrial destruction and there can be no industrial without social and political collapse.

Every person, institution, city or firm that needs to build and that can possibly build should build now. To wait for lower prices and lower wages is the height of self-deception and it must lead to self-destruction.

In the great war we found it patriotic to do many seemingly trivial things, such as eating a slice less of bread, but every one of those seemingly trivial things had great meaning, because a nation of people was simultaneously doing the same thing. If today work were to start on every building that is needed and for which the money can be found, the depression would be ended.

The construction industry faces a magnificent opportunity. Destiny lies before it. It cannot afford to fail. **LET THERE BE BUILDING!**

—o—

The capacity of receiving pleasure from common things is one of the secrets of a happy life.

—o—

STARVE IN SILENCE!

The writers in the Nation evidently get the facts, if we are to judge by the action of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation as reported by the Federated Press.

Mauritz A. Hallgren, an editor of the Nation, wrote an article entitled, "Panic in the Steel Town."

In his story he described the plight of a certain steel worker, with a wife and six children, who was receiving \$14.88 every other Saturday night for two days' work a week. He said the man lived in the Greenfield section of Pittsburgh and described the younger children as "underweight, and sickly yellow spots on their faces bear out the story of months of scanty and improper feeding."

The steel company spotters checked up the payroll, found the man and family that answered Hallgren's description, and discharged him.

The moral is that even if your children are starving on the starvation wages you are getting you had better not mention it!

—o—

Ceremonies are different in every country; but true politeness is everywhere the same.—Goldsmith.



WIT AND

He was on his way home with his new car, which was absorbing all his attention, when it struck him he had forgotten something.

Twice he stopped, counted his parcels, and searched his pocketbook, but finally decided he had everything with him.

When he reached home his daughter ran out, stopped with a surprised look on her face and cried: "Why, father, where's mother?"

Fashions may come and fashions may go, but there's always a demand for cosmetics because women can't go wan forever.

She was one of those women who always present a woefully untidy appearance during the early part of the day. In vain had her husband remonstrated with her, and it was not until aid came from an unexpected quarter that victory was his.

They had removed to a new house on the previous day, and when she answered the summons of the front door-bell a woman awaited her.

"Oh, I'm too late!" sighed the woman; "I called to see if the lady wanted a charwoman, but I see she's suited."

Motorist—"Is it true that the highway is open all the way to Junction Center?"

Traffic Cop—"Yep, we had to open it so we could fix the detour."

The worthy couple sat side by side on the board doorstep, looking as miserable as two lost geese in a hard hailstorm. We asked why they were so sad, in view of the fact that the sun shone brightly and the birds swayed in the adjacent boughs.

"Alas!" they answered, "we have been gardening. Both of us are somewhat absent-minded, and after thinking it over we fear that Samuella has planted the liver pills and Horace has taken the sweet peas. However, we are not absolutely sure about it, and it is the uncertainty that hurts."—Ex.

A printer who conducted an agricultural magazine received a missive from a woman subscriber. It read thus: "For what length of time should a setting hen stay on the eggs?"

The editor replied: "Twenty-one days for chicks and four weeks for ducks."

Three weeks elapsed and the printer again received a letter from the woman reader: "Thank you kindly for the information," she said. "The hen remained on the eggs for twenty-one days and there were no chickens hatched, and as I did not fancy ducks, I took her off the nest and sold the eggs."

Fish Dealer—"Fresh, lady? Why, this fish breathed its last just as you came in the door."

Customer (sniffing)—"And what a breath it had!"

Judge: "Were you a witness or did you also take part in the fight?"

The man with the black eye: "I was an eye witness, your honor."

Angry Spouse: "Other husbands are willing to go through fire for their wives."

"Possibly, but they don't wear celluloid collars."

The man was trying to sell his dog.

"You see," he said, "I bought him and trained him myself. I got him so that he'd bark if a person stepped inside the gate, and I thought I was safe from burglars. Then my wife wanted me to train him to carry bundles, and I did.

"If I put a package in his mouth the dog would keep it there until someone took it away. Well, one night I woke up and heard movements in the next room. I got up and grabbed my revolver. Two men were there—and the dog."

"Didn't he bark?" interrupted the man.

"Never a bark; he was too busy."

"Busy? What doing?"

"Carrying a lantern for the burglars."

HUMOR



Customer—"Your dog seems very fond of watching you cut hair."

Barber—"It ain't that; sometimes I snip off a bit of a customer's ear."

Judge—"How fast was she driving when she passed you?"

Officer—"Well, the bulldog on the front seat beside her looked like one of those long dachshunds."

Business Man—"Well, if it isn't John Corcoran, the man I met up in Maine one rainy night six years ago at the Moose River Junction railway station."

Salesman (retreating to door)—"Good-day, sir."
Business Man—"Aren't you going to try and sell me something?"

Salesman—"No, I sell memory courses."

George (from next door)—"Mrs. Jones, may I use your telephone?"

Mrs. Jones—"Certainly, George. Is yours out of order?"

George—"Well, not exactly, but Sis is using it to hold up the window, ma's cutting biscuits with the mouthpiece and baby's teething on the cord."

A certain suburbanite who keeps pigeons loses a good many, and he has more than once suspected a neighbor of benefiting by his loss. Not long ago he bribed the neighbor's little boy with a dime, and asked, "Did your daddy find a bird yesterday?"

Willie nodded.
"Was it blue with some white feathers in it?"
"Dunno," said Willie, pocketing the dime. "You can't tell their color when they're in a pie."

She—"Why do so many women rest their chins on their hands when they are thinking?"

He—"To keep their mouths shut so that they won't disturb themselves."

May (indignantly): "I think Harry is downright mean."

Marie: "Why?"

May: "Well, he wrote to me from Egypt, saying he had shot a crocodile seven feet long, and that when he shoots another he will have a pair of slippers made for me. I'll never speak to him again."

New Maid—"In announcing dinner madam, do you want me to say 'Dinner is ready' or 'Dinner is served'?"

Mistress—"If it's like yesterday's, just say 'Dinner is burned.'"

"What did you grandfather say when they amputated his leg?"

"He yelled, 'Hey, what's comin' off here?'"—Denison Flamingo.

The dramatist mistook the noise in front, and was distressed to find that although they wanted to see him, what they wanted to see him for was something very different from his expectations.

But he dodged behind the curtain just in time, and dodged back again to reproach the gallery.

"It's true," he said, "that I haven't made a hit. But neither have any of you."

"She is as beautiful as a fairy tale."

"Yeah! Once upon a time."

"So you won't marry me?"

"No, but I am willing to be a sister to you."

"O. K. Don't forget to tell your father to include me in his will."

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the gods who knows how to be silent, even though he is in the right.—Cato.

Looking Forward to 1933 With Confidence

NATIONWIDE contractors are looking forward to the 1933 construction outlook with more confidence than was prevalent during the last three years, according to E. M. Craig, Executive Secretary of the National Association of Building Trades Employers. This prediction is based on questionnaires received from contractors' associations in fifty large cities who are reconciled to the belief that future construction activities should point upward from the extreme low level of 1932.

Eleven states of the far west are preparing for an early return of prosperity on some 300 large construction jobs entailing an expenditure of approximately \$800,000,000. Cities in this western area report practically all this work is financed and construction started or about to start at an early date.

MOUNTAINS

Mountains are impressive in their majesty and mystery. They root themselves in the bowels of the earth and plunge their branches into the sun.

On the top of Mount Sinai stood Moses, the tallest figure in history, looking down on future ages and framing laws for all coming time. At the foot of this mountain the people of Israel were organized into a nation and the first temple for the worship of Jehovah was built. On its top the Bible was born, and in its solemn silence the Ten Commandments were formulated. These laws are the universal and eternal laws of life, the foundation of character and society, the worth while achievements of mankind.

It was President Roosevelt who said that the good man should be strong and the strong man should be good. Never before were men and women of real sound, unshakable goodness more needed in the home, the workshop and the financial and business world—people of right life and lovers of humanity.

In our journey over life's great highway we should seek only what is truly worth while, and seek that always with our might, as it will not only redeem a man's life but helps beyond our hopes.

He that riseth late must trot all day and shall scarcely overtake his business at night.—Franklin.

What it is our duty to do we must do because it is right, not because anyone can demand it of us.

In a number of principal cities building mechanics are contemplating making demands upon the contractors for a six-hour day or a thirty-hour week conceding to the contractors the privilege of working two six-hour shifts. Contractors in general are against making any agreement of this nature excepting as an emergency measure in order to give employment to as many workmen as possible, but will not consent to it as an all-time established custom.

In conclusion, Mr. Craig stated that reports are at hand from reliable authorities that building prices are now on the bottom. Assurances to this effect are had from one dependable source in the building material field who reports brick prices reached bottom in August and other building material commodities were stabilized earlier in 1932.

OLD STUFF!

The Assyrians did other things besides "come down like a wolf on the fold" back in the early dawn of history. They established a five-day week 4,000 years ago.

Experts from the University of Chicago who have just finished deciphering 60 clay tablets dug up by an expedition from that institution say the writing shows the shorter week was universal among both the Assyrians and the Hittites.

REMEMBER THIS MURDER CASE?

Eight years ago the Hall-Mills murder case at New Brunswick, N. J., was the headliner in crime news. The Rev. Edward W. Hall and his choir singer, Mrs. Eleanor Mills, about whom there had been gossip, were found murdered one morning. In a sensational trial, Mrs. Hall, the rector's widow, and her two brothers were charged with the murder but acquitted. De Bussey's Lane, where the murders were committed, is now Franklin Boulevard, a wide paved street bordered by many new homes. A garage stands on the site of the famous crab apple tree under which the bodies were found. Mrs. Hall, still in the old family home, is kept busy with charity work. Her brother, "Willie" Stevens, lives with her. The other brother, Henry, has a family of his own. Mrs. Jane Gibson, the "pig woman" who testified she witnessed the murderers on that fateful night, died two years ago. The murders have never been solved and probably never will be.

Of all the elements that are important for success the most important is Faith.—Cardinal Gibbons.

KEEP in MIND

THE fall and winter months are the most dangerous of the year for automobile driving. Rain, snow, sleet, hail and ice; early darkness, haste to reach home and escape the cold, tightly closed cars and low visibility, all contribute to the hazards.

Skidding is a chief danger of cold weather driving. The motorist must confront not only a visible wet or icy surface, but one hidden under a bed of fallen leaves.

"The automobilist cannot carry the driving practices of the late spring and summer over to the fall and winter without running a great risk of accident," says Maxwell Halsey, traffic engineer of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. "Conditions become vastly different in the last three months of the year, and the driver must take them into consideration." Mr. Halsey lays down certain rules for the dangerous driving months.

"Have your car thoroughly inspected for any mechanical defects that may have developed during the summer.

"Be especially sure your brakes are effective; be sure your tires are in first-class condition, also your lights and your windshield wiper.

"Cut down on your summer speed.

"Allow for early darkness and for decreased visibility.

"If you find your car going into a skid, do not jam on your brakes."

Available statistics indicate that automobile fatalities in the United States decreased about 12 per cent the first seven months of this year. If that record were to be maintained up to and including December 31, it would mean that the number of human lives taken by motorcars during the year would fall below 30,000 for the first time since 1928. However, the supreme test is now being applied.

Every agency nowadays is endeavoring to bring about a reduction in automobile insurance rates. A winter driver should realize that he can contribute most to the success of this movement by driving with care which will decrease the number of accidents.

Under the most perfect conditions the driver of an automobile should exercise extreme care. And when the bad days come, that care should be stretched to the utmost.

Invocation

JOHN J. BUCKLEY

Formerly Secretary of Local Union No. 72
Boston, Mass.

As the nights grow longer and the "floater" strong
And the work is scarcer and the troubles hang on,
Let us sit and ponder, muse and browse
How we'll pay our rent, how we'll keep our house.
Our "dogs" are sore and our hearts the same
As we wait and listen, still brave and game,
Listen and wait for prosperity's clear call
To bid us to work—that's all, that's all.

Where is the corner where work is just around?
When will be good times? Keep our ears to the ground.
Where is the chicken or good old corned beef
And where is, oh! where is that coming relief?
Where is that foaming glass of old-time good beer
And that weekly full envelope that brought us good cheer?
Will they ever come back, will they be ours again
To have and to hold and forever retain?

Oh! Time, Father Time, turn back in your flight,
Give us we pray you these good things tonight.
Make our lot easier, that we may live
And instead of to keep asking we be able to give.
Give us the sunrise of good things and good days
That's all we ask of you and we give you the praise.
And together again, when we get on our job
We will draw down all our troubles once more "Be Gob."

We are thankful for life, though we live it in pain
And our thoughts and our prayers in one great refrain.
We send up to Thee: Hear our plea for relief
And end all our troubles, Oh Merciful Chief,
And the joys of the Christmastide will mean more to all
And the blackness so dreary that hangs like a pall
O'er us shall be scattered forever and aye,
Oh! grant us this gracious boon, Great God, we pray.

Officers Elected by Local Unions

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
7	Birmingham, Ala.	G. Gilbert	G. Martin	H. Fletcher	J. A. Willis
65	San Francisco, Calif.	J. Coutts	T. H. Coleman	E. K. Rhodes	T. H. Coleman
123	Brockton, Mass.	A. H. Hunt	H. L. Reagan		S. Maso
143	Paterson, N. J.		A. Braddell		
234	Atlanta, Ga.	E. Hill	J. Hill	J. Bailey	C. Kerwin
299	Sheboygan, Wis.	E. Bacon	S. Jolke		A. L. Lawrence
302	Vallejo, Calif.	A. L. Lawrence	W. Gellingier		
315	Montreal, Que.	P. Purcell	F. J. Horan	F. J. Horan	

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

NOVEMBER RECEIPTS

Nov. Local	Amount	Nov. Local	Amount	Nov. Local	Amount
1 145 Oct. report.....	\$ 13.00	11 85 Oct. report.....	20.70	18 65 B. T.	4.50
1 168 Nov. report.....	5.80	11 308 B. T.	112.00	18 134 Nov. report.....	10.80
1 82 Oct. report.....	18.00	14 142 Oct. report.....	18.00	18 25 Nov. report.....	8.15
1 108 Oct. report.....	22.90	14 81 Nov. report.....	23.10	21 192 Oct.-Nov. report	9.00
1 105 Oct. report.....	36.50	14 79 Nov. report.....	33.30	21 302 Nov. report.....	9.00
1 97 Oct. report.....	72.00	14 115 Oct. report.....	10.80	21 83 Nov. report.....	6.30
1 116 Oct. report.....	14.40	14 336 Nov. report.....	10.45	21 429 Nov. report.....	15.35
1 315 Sept. report.....	37.96	14 21 Nov. report.....	9.00	21 73 Nov. report.....	79.75
1 359 Oct. report.....	7.65	14 232 Nov. report.....	17.20	21 456 Nov. report.....	19.30
1 115 Prem. on bond.	2.75	14 84 Nov. report.....	6.30	21 144 Oct. report.....	9.90
1 114 Sept.-Oct. reports	13.75	14 374 B. T.; Supp.	8.10	21 440 Oct. report.....	3.60
2 190 Oct. report.....	40.50	14 48 Oct.-Nov. reports	5.40	21 32 Nov. report.....	45.55
2 67 Oct. report.....	36.00	14 217 Oct.-Nov. reports	9.00	21 42 Nov. report.....	56.70
2 122 Oct. report.....	12.80	14 286 Oct. report.....	28.75	21 311 Aug. report.....	7.10
2 90 Oct. report.....	5.40	14 68 Nov. report.....	43.70	21 203 Nov. report.....	6.30
2 64 Sept. report.....	16.70	14 30 Oct. report.....	20.70	21 26 Oct. report.....	6.30
2 302 Oct. report.....	9.00	15 281 Nov. report.....	5.40	21 244 B. T.	5.40
2 155 Oct. report.....	9.90	15 34 Nov. report.....	7.20	22 70 Nov. report.....	4.50
2 49 Oct. report.....	4.50	15 106 Nov. report.....	31.05	22 51 Nov. report.....	8.10
2 9 Oct. report.....	66.60	15 213 Oct. report.....	3.60	22 392 Nov. report.....	18.90
2 139 B. T.	4.50	15 107 Oct. report.....	6.55	22 23 Nov. report.....	8.10
3 238 Oct. report.....	5.80	15 78 Nov. report.....	25.20	22 151 Oct.-Nov. tax	
3 144 Oct. tax.....	.90	15 263 Nov. report.....	15.30	(add'l.)	1.80
3 5 Oct. report.....	32.80	15 76 Oct. report.....	9.89	22 190 Nov. report.....	33.30
3 407 Oct. report.....	5.40	15 295 Nov. report.....	11.70	22 38 Nov. report.....	48.60
3 172 Sept. report.....	11.40	15 27 Nov. report.....	33.30	22 165 Nov. report.....	7.20
3 228 Nov. report.....	12.90	15 147 Nov. report.....	7.48	22 172 B. T. supp.	3.00
3 4 Nov. report.....	17.10	15 14 Oct. report.....	28.55	22 262 Sept. report.....	5.40
3 10 Oct. report.....	12.95	15 162 Oct. report.....	41.40	22 72 Nov. report.....	189.60
4 353 Oct. report.....	15.30	15 36 B. T. & reinst.	22.90	23 54 Nov. report.....	46.80
4 62 Nov. report.....	26.40	15 222 Nov. report.....	10.60	23 358 Nov. report.....	11.70
4 224 Oct. report.....	17.80	15 388 Oct. report.....	6.30	23 439 Nov. report (cr.)	
4 57 Nov. report.....	5.40	15 8 Nov. report.....	13.50	23 386 Nov. report.....	57.40
4 434 Oct. report.....	5.40	15 319 Oct. report.....	4.50	23 66 Nov. report.....	20.70
7 99 Sept. report.....	23.00	15 158 Nov. report.....	5.40	23 52 Nov. report.....	10.80
7 413 Nov. report.....	5.90	15 39 Oct. report.....	36.90	25 65 Oct. report.....	90.75
7 449 Sept. report.....	5.40	16 171 Oct. report.....	11.70	25 259 Nov. report.....	3.60
7 398 Oct. report.....	12.60	16 254 Nov. report (cr.)		25 8 Oct.-Nov. tax	
7 7 Nov. report (cr.)		16 246 Nov. report (cr.)		(add'l.)	1.80
7 345 Oct. report.....	18.00	16 28 Oct. report.....	15.40	25 305 Nov. report.....	1.20
7 148 Nov. report.....	4.50	16 102 Oct. report.....	92.70	25 455 Nov. report.....	11.15
7 435 Oct. report.....	5.40	16 279 Nov. report.....	4.50	25 230 Nov. report.....	12.60
7 40 Nov. report.....	4.50	16 125 Nov. report.....	28.00	28 110 Nov. report (cr.)	
7 36 Oct. report.....	8.10	16 24 Nov. report.....	25.50	28 243 Nov. report.....	8.10
7 411 July-Aug.-Sept.		16 380 Nov. report.....	20.15	28 96 Nov. report.....	15.30
Oct.-Nov. repts	23.40	16 33 Oct. report.....	79.20	28 11 Nov. report.....	20.00
7 143 Oct. report.....	16.80	16 123 Nov. report.....	13.50	28 332 Nov. report.....	6.50
7 53 Nov. report.....	141.15	16 428 Oct.-Nov. re-		28 88 Nov. report.....	26.75
8 1 Nov. report.....	5.95	ports (cr.)....		28 74 Nov. report.....	694.70
8 103 Nov. report.....	9.90	16 104 Nov. report.....	53.70	29 43 Nov. report.....	9.00
8 87 Nov. report.....	10.35	16 63 Oct. report.....	3.60	29 71 Nov. report (cr.)	
8 346 Aug. report.....	9.90	16 278 Nov. report.....	30.60	29 55 Nov. report.....	4.10
8 29 Oct. report.....	30.65	16 47 Nov. report.....	112.50	29 31 Nov. report.....	7.20
8 36 Sept.-Oct. tax		16 136 B. T.	3.00	29 136 Nov. report.....	18.20
(add'l.)	1.80	17 482 Oct.-Nov. Tax	1.80	29 202 Nov. report.....	4.50
9 19 Nov. report.....	13.20	17 132 Oct. report.....	6.00	29 100 Nov. report.....	57.70
9 378 Nov. report.....	4.50	17 414 Oct.-Nov. reports	17.10	30 93 Nov. report.....	9.90
9 268 Oct. report.....	8.10	17 151 Sept. report.....	13.45	30 474 Nov. report.....	3.60
9 212 Nov. report.....	10.80	17 344 Nov. report.....	8.10	30 260 Nov. report.....	22.25
9 121 Nov. report.....	12.60	18 300 Oct.-Nov. reports	14.40	30 113 Nov. report (cr.)	
9 299 Nov. report.....	13.30	18 442 Oct. report.....	3.60	30 481 Sept. report.....	2.70
10 258 Nov. report.....	6.30	18 20 Oct. report.....	2.70	30 114 Nov. report.....	26.40
10 275 Oct. report.....	4.50	18 208 Nov. report.....	7.20	30 75 Nov. report.....	31.50
10 328 Oct.-Nov.		18 139 Nov. report.....	12.60	30 Transfer indt.	208.75
reports	1.40	18 172 Oct. report.....	8.10	30 Sub. to The	
10 250 Nov. report.....	17.00	18 2 Oct. report.....	152.80	Lather	1.20
10 111 Nov. report.....	12.60	18 315 Oct. report.....	20.35		
11 65 Sept. report.....	94.50	18 185 Nov. report.....	17.10		
11 309 Nov. report.....	7.20	18 234 Nov. report.....	47.10		
11 109 Nov. report.....	38.90				\$4,860.38

NOVEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

Nov.		Nov.			
15	Stationery Supply Co., office supp. \$	11.36	15	Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service	5.80
15	Independent Towel Supply Co., towel service		15	Burroughs Adding Machine Co., inspection	
	9-30 to 10-28.....	2.85		service	4.45

Nov.	
15	Star Stapling Machine Co., office supp..... 2.00
15	Western Union Telegraph Co., Oct. service... 8.30
18	Riehl Printing Co., Oct. Journal, office and local supp. 774.25
18	Sept. tax to A. F. of L. 81.00
18	Sept. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept. 60.75
23	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service 20.36
28	W. E. Liebig, Jr., office supplies 33.00
29	Independence Indemnity Co., premium on bonds 435.00
29	M. E. Hansen, No. 29280, refund of fine imposed by No. 276, reduced to \$50.00 by Gen. Pres. 10.00

Nov.	
30	Funeral benefits:
	Local 74, Wm. O. Olson, 5959..... 200.00
	Local 74, Edw. McChrystal, 34038..... 100.00
	Local 105, Herbert L. Monroe, 10500..... 500.00
	Local 36, Charles Suter, 4074..... 200.00
	Local 125, Frank (La Tendresse) Blodgett, 20728 200.00
	Local 379, Walter B. Hill, 10021..... 500.00
30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President..... 1,200.00
30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer..... 625.00
30	Office salaries 845.00
30	Postage 32.73
30	Miscellaneous office supp. .... .10
30	Federal tax on Oct. cks. .... .68
	Total..... \$5,852.63

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, October 31, 1932.....	\$71,254.29
November receipts	4,860.38
	<hr/> \$76,114.67
November disbursements	5,852.63
	<hr/> \$70,262.04

ON MEMBERS

REINSTATEMENTS

32	C. E. Harker 29318	78	Walter A. Norman 5724	36	J. R. Sheppard 19653
116	J. B. Washington (Oct.) 21852	2	F. L. Bowles (Oct.) 21054	114	C. W. Johnson 29197
116	W. J. Osborne (Oct.) 6936	234	W. C. Igleheart 20184		

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local		Local		Local	
74	Leo Forgue (Oct.) 17442	46	J. Christman (Oct.) 35827	42	Geo. C. Pace (Oct.) 26171
74	F. M. Kimmey (Oct.) 33840	46	B. J. Clinton (Oct.) 35763	440	A. Huntzinger (Oct.) 25044
74	J. A. Kimmey (Oct.) 34196	46	B. G. Clinton (Oct.) 35830	311	G. E. West (Aug.) 13362
74	W. F. Meisenhelder (Oct.) 28366	46	F. J. Collentine (Oct.) 35829	65	O. C. Cornell (Oct.) 30539
74	G. R. Gagnier (Oct.) 17443	46	J. J. Campbell (Oct.) 35939	65	A. Torre (Oct.) 16652
74	C. D. Harris (Oct.) 25171	46	A. P. Conifrey (Oct.) 35699	190	C. Farnsworth 8731
74	C. E. James (Oct.) 490	46	E. C. Collins (Oct.) 35678	190	T. E. Farnsworth 32456
74	J. A. Kimmey (Oct.) 11107	46	J. Conifrey (Oct.) 35700	190	J. L. Fourre 22517
74	J. J. Kimmey (Oct.) 23004	46	F. J. Crowe (Oct.) 34295	190	C. O. Kurtz 21113
74	R. S. Kimmey (Oct.) 35300	46	F. W. Cuff (Oct.) 34557	190	G. R. Peabody 29484
74	Ed. Leipe (Oct.) 31653	46	G. B. Cunningham (Oct.) 35833	165	H. B. Miller 17343
74	Harvey Moore (Oct.) 25680	46	J. J. Cunningham (Oct.) 35834	165	A. H. Abel 8431
74	E. K. Moseley (Oct.) 26426	46	M. J. Cunningham (Oct.) 34296	230	J. W. Hull 26891
74	T. G. Montgomery (Oct.) 18485	46	J. J. Connelly (Oct.) 35911	455	J. H. Lowery 30516
74	F. G. Nigg (Oct.) 10884	108	W. E. Broome (Oct.) 16941	88	C. R. Montgomery 19818
74	R. R. Rolder (Oct.) 19252	97	J. W. Vaughan (Oct.) 1229	88	L. W. Dalton 13494
74	H. C. Schuster (Oct.) 1954	97	L. N. Clark (Oct.) 11214	74	S. Brazier (Oct.) 17689
74	J. A. Scorbey (Oct.) 29643	315	M. Legris (Oct.) 27339	74	W. A. Bollnow (Oct.) 16490
74	L. Smith (Oct.) 26882	315	L. P. Deschene (Oct.) 35594	74	C. A. Bettin (Oct.) 17398
74	A. F. Snell (Oct.) 28851	90	J. A. Getchell (Oct.) 1147	74	I. V. Bowers (Oct.) 18404
74	G. F. Walsh (Oct.) 25015	90	F. C. Carter (Oct.) 17068	74	M. B. Ball (Oct.) 29117
74	B. Zygey (Oct.) 28677	57	J. J. Higgins (Oct.) 12543	74	F. M. Byczek (Oct.) 27580
74	O. H. Block (Oct.) 14731	62	F. T. Ladner (Oct.) 35607	74	F. W. Crouse (Oct.) 10491
74	E. A. Block (Oct.) 10136	62	J. C. Putfark (Oct.) 32795	74	W. H. Duby (Oct.) 24143
74	L. A. Beretter (Oct.) 28747	62	A. H. Gentry (Oct.) 35409	74	F. E. Dahl (Oct.) 33656
74	E. M. Brown (Oct.) 15396	62	Chas. Nungesser (Oct.) 12015	74	J. L. Donahue (Oct.) 34679
74	Chas. Czarniecki (Oct.) 29576	143	T. Crossley 12737	74	O. H. Erickson 16246
74	S. G. Czarniecki (Oct.) 29293	346	F. Walker (Aug.) 24798	Carl	Bostrom 26568
260	S. D. Pear (Oct.) 18475	346	H. C. Singles (Aug.) 29443	46	P. J. Collieran (Oct.) 35766
481	J. H. Hackbart (Sept.) 35886	29	G. O. Irwin (Sept.) 8672	46	J. P. Collins (Oct.) 35765
481	R. J. Hackbart (Sept.) 35887	109	N. O. Spyker 19829	46	T. J. Donahue (Oct.) 35769
46	R. G. Ames (Oct.) 35820	85	A. Bollman (Oct.) 25277	46	B. J. Dolan (Oct.) 37205
46	W. J. Ames (Oct.) 35821	232	E. J. Kock 32695	46	J. J. Daly (Oct.) 35836
46	F. Bryers (Oct.) 35910	232	J. F. Flynn 30029	46	G. J. Dallas (Oct.) 35835
46	J. J. Banks (Oct.) 34286	147	D. A. Patterson 31611	46	J. J. Delaney (Oct.) 35767
46	M. A. Barclay (Oct.) 34386	172	L. W. Miller 32977	46	J. J. Delaney (Oct.) 35704
46	J. J. Branley (Oct.) 35761	172	W. W. Kreitz 32741	46	M. J. Delaney (Oct.) 35837
46	J. T. Bolton (Oct.) 36007	172	C. C. Huffman 30146	46	E. F. Donahue (Oct.) 35706
46	H. G. Buchholz (Oct.) 35825	172	B. H. Tritch 12354	46	Owen Downey (Oct.) 34301
46	J. F. Barry (Oct.) 35938	32	R. A. Bleb 31361	46	J. F. Duff (Oct.) 35708
46	E. A. Brady (Oct.) 35677			46	J. W. Doran (Oct.) 35253
				46	W. J. Donahue (Oct.) 36050

Local		Local		Local	
46	J. E. Engel (Oct.) 35771	46	F. Martel (Oct.) 34339	46	J. F. Smith (Oct.) 35807
46	J. A. Fitzgerald (Oct.) 35680	46	J. H. Monahan (Oct.) 34342	46	J. T. Sullivan (Oct.) 35873
46	T. V. Fitzpatrick (Oct.) 35775	46	J. E. Mulgrew (Oct.) 35857	46	T. J. Stevens (Oct.) 34356
46	J. J. Foley (Oct.) 35714	46	G. J. Muller (Oct.) 35853	46	J. J. Stewart (Oct.) 34357
46	W. P. Foley (Oct.) 35777	46	A. T. Mahoney (Oct.) 35948	46	P. A. Sullivan (Oct.) 35875
46	J. J. Franklin (Oct.) 35839	46	P. P. Mahoney (Oct.) 35949	46	O. P. Smith 35993
46	J. R. Flynn (Oct.) 35913	46	F. J. Morton (Oct.) 35924	46	J. Schaefer 36017
46	W. A. Farrell (Oct.) 35987	46	G. Metz (Oct.) 35042	46	C. Shafer (Oct.) 36033
46	H. J. Farmer (Oct.) 36009	46	B. McCoy (Oct.) 35853	46	W. Skennion (Oct.) 34163
46	D. J. Fleming (Oct.) 35712	46	F. J. McDonald (Oct.) 35854	46	P. Tervan (Oct.) 35877
46	J. A. Fleming (Oct.) 35713	46	P. McGivney (Oct.) 35730	46	L. Tiernan (Oct.) 34362
46	W. P. Galvin (Oct.) 34310	46	C. L. McKiernan (Oct.) 35733	46	M. Tierney (Oct.) 35879
46	J. R. Glynn (Oct.) 34311	46	P. McKiernan (Oct.) 34337	46	J. P. Long (Oct.) 35954
46	J. J. Grant (Oct.) 35841	46	W. McLarty (Oct.) 34496	46	M. Trabold (Oct.) 35955
46	J. P. Griffin (Oct.) 35779	46	B. A. McMahan (Oct.) 35734	46	J. L. Tobin (Oct.) 35995
46	J. J. Haas (Oct.) 35780	46	P. J. McQuade (Oct.) 35855	46	W. T. Tobin (Oct.) 36034
46	E. L. Hagan (Oct.) 35781	46	J. J. McCarthy (Oct.) 35947	46	J. J. Thompson (Oct.) 35752
46	F. L. Hall (Oct.) 35784	46	J. J. Newman (Oct.) 35736	46	T. Thomas (Oct.) 35390
46	C. J. Harrigan (Oct.) 35782	46	H. R. O'Connell (Oct.) 35801	46	J. X. White (Oct.) 35934
46	L. Henn (Oct.) 35843	46	P. O'Connell (Oct.) 35738	46	L. A. Walker (Oct.) 34364
46	J. Horan (Oct.) 35845	46	Lyon J. Oliver (Oct.) 35860	46	E. M. Waters (Oct.) 36018
46	J. F. Horan (Oct.) 35846	46	D. O'Neil (Oct.) 34344	46	F. A. Woop (Oct.) 35882
46	M. F. Horan (Oct.) 35785	46	J. J. O'Halloran (Oct.) 35925	46	F. J. Yockel (Oct.) 36078
46	J. M. Healey (Oct.) 35918	46	W. Oliver (Oct.) 35861	46	G. Zimmerman (Oct.) 35255
46	J. T. Hayes (Oct.) 34315	46	E. P. Parker (Oct.) 34345	46	Minor Duffy (Oct.) 35669
46	J. P. Judge (Oct.) 35848	46	R. Pollock (Oct.) 34394	46	J. Fisher (Oct.) 36008
46	T. J. Judge (Oct.) 35849	46	G. F. Piering (Oct.) 35951	46	A. E. Gillen (Oct.) 35840
46	N. F. Keane (Oct.) 34508	46	R. J. Parker (Oct.) 36032	46	W. J. Grauwiler (Oct.) 35715
46	T. J. Keeley (Oct.) 35786	46	J. J. Qualey (Oct.) 35803	46	J. M. Griehl (Oct.) 35842
46	F. J. Kelly (Oct.) 35787	46	M. F. Quinlan (Oct.) 35864	46	J. J. Griffin (Oct.) 35716
46	W. Kelly (Oct.) 35789	46	M. A. Rahl (Oct.) 35804	46	T. G. Gibbons (Oct.) 35914
46	E. I. Klaus (Oct.) 34322	46	C. Ricklefs (Oct.) 35865	46	E. Gilligan (Oct.) 35915
46	G. F. King (Oct.) 34099	46	L. J. Rolland (Oct.) 35866	46	J. P. Hanley (Oct.) 35834
46	J. F. Kelly (Oct.) 35788	46	R. G. Russell (Oct.) 35876	46	A. Kohberg (Oct.) 34323
46	H. Hempen (Oct.) 35866	46	J. A. Ryan (Oct.) 34352	46	M. J. Lafferty (Oct.) 34325
46	J. A. Kennedy (Oct.) 35790	46	M. J. Ryan (Oct.) 35869	46	J. J. Lanigan (Oct.) 34326
46	E. Kellen (Oct.) 35723	46	G. P. Riggins (Oct.) 35743	46	J. Law (Oct.) 34328
46	J. J. Leddy (Oct.) 35791	46	J. Ruzicka (Oct.) 35952	46	R. J. LeClair (Oct.) 34329
46	G. A. Le Hecka (Oct.) 34392	46	W. F. Rex (Oct.) 35991	46	A. Lillylander (Oct.) 35851
46	W. J. Lent (Oct.) 35792	46	F. J. Simmermeyer (Oct.) 35747	46	E. Lynch (Oct.) 35793
46	C. J. Luhrs (Oct.) 34331	46	E. J. Salmon (Oct.) 35744	46	G. A. Lucas (Oct.) 34191
46	J. T. Long (Oct.) 34777	46	H. J. Sheehan (Oct.) 34353	46	L. J. Lyon (Oct.) 35860
46	O. F. Madden (Oct.) 35797	46	M. A. Short (Oct.) 35690	46	W. J. Mullen (Oct.) 35859
46	W. P. Mahoney (Oct.) 35798	46	J. J. Skinner (Oct.) 35691	46	C. A. Mangan (Oct.) 35990
46	M. E. Malloy (Oct.) 35799	46	H. E. Smith (Oct.) 35805	46	G. McDermott (Oct.) 34334
46	T. F. Mangey (Oct.) 35856			162	R. F. Houseman (Oct.) 30271

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

97	W. L. Wood (Sept.) 36035	162	J. O. Smith (Sept.) 32554	172	M. M. Tritch (June) 17926
97	G. H. Withers (Sept.) 18399	104	C. F. Michel (Oct.) 26688	42	June E. Terry (Oct.-Ren.) 35969
359	R. P. Quinn (Oct.) 31887	46	Frank King 35920		
64	H. W. Weeks (Oct.) 29009	46	W. P. Reid (Aug.-Ren.) 24351	147	R. A. Barnet 36003
36	J. E. Schuster (Sept.-Ren.) 1953	46	F. X. Coyle 35940	88	C. S. Toll (Oct.) 30584
36	E. F. Birkmeier (Aug.-Ren.) 31783	46	F. R. Fehlhaber 32225	74	W. E. Naecker (Nov.-Ren.) 29392
107	W. P. Ball (Sept.) 32747	46	T. V. Lowery (Sept.) 31557	74	W. S. MacDonald (Nov.-Ren.) 506
107	G. P. Benson (Sept.) 25969	46	C. J. Quinn (Sept.-Ren.) 22286		
107	S. R. Johnston (Sept.) 19582	46	G. F. Kruger No. 2 (Sept.) 35850	100	Giacomo DiFrisco (Nov.-Ren.) 24778
107	J. A. Sell (Sept.) 25731	46	T. R. Copeland (Aug.) 34292		
107	D. H. Ball (Sept.) 21285	46	J. E. Gorrveatt (Sept.) 34763	114	Alfred Strombeck (Nov.-Ren.) 2417
147	A. Gibbons 18805	46	J. J. Lowery (Nov. 1931) 27650		
147	C. W. Mercer 35258				

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

162	G. F. Lautenberger (Sept.) 26682
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RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES REVOKED

244	Filippo Giannone (Nov. 1931) 19391
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APPRENTICES

	Age		Age		Age
9	Elwin Stebbins (Oct.)...18	336	Ferd Kemner.....20	238	Jacob Boyd Brennan (Aug.)16
5	John Boyd Regan (Oct.)...19				

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

10 F. J. Zuba 16265, \$100.00	407 F. A. Ludlow 8396, \$100.00 (add'l.)	2 W. H. Albers 34999, \$100.00 (add'l.)
10 Gustave Miels 8656, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407 F. D. Brooks 3209, \$100.00 (add'l.)	2 H. J. Albers 21914, \$100.00 (add'l.)
407 J. Chuoke 30637, \$100.00	407 J. C. Moreland 14822, \$100.00 (add'l.)	88 G. E. Miller 17572, \$50.00
407 R. I. Lemaire 27093, \$100.00	392 H. C. Davis 31963, \$100.00	168 S. B. Diehl 33828, \$75.00
407 W. R. Hughes 32099, \$100.00	55 F. W. Laster 15305, \$25.00	168 A. F. Finger 31104, \$75.00
407 R. H. Jones 33280, \$100.00	55 A. E. Crosby 30603, \$25.00	18 L. G. Boston 36135, \$100.00
407 A. Salisbury 10600, \$100.00	55 W. H. Summers 32438, \$25.00	18 A. B. Scott 36136, \$100.00
407 M. S. Smith 33554, \$100.00	173 E. S. Everson 9716, \$100.00 (add'l.)	18 W. F. Stout 36137, \$100.00
407 M. E. Robin 35097, \$100.00 (add'l.)		93 Patrick Stamford 25166, \$100.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

407 R. I. Lemaire 27093	407 J. Chuoke 30637	18 A. B. Scott 36136
407 M. E. Robin 35097	18 L. G. Boston 36135	18 W. F. Stout 36137

SUSPENDED LOCALS

225 Kenosha, Wis.
406 Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

DISBANDED LOCAL UNION

148 Shamokin, Pa.

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
1	J. W. Kennedy 9154.....	213	71	G. Witzberger 34585.....	33	139	R. Barber 12035.....	359
2	Chas. Fate 18208.....	358	72	H. Brown 13092.....	123	139	F. S. Singer 22946.....	79
2	R. Hughes 32042.....	358	72	H. Carter 28777.....	123	151	A. Heiland 30659.....	52
2	Geo. Sanders 7178.....	358	72	A. Drady, Sr., 4077.....	125	151	R. Hollenbeck 17813.....	52
2	Wm. Sanders 25781.....	358	72	M. Lannon 10728.....	125	166	A. Fenzel 23838.....	32
5	R. A. Cochran 15431.....	9	72	C. H. Robichaud 29268.....	125	166	W. Pfeiffer 24188.....	32
9	L. Dean 4604.....	26	72	J. Zaiser 13829.....	123	176	C. Allen 28816.....	125
10	E. Brasch 17793.....	388	72	Jos. Zaiser 13782.....	123	190	W. H. Olson 12079.....	109
10	J. Labby 27371.....	388	72	W. Zaiser 19508.....	123	192	C. S. Ettlinger 5482.....	114
10	G. Leubner 20806.....	388	73	W. Baldwin 20375.....	336	202	O. E. Roberts 32131.....	202
10	P. Peterson 9227.....	388	73	C. G. Culver 4641.....	203	203	O. V. Cusey 19520.....	27
14	P. G. Fletcher 35447.....	32	73	W. Grace 21787.....	203	203	H. H. Hill 24624.....	27
20	L. Rodier 17359.....	114	73	C. Herschel 18029.....	203	212	E. Bertsch 36151.....	136
20	F. Rush 9553.....	114	73	J. R. Johnson 25271.....	203	212	C. C. Classen 20570.....	136
27	L. C. Brown 14490.....	185	73	G. R. Roberts 19091.....	203	212	O. V. Johnson 8605.....	136
27	J. Raver 8842.....	74	74	H. Bright 7415.....	8	212	R. P. Lane 8973.....	136
34	C. A. Routt 8371.....	24	74	B. W. Cronkrite 25330.....	222	215	E. Connors 24496.....	72
36	F. Hill 22901.....	110	74	W. A. ElHott 7909.....	222	215	C. Levine 21510.....	125
42	H. J. Desrosier 29558.....	380	74	F. Hogue 9723.....	70	215	L. T. Stevenson 17619.....	125
42	Leo T. Freeman 34584.....	380	74	G. O. Potter 9591.....	222	217	C. Bonswor 13152.....	5
42	Chas. H. Geer 8394.....	380	74	G. R. Wagner 19881.....	74	230	M. J. Welch 13186.....	407
42	A. D. Hoaglin 30706.....	380	74	E. P. Warks 18919.....	222	230	M. J. Welch 23086.....	135
42	H. Makowski 15179.....	65	75	C. E. King 36172.....	9	234	H. M. Bowen 31293.....	345
42	P. W. Peppard 22468.....	380	78	F. Bambach 29425.....	125	234	J. L. Henrey 25245.....	62
42	R. Pierce 29857.....	380	88	G. J. DeRungs 16636.....	109	234	R. S. Parker 26977.....	46
42	W. S. Terry 13918.....	380	102	J. Albanese 24229.....	143	268	W. L. Lossins 33486.....	243
42	E. A. Wolf 7303.....	380	102	W. Lambie 32062.....	46	295	B. Van Huelkin 7335.....	78
43	G. J. Ouellette 28708.....	88	102	R. J. Mashburn 31179.....	143	296	G. W. Moline 26727.....	74
46	G. C. Blauvelt 15148.....	162	102	S. Maso 33160.....	143	299	C. E. Anderson 35304.....	481
46	E. V. Farrell 33643.....	102	102	T. A. Ready 29859.....	143	299	S. C. Hemshrot 32129.....	481
47	J. Bridges 26379.....	2	102	E. L. Sorrick 30290.....	143	299	E. G. Lee 31612.....	481
47	W. Miller 8423.....	47	104	H. M. Carns 8999.....	54	299	E. Popple 20175.....	481
47	R. Sadler 27071.....	9	104	W. Laursenson 6763.....	380	328	L. E. Hofner 15459.....	136
47	W. M. Sparks 25721.....	340	104	W. Laurensen 6763.....	380	359	J. Felton 29251.....	25
51	C. Currie 11062.....	14	104	A. E. Norelius 16434.....	54	359	J. MacInnes 31315.....	25
51	E. Geering 18915.....	14	105	O. B. Anderson 18956.....	134	371	E. L. Nelson 20264.....	281
52	H. Reed 21871.....	79	108	B. Shannon 4066.....	29	379	A. J. Flanders 23489.....	42
54	A. C. Bauer 28752.....	380	111	D. D. Hughes 24560.....	74	379	D. Flanders 15945.....	42
54	W. Harris 30743.....	65	113	K. G. Bales 33735.....	136	379	M. Huarte 4134.....	109
54	V. W. Knight 16480.....	380	113	R. W. Eley 7348.....	136	386	O. Long 20591.....	82
54	C. M. Vincent 15619.....	380	113	L. A. Porter 21867.....	136	386	S. Maso 33160.....	102
54	J. J. Weddle 29739.....	380	113	W. N. Riney 19188.....	136	386	F. P. Murray 23115.....	46
62	B. Callins 26163.....	62	113	B. Sprecker 20569.....	136	386	E. L. Sorrick 30293.....	102
65	G. Belcher 25555.....	203	114	L. Rodier 17359.....	20	386	C. G. Underwood 33242.....	46
65	W. Edwards 20888.....	88	114	F. Rush 9553.....	36	392	A. Graber 31242.....	32
65	L. L. Fisher 7538.....	30	121	G. A. Johnston 14701.....	456	392	F. Horan 32658.....	4
65	J. B. Makowski 7496.....	88	125	A. Drady, Sr. 4077.....	72	392	F. Zellars 23036.....	401
65	H. Schumacher 1881.....	88	125	M. Lannon 10728.....	72	392	R. Wibbelt 33347.....	250
66	V. Service 33019.....	42	125	J. E. Riney 22520.....	8	407	B. Baker 15270.....	42
66	C. Connor 19113.....	53	132	R. Johnston 1030.....	185	434	R. L. Lewis 35016.....	88
66	H. Connor 2046.....	53	132	C. Tatom 9978.....	185	456	G. Brower 17521.....	62
66	J. Duffy 31338.....	53	139	H. Barber 2954.....	359	483	J. J. Ritter 30209.....	190
71	J. E. Rogers 25722.....	33						

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
449	\$22.00	42	C. O. Martin 30514	380	4.00	42	R. A. Pierce 29857
36	0.90	44	L. Seats 18560	380	4.00	42	E. A. Wolf 7303
222	1.50	74	B. W. Cronkhite 25330	74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
88	3.25	42	M. H. Matthiesen 24203	185	2.00	279	B. R. Prothero 31229
88	4.50	65	E. J. Connolly 26856	185	1.50	238	M. J. Welch 23086
115	9.00	276	M. E. Hansen 29250	234	7.50	62	W. C. Igleheart 20184
115	10.00	...	M. E. Hansen 29280	25	16.00	31	R. J. Smart 34238
9	5.15	47	R. S. Sadler 27071	25	6.00	25	A. F. Dubuc 24935
388	13.00	113	T. A. Danzek 34761	25	4.00	31	S. Dubuc 13178
65	3.00	172	L. L. Fisher 7538	25	2.00	25	R. LaValley 34237
65	5.00	88	W. O. Harris 30743	36	7.00	110	J. R. Sheppard 19653
21	17.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492	36	4.10	44	L. Seats 18560
27	6.00	203	O. V. Cussey 19520	203	8.50	65	G. Belcher 25555
14	3.00	51	E. Geering 18915	203	4.50	122	G. Belcher 25555
14	3.00	51	C. E. Currie 11062	203	1.00	73	C. J. Herschel 18029
222	8.50	74	B. W. Cronkhite 25330	72	15.00	176	J. F. Otis 16097
388	1.00	10	P. T. Peterson 9227	65	4.00	42	H. J. Makowski 15179
388	1.00	10	E. F. Brasch 17793	222	6.00	74	B. W. Cronkhite 25330
380	4.00	42	L. T. Freeman 34584	136	5.50	113	R. P. Lane 8973
380	4.00	42	A. D. Hoaglin 30706	136	2.50	212	R. P. Lane 8973
380	4.00	42	W. S. Terry 13918	113	3.00	190	W. E. Hill 34902
380	4.00	42	P. W. Peppard 22468	113	3.00	190	E. O. Westlund 29489

Elephants Go on Strike After Cut in Rations

NEXT to the growing of rice, the teak industry is the most important in Siam. And since time immemorial, elephants have been used for the heavy labor in the teak forests of Siam and adjoining Burma.

Directed by mahouts, who perch on their massive heads, the big beasts perform almost incredible feats of strength. Working in the depths of the forests, they move heavy logs, sometimes twenty feet in length, and with a circumference of more than six feet, jerking them along through the underbrush with the aid of heavy chain harness.

Despite his enormous strength, the elephant, the Siamese are beginning to discover, is not a particularly efficient bit of "machinery." A well-trained and tractable work elephant costs anywhere from \$1,200 to \$4,000.

He must have attained an age of five years before he is ready for heavy work in the forest, and during this period he has been eating steadily without bringing in cash returns.

This matter of food, incidentally, is an important one in elephant upkeep, for the appetite of the average pachyderm is tremendous.

An example of elephant psychology is frequently recalled among the timber men who gather in Bangkok. Some years ago a Northern Siamese teak company imported from England a new manager trained in modern efficiency methods.

He called for figures of the monthly expenses and was staggered by the sum spent on elephant food. A few days later he issued orders to the effect that elephants rations must undergo a material reduction.

The mahouts grumbled but obeyed. The elephants, on the other hand, revolted. After a week of shortened rations the entire herd declined to do any work.

The manager stormed and tore his hair, but capitulated after a few days. The elephants went back to work on their old diet.

REMEMBER THIS WHEN YOU ARE TEMPTED TO GOSSIP

A peasant with a troubled conscience went to a monk for advice, saying he had circulated a vile story about another, only to find it was not true.

"If you want to make peace with your conscience," said the monk, "you must fill a bag with chicken down, go to every dooryard in the village, and drop into each of them one fluffy feather."

The peasant did as he was told. Then he came back to the monk and announced that he had done penance for his folly.

"Not yet," replied the monk. "You must now return and gather up every feather you have dropped."

"But the wind must have blown them all away," said the peasant.

"Yes, my son," said the monk, "and so it is with gossip. Words are easily dropped, but no matter how hard you try you can never get them back again."

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Good luck is sometimes only another name for common sense.

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
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STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 126, 171, 213, 275, 350, 395 and 443. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of each month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 273, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 135, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224, 230 and 364. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 90, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398, 440 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of each month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104, 138 and 144. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 61 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

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Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 328-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St. N. E. Phone. L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zabb, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets Sat. 9 a. m., Machinists' Hall, 114 State St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 140 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. Jones, 2208 N. Lottle.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles' Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willmansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Chas. Wyre, 916 Starr St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 6123 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Haggerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel. V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 8th and Main Sts. Joseph Kercher, Wimberg Ave., R. R. 8.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciant, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. H. E. Rose, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellersson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. T. H. Coleman, Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., 936 Eddy St. Tel., Graystone 8838.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 3700 Easton Ave., Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. H. L. Beermann, 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, 4968a Page Ave. Phone Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 97 Park St. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. J. C. Reynolds, 1302 Park St., Alameda, Calif.
- 90 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Concord St. Alexander Adams, 21 Kirk St., Methuen, Mass.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bldg., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. F. W. Richardson, care of Lynn Bldg. Trades Council, Labor Temple, 520 Washington St.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 2538-Ji 2.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spanan, 1135 Sigsbee St. S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. V. A. Winkley, 6403 Jefferson Ave.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 3. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Halahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 126 Canton, Ohio.—Meets Mon., 117 McCurdy Bldg. Howard W. Little, Schneider Rd., No. Canton.
- 131 Saginaw, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bricklayers' Hall, 3d floor, cor. Genesee and Park Ave. A. A. Bauml, 250 Hermansan St. Phone 23885.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 135 Harrisburg, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Midcalf Bldg. Paul Parks, 628 W. Church St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Musicians' Hall, bet. 15th and 16th Sts. on Capitol Ave. Bruce Sprecher, pro tem, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 138 Olympia, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. E. L. Smith, 1104 Jefferson St. Phone, 1558-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 2506 Pine St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sol. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St. S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. C. H. Judah, 5166 Starr St. Tel., M 1606.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, Sec., 471 Central Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1323 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-V.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Biting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, Acting Sec., 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 1001 4th Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orie Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 205 Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Harry Langner, 8534 88th St., South Edmonton.
- 207 Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Holden Bldg., Room 209. Ex. Bd. Sat., 3 p. m. F. C. Macey, 2456 W. 7th Ave.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 211 Springfield, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 138 W. High St. Thos. L. Russell, 421 W. Pleasant St.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.

- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 5th Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. Tel., Beacon 30707. Chas. E. Morgan, 4420 Edsee St.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 31.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 764 Gorham St. Phone, 1674-R.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem, 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 8. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. H. S. Gretton, 723 Highland Ave.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 1701 State St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 1629 S. 10th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 301 San Antonio, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. J. W. Powers, 930 Nolan St.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St. Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. J. D. Sims, Lab. Tem., No. 8th St. and Broadway.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H. St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.

- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 355. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Edmund C. Kagan, 34 Webb St., Pawtucket, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont., Canada.—Meets 4th Thurs., Trades & Labor Hall, cor. Dundas and Richmond. Sam Miller, 863 Adelaide St., Sub. P. O. No. 11.
- 364 Waco, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Lab. Hall, 5th and Columbus Ave. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 30 North 3d Ave. R. W. Routt, Rt. 1, Box 1154.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 383 Flint, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Alvord Bldg., Court and Saginaw St. A. G. Bigelow, Box 60, Grand Blanc, Mich.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barranger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone 764-R.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., 38 W. Congress St. C. L. Williams, R. F. D. 1, Box 210F. Phone 027R5.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 31½ N. Park Ave. J. A. Miller, 444 First St. Phone, 1855-W.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St. E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 423 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st Wed., Carpenters Hall, 223 Gloucester St. E. W. Desjardins, 103 Nicholas St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211½ So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 295, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. W. T. Troegel, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 415½ West 4th St. G. W. Hunter, 537 Chestnut St., Anaheim, Calif.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, Box 6770, R. R. 1.
- 443 Steubenville, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall, N. 4th St. C. O. Howard, Dresden Ave., Lincoln Heights.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Union Natl. Bank Bldg., 3d floor. E. Sederstram, 325 Raymond St.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 464 Harlingen, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Sun., A. T. Salisbury office, W. Harrison Blvd. Lloyd McNeill, R. No. 1, 1222 W. Harrison Blvd.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon. at Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, Res., 201 10th St., S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn.
- 482 Monroe, La.—Meets Sun., 9 a. m., Carpenters' Hall, 107 So. Grand St. Geo. W. Forkey, 524 So. Grand St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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—A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without—

WHAT'S ALL THIS BOSH ABOUT REVOLUTION?

It is fashionable just now to chew the rag about revolution. That's just so much nonsense. There is to be no revolution in Uncle Sam's land. It isn't in the grain. Our people are not that sort of people. They don't go off half-cocked about such stuff.

The revolution junk has been spread around by the artful propagandists of the radical and super-radical elements. The "hard times" have proven to be rather fertile soil for the implantation of the seeds of discord. Most of the discord has been expressed in words, indignant words, hot words. But violence is a minor incident in the nation. As it should be.

Well-meaning persons have taken to the habit of reiterating the word revolution. It makes them feel sort of important—they who never before used the word. So they foolishly add to the chatter heard in cigar stores, on the corner, in the work places, etc., about revolution. It is a figment of the imagination. It is a chimera and a farce. This land was founded on the principle of revolution, but our people have long since outgrown that outmoded method.

As a matter of fact, those that can't think and plan their way to social, industrial and economic bet-

terment aren't fitted to operate revolutions. Most of the fellows in revolutions don't know what it is all about. They are merely the supers and dupes of hard-boiled gentlemen who think if they start something—something will come of it. But history is a record of the utter futility of revolution as a means of emancipating people from economic bondage.

It would be much better were people to put the same amount of time, energy and money to the study of political economy and the science of politics. Such study gives one a chance to learn what it is all about.

We don't need revolutions. We need a clearer comprehension of the facts of life, the facts of government, the facts of qualifying production, transportation and distribution of wealth.

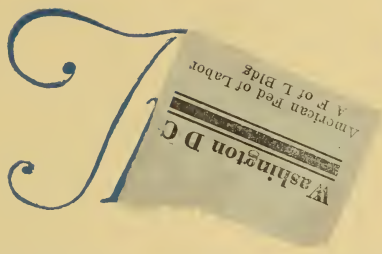
Don't get so hot and bothered, brother, about things of which you know so little.

Better first of all go and get on the trail of what it is all about.

Hot heads and cold feet imply much. What we need are great gobs of people with warm feet and cool heads.

Revolution? Don't be so silly!

Cover



LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

JANUARY, 1933

No. 5

LATHER & ARCHITECT AGREE



The Lather gets more jobs, the Architect achieves a new standard in partition construction, the building owner gets better construction and all are in favor of Bar-Z-Partitions.

The
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A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
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JANUARY, 1933

Subscription Price \$1.20 a Year

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department American Federation of Labor was called to order in the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16 at 10:30 a. m. Brother Charles Case, Secretary of the Ohio State Building Trades Council welcomed the delegates on behalf of the local and state Building Trades Councils. President McDonough of the Building Trades Department responded to Brother Case's welcoming address with a few well chosen and appropriate remarks, after which the Convention was declared open for such business as would properly come before it.

Report of Committee on Credentials

To the Officers and Delegates attending the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department, A. F. of L.:

Your committee desires to report that the financial accounts of the various organizations comprising the Department have been examined, and recommends the seating of their accredited delegates, as follows:

International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers—Entitled to one, sent one: Jos. A. Mullaney.

International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers—Entitled to three, sent three: J. A. Franklin, Jasper N. Davis, Wm. E. Walter.

International Association of Bridge Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers—Entitled to three, sent three: P. J. Morrin, Wm. P. McGinn, John Dempsey.

International Union of Elevator Constructors—Entitled to three, sent three: Frank Feeney, Walter Snow, Edward Smith.

International Union of Operating Engineers—Entitled to four, sent three: John Posschl, F. A. Fitzgerald, Wm. E. Maloney.

Granite Cutters' International Association—Entitled to one. Credential has not arrived.

International Hod Carriers' Building and Common Laborers' Union—Entitled to six, sent six: Joseph V. Moreschi, Herbert Roberts, Joseph B. Etchison, James Bove, Joseph Marshall, A. C. D'Andrea.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union—Entitled to four, sent two: Wm. J. McSorley, Chas. J. Case.

International Association of Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers—Entitled to two, sent two: William McCarthy, Louis Rode.

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association—Entitled to four, sent four: John J. Hynes, Fred Hock, James T. Moriarty, James Close.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers—Entitled to six, sent six: L. P. Lindelof, A. J. McKeon, L. M. Raftery, F. D. Miller, James J. Knoud, Arthur W. Wallace.

Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association—Entitled to five, sent five: Michael J. Colleran, John H. Donlin, Ed. Dement, Mike Reilly, M. J. McDonough.

United Association of Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters—Entitled to five, sent four: John Coefield, Patrick Drew, Fred School, Wm. J. Spencer.

United Slate, Tile and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: George W. Jones, J. M. Gavlak.

Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association—Entitled to two, sent two: M. W. Mitchel, P. J. Cullen.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers—Entitled to four, sent four: Daniel J. Tobin, Thomas L. Hughes, John M. Gillespie, L. G. Gondie.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. KNOUD,
Chairman.

CHAS. J. CASE,
Secretary.

JOHN M. GILLESPIE.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and the delegates named therein were seated.

Appointment of Committees

President McDonough read the following list of members appointed on the various committees:

Committee on Rules—John Coefield, Plumbers, Chairman; P. J. Cullen, Stone Cutters; Herbert Roberts, Laborers; Wm. E. Walter, Boiler Makers; F. D. Miller, Painters.

Committee on President's Report—John Posschl, Engineers, Chairman; J. B. Etchison, Laborers; L. M. Raftery, Painters; Walter Snow, Elevator Constructors; Fred School, Plumbers.

Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's Report—J. A. Mullaney, Asbestos Workers, Chairman; A. J. McKeon, Paint-

ers; Louis Rode, Marble Polishers; James Bove, Laborers; Jasper N. Davis, Boiler Makers.

Committee on Executive Council's Report—John Donlin, Plasterers, Chairman; Frank Feeney, Elevator Constructors; F. A. Fitzgerald, Engineers; J. A. Franklin, Boiler Makers; Fred Hock, Sheet Metal Workers.

Committee on Resolutions—John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers, Chairman; Arthur Wallace, Painters; Edward Smith, Elevator Constructors; Joseph Moreschi, Laborers, Mike Reilly, Plasterers.

Committee on Law—L. P. Lindelof, Painters, Chairman; Patrick Drew, Plumbers; Wm. P. McGinn, Iron Workers; Joseph Marshall, Laborers; Wm. E. Maloney, Engineers.

Committee on Organization—William McCarthy, Marble Polishers, Chairman; M. W. Mitchell, Stone Cutters; A. C. D'Andrea, Laborers; Thomas L. Hughes, Teamsters; James Close, Sheet Metal Workers.

Committee on Local Councils—P. J. Morrin, Iron Workers, Chairman; Ed. Dement, Plasterers; L. G. Goudie, Teamsters; Chas. J. Case, Lathers; J. M. Gavali, Roofers.

Committee on Adjustment—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers, Chairman; James Morarity, Sheet Metal Workers; M. J. Colleran, Plasterers; George W. Jones, Roofers; John Dempsey, Iron Workers.

The reading of the report of President McDonough was dispensed with and the subject matters contained therein were referred to the respective committees. President McDonough's report dealt with matters affecting the Building Trades Department in general, in many different localities all throughout the country.

The report of Secretary Spencer showed that there were affiliated with the Building Trades Department at the present time 16 International Unions, 7 State Councils and 373 Local Building Trades Councils, with a paid-up membership of 392,374, thus showing a loss in membership during the past year of close to 35,000. Secretary Spencer's report also showed that the finances of the Building Trades Department were in very good condition at the present time, there having been a balance in the treasury of the Department for the fiscal year ending July, 1932, of \$83,368.91.

The Report of the Executive Council of the Department was submitted to the Convention in printed form. It touched upon many different subjects, affecting the Building Trades Department in different localities throughout the United States and Canada.

The Convention approved the report of the Executive Council in submitting to the National Board for Trade Claims all of the Decisions contained in the Blue Book issued by the National Board of Trade Claims in August, 1932. The following two decisions affected our organization and which were approved as being the decision of the Department by the adoption of the Executive Council's recommendations:

Plaster Boards or Substitute Materials Therefor July 25, 1919

The erection or construction of plaster board ceilings or partitions which are to receive plaster is the work of the Lather. This form of construction is fundamentally and primarily a lathing feature, as is wire lath attached to light

iron furring. The studs or runners used in this form of construction are in principle similar to light iron furring as conceded to the Lather.

Steelex Re-enforcement August 9, 1929

Welded wire mesh Steeltex used primarily for re-enforcing is the work of the iron-worker. Paper back steeltex which performs the same function and is used for the same purpose as hy-rib is the work of the Lather.

The Convention also renewed the agreement between the Building Trades Department and the National Building Trades Employers' Association, creating the National Board of Trade Claims. This agreement legally expired December 31, 1932. The Convention approved the action of the Executive Council in renewing this agreement for a further period of two years. The new agreement is to expire December 31, 1934.

Your delegates introduced the following Resolutions:

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS: As the constant trend of standardization during the past ten years under the guise of eliminating waste has proven to be a detriment especially to the American workers, and

WHEREAS: Such systems of standardization have only paved the way for the machines and mass production systems and have in many instances eliminated diversities in these activities, and

WHEREAS: This elimination of diversity in industry and manufacturing has resulted in the elimination of employment to many of our citizens and has in many cases aided in retarding the development of genius, art and culture in industry, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That this Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor go on record as being opposed to the furthering of any such systems of standardization which will prove harmful to the American workers and their families.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS: The constant trend towards centralization of commerce, transportation of industry and finance has proven through its monopolistic form to be most detrimental to the best interest of the working people of the United States and if allowed to continue much further will have a direct detrimental influence upon the future rights and opportunities of all American citizens, and

WHEREAS: If such centralization is to be continued at the present pace, it will not be many years before all such centralized systems will be under the domination and control of a few families in each instance, and

WHEREAS: Such a monopolistic centralization and control would prove most detrimental and harmful to the future generation of Americans to come, by their destructive influence of the rights and opportunities of the citizens, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor assembled, go on record as being opposed to the further merging and centralizing of industry, commerce, transportation and finance under such mergers and systems of control which will create monopolies in these activities of our American lives.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS: During the past three years American citizens to the number of eleven millions or more have been forced through no fault of their own to be placed in the condition of unemployment, and

WHEREAS: Such unemployment has brought untold misery and sacrifice to be forced upon eleven millions of our American citizens, and

WHEREAS: In many instances these citizens have been forced to accept relief for themselves and their families at the hands of charitable relief associations and in order to eliminate the possibility of a recurrence of our citizens being forced to depend upon charity while unemployed, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That this convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor go on record as recommending to all of its affiliated International Unions, as well as to local and state building trades councils, that we indorse the principle of Unemployment Insurance, and that we further recommend that our State and local councils co-operate to the end that Unemployment Insurance shall be established in all States of the United States.

Resolution No. 7.—By Delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

WHEREAS: There is reported in these United States of America at the present time, between eleven and thirteen million unemployed men and women, and

WHEREAS: Many of these unemployed have expended all of their savings, as well as their credit facilities, and are now depending in many instances upon funds of different charitable relief movements, and

WHEREAS: Much of this condition has been brought about by the lack of the degree of co-operation upon the American public in not insisting and demanding American-made goods with their purchasing power, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to the members of its affiliated International Unions, as well as to the members of all State and local building trades councils, that they purchase none but American-made goods and in this manner assist in increasing the demand for our own American-made products, and by so doing stimulate production which will in turn increase employment among the men and women of our country and help at the same time to reduce the unemployment conditions now existing.

All of the above resolutions were adopted by the Convention of the Building Trades Department by a unanimous vote.

The Convention also adopted a Resolution instructing the officers of the Department to protest to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation against the loaning of money for the purpose of building cheap, flimsy housing projects such as are contemplated in a portion of the Bronx, N. Y., and upon which projects lathing and plastering were to be eliminated and wall board used, as well as cheap substitutes in other divisions of building construction work. We are in hopes that this protest will at least bring sufficient force to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to insure that projects upon which they are going to loan money to build, will be built in a proper substantial manner.

The following speech was delivered before the Building Trades Department Convention by President Green of the A. F. of L. and which your delegates think is of sufficient importance to include in this report:

William Green

President McDonough and representatives of the Building Trades Department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor: I just wanted to come this afternoon to maintain our custom unbroken, to extend to you greetings on behalf of the American Federation of Labor and to assure you of my sincere interest in your work, in your plans and in your success.

I realize that the Building Trades Department, as well as the American Federation of Labor, is meeting during a period of great national stress; in fact, at a time when a great emergency exists, and I know you share with me a feeling of great responsibility. You think of the men back home who are idle and who have been idle for months. I am sure you must think of their state of mind, because there isn't anything quite so depressing as unemployment, continued unemployment, unemployment that presses not only the tangible, but the intangible phases of life down to a degrading point.

I think that these three years of unemployment have struck the organized labor movement with full force and effect. It seems that we are meeting now at a period when we are compelled to meet the onslaught, the continued effect of these three years or more of unemployment. And of course I know there is no group of men associated with the labor movement who have suffered more than the building tradesmen whom you have the honor to represent.

And then I think, dealing with the situation frankly, it is reasonable to conclude that many other industries will approach a condition of normality before the building trades industry. The probability is that your return back to normal conditions will be slower because the country is over-bulit insofar as use is concerned, perhaps not insofar as necessity is concerned. And those who managed and controlled the building industry during the boom period of 1927, 1928 and 1929 managed the financial end of the building industry in such a bad way as to cause many investors heavy losses, and people are very depressed because of that.

Now you are called upon to bear the heavy penalty laid upon the industry, not because of mismanagement on the part of the workers, but because of mismanagement on the part of the builders, the bankers and financiers generally. I ponder over these things and wonder what the solution will be. I wonder when private building will again take on renewed activity.

Another feature of the matter is this: that apparently the Government, Federal, State and municipal, failed to prepare for just such an emergency as this during the period of comparative prosperity. Many years ago labor sounded a warning. We appealed to the Government, the State and municipalities, to prepare for the erection of buildings, so that when such times as these came upon us the Government would be able to carry on a scientific, constructive program.

When we held our convention in New Orleans some years ago, the Governor of a New England state came to that city and delivered a wonderful address, an address that made the hearts of the members of the building industry warm indeed, because he outlined what seemed to be a most constructive plan. We were given to understand that he was the spokesman of those in authority; but after the address was delivered no more was heard about the program, and so this emergency came, this period of unemployment came without the lawmakers of the country—and I place the responsibility where it properly belongs—the lawmakers of the country failed to make preparations to deal with such an emergency as occurred.

I believe that the proposition made by the labor movement years ago was fundamentally sound. We held that the Government should begin to plan, that the plan should include the construction of necessary public buildings, waterways, reforestation and all these undertakings the Government engages in from time to time. We felt that it would require careful consideration and study to develop the plan, and that arrangements should be made, when the plan was completed, for those in authority to initiate and inaugurate the public construction program, and thus gradually draw into public construction work the thousands and millions who may be let out in private industry.

Now I am not so optimistic as to believe that the Government, even though the plans had been prepared, could have found employment for these ten or more millions of idle workers. Nobody in the days gone by ever dreamed that we were going to face such a crucial situation as this. I recall when we met in the White House conference in 1929, when we were asked to maintain industrial peace and the employers were asked to maintain wages, that the most expert of men attending that conference felt we would be out of the depression within six months at least. Nobody

ever dreamed it was going to drag on for months and months.

That was the honest opinion of those men who studied the situation, who had given special attention to unemployment periods of the past. And I was one who was optimistic enough to believe that we would reach normal conditions within a reasonable length of time; but here we are, almost 11,000,000 men almost totally idle, with more than 10,000,000 additional partially employed, and with the prospect of this number being increased because of seasonal conditions in the winter approaching us.

These are the conditions facing us now when the American labor movement meets in convention in this city. But the one thing that stands out as the most encouraging fact in this period is this: that the organized labor movement of the nation has suggested the only practical, constructive remedy for unemployment, and if the management of industry had applied many of the remedies which we suggested long ago, I am sure that the distressing effect of this terrible unemployment situation would have been greatly modified.

We sounded the note of warning when industry began to mechanize, when electric power was substituted for hand labor, when the race for increased production started, when it seemed the whole thought and purpose of industry and industrial management was centered upon production alone. We stated then that there must be adjustments made, and made quickly; that otherwise we would have face to face with a condition of unemployment that would be distressing indeed.

And that very thing happened, and now we are face to face with a momentous decision. Industrial management may as well face it; those in public authority must face it, and that is this: that we must either resign ourselves in America to the maintenance of a permanent standing army of unemployed in excess of 10,000,000 men—a menacing situation—or make adjustments through the substitution of the five-day week and a higher rate of wages.

We told industry that there wasn't work for the millions of men and women ready and willing to work on an eight-hour day and a six-day week. The machine had taken the place of human hands and human labor. And yet they thought we could go along finding work six days a week and eight or ten hours a day for this great army of unemployed. It cannot be done.

There was an organization, recognized as a substantial organization, a scientific organization, expert engineers, who made an investigation of the subject and announced the other day that if we could just pick up the situation as it is now and put it back to 1929, to the boom period, with industry mechanized as it is, that we could not find work for 55 per cent of the working people of our country. Just think of that! Well, we have fallen below that now. The buying power of the people has been reduced billions of dollars. We are buying less, we are producing less, we are using less, and that means that we have got to make these adjustments that are so necessary in order to provide work for the unemployed.

I shudder to think what is going to happen, my friends. It appears to me as a most serious situation. If this unemployment situation continues indefinitely there will be a destruction going on of those priceless, intangible human values that may never be restored. Human beings are deteriorating, because men cannot be forced into idleness and compelled to be the recipients of charity without losing much of their manhood, their self-respect, and, after all, those are the intangible values that make men what they are.

Now, we are going to deal with all those problems here. You are dealing with them in some way. I know, but the great convention of the American Federation of Labor which begins next Monday, will deal with them in a definite constructive way.

Now, just a word about our great movement. These are the days when not only our movement, but every other mass group movement, is being subjected to the most severe and trying test. Corporations have failed, fortunes have been wiped out, institutions that it was supposed rested upon an impregnable foundation have been wiped out.

Every fraternal organization finds itself in deep distress, and even the religious organizations are grappling with tremendous difficulties.

Is it possible, with all this going on about us, that our great economic movement could escape? We have been battling close up, if you please, with these economic problems. It is the American Federation of Labor, the organized labor movement, that is in the front trenches. There is no other organization in America that speaks for the workmen, there is no other instrumentality through which they can voice their hopes and their policies.

But I am happy to say that the test to which we have been subjected has proven one thing, and that is this: That our great movement, of which we are so proud and to which we are devoted, rests absolutely upon an unassailable, sound foundation. If it had not, the superstructure would have been torn down completely. Sometimes we wondered if the principles espoused by our forefathers were sound, whether they would prove to be lasting, and it took the stress of such a period as that through which we are passing to prove the soundness of the superstructure upon which organized labor rests.

I know we have sustained losses, but we have preserved our movement. We could have wrecked it, but we haven't. It is as strong and as vigorous and as vital today as it ever was in the history of the nation. We have guarded well the trust that was placed upon us. I know I am speaking to men upon whom rests tremendous responsibility, and who are conscious of this responsibility, leaders of your own organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

There have been times when you have found yourselves alternating between hope and despair, when you wondered if it would not be best for the American labor movement to follow some other course. If you were governed by your feeling you would feel in that way, but later you realized that our movement was not builded for a day, that it was builded for all time. The great responsibility that rested upon us was to preserve our union, to take it through this storm intact, so that when the time comes for us to step back we have got a movement that will carry us back along the road of economic progress.

I know something about your problems, your difficulties and clashes, your union problems as well as your economic problems. I am fully conscious of them all, and I want you to believe me when I say it is my earnest desire and wish to do everything I can to help you, not only in the solution of your economic problems, but your union problems as well. I want in these closing remarks to say to you that I will be as happy as any man in our movement, or anyone outside of it who may be classified as a friend, if I can live to see the day when this Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor is a real Building Trades Department in which every building trades organization is affiliated.

I believe honestly and sincerely, regardless of what differences may exist, that the highest and best interest of the building trades organizations lies, not only through affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, but through affiliation with the Building Trades Department. I want to assure you of my support and help in every practical and possible way. I realize my position, where I must hold, so far as I can, the scale of justice and fair dealing evenly balanced, and I know that many times there are distressing problems that come up that worry me very, very greatly, as you are called upon also to face very difficult problems.

But let us be patient. Time is a great healer; time is a great compensator; time will bring out of it all a strong, aggressive movement. And please, remember that in extending you these greetings I want you to rest assured that, so far as I can, I will co-operate, and so far as the American Federation of Labor can, it will co-operate with you in advancing the common interests of building trades workmen everywhere. I thank you.

The sessions of the Building Trades Department Convention lasted for three days. The Convention was very harmonious and peaceful, there having been no jurisdiction disputes brought forward.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President, M. J. McDonough.
 First Vice President, John J. Hynes.
 Second Vice President, L. P. Lindelof.
 Third Vice President, P. J. Morrin.
 Fourth Vice President, Wm. J. McSorley.

Fifth Vice President, John Possehl.
 Sixth Vice President, Joseph V. Moreschi.
 Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. J. Spencer.

Respectfully submitted,
 CHARLES J. CASE,
 WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY,
 Delegates.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Brothers:

We, your delegates, representing the International Union at the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, beg leave to submit the following report:

Fursuant to the law, the Fifty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order at 10:00 o'clock in the Hall of Mirrors of the Netherland Plaza Hotel, by Adolph Kummer, President of the Central Labor Council.

During the half hour preceding the opening of the convention an orchestra composed of members of Musicians' Union No. 1, of Cincinnati, directed by Mr. Oscar F. Hild, President, entertained the delegates and visitors, and after the officers and speakers had been seated on the platform the orchestra played the national anthem.

The invocation was delivered by Very Rev. R. Marcelus Wagner, Director Catholic Charities of the Arch-Diocese of Cincinnati:

Almighty God, we ask Your generous blessing on this great National Convention of the American Federation of Labor. What challenge present-day conditions offer to the serious deliberations of these men! May we ask Your guidance that they may seek Your direction and approval. May they, in their individual daily lives, actualize the principles of justice and charity and continue to uphold noble American ideals and standards. Give them Your unfailing help that Thy will may be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Amen.

Chairman Kummer welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Cincinnati Central Labor Union with the following remarks:

Mr. President, officers and delegates to the Fifty-second Annual Convention, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen:

In behalf of organized labor of Cincinnati and vicinity, I bid you a most hearty, sincere welcome to our fair city. We are glad that you are with us, we feel honored by your presence in our midst. It was just ten years ago June 12 that I had the honor and the pleasure of welcoming the delegates to the Forty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, which then convened in our city. Among other words I said at that time, according to the first day's proceedings, were that "the local labor movement is most desirous of making your stay while in our city a pleasant one, so that when you leave you will feel like coming back." Have we succeeded in that wish? Your very presence today testifies that we have. Little did I think at that time that you were to take my word so seriously.

It is true that when we received word from Vancouver that you would again convene in our city we were somewhat surprised and the news was received with some feeling of uneasiness. But let me tell you this feeling was not the result of disrespect or disloyalty toward our leaders—rather it was the fear that we would not be able to entertain you, to accommodate you in the way we would like to and the

way we think you are deserving of, for the local labor movement knows full well that our leaders are men outstanding in the councils of men, men of rugged integrity and great ability. Our local labor movement is most loyal to its parent body and loyal to God and to country.

But, Mr. President and delegates, we, too, in this part of the country are suffering. We, too, have a great number of hungry, ill clothed and not very well housed men, women and children. We, too, have numberless victims of that great drama that has occupied the stage of life for the last three years. We, too, are witnessing a constant march from morning to night of men and women seeking employment, looking for work in order to be able to earn their daily bread. We, too, are witnesses of the falling by the way-side of formerly good, honest, hard working men, for nothing tends more to tear down human beings and throw them into the gutter than misery and poverty. Conditions as they exist at the present time in our country are generally not caused by an act of nature, such as failure of crops, floods, insufficient moisture, or earthquakes. Such are not the causes of the present conditions in our country. Those conditions are man-made, the result of the action or inaction of mankind. When there is on one side of the fence too much wheat, too much corn, too much wool, too much cotton, in fact, too much of everything that is necessary to life, and on the other side hungry, starving people, people insufficiently clothed and badly housed, there is something radically wrong. Such conditions demand a readjustment of wealth and a reconditioning of society.

So I say to you, Mr. President and delegates, we are looking toward you with hope and confidence. We know that you will not play a minor part, but that you will be helpful and instrumental to a great extent in bringing about a better day, in restoring the standards of living to which the American people are accustomed.

I wish to leave one more thought with you. You have been with us twice during the lean years. You have been with us twice when it was impossible to extend hospitality to you in the way the citizens of Cincinnati would like to do. You have been with us twice during the time when it was a heinous crime and still is to take a drink of anything of more one-half of 1 per cent alcoholic content. You have been with us during the time when men were unable to get a palatable, unadulterated drink and when they had to draw the shades and keep the door shut. I want you to come back to Cincinnati again when Volstead has departed through the back door. I want you to come back as soon as that noble experiment is only a terrible nightmare. I want you to come back as soon as the charter of the organization in which I hold membership is remodeled and renovated, so that it will simply read, "United Brewery Workers of America"—no more and no less. Come back to the city of Cincinnati, as I said, when Volstead has departed, when an atmosphere of sociability is in order again.

In behalf of my fellow citizens and members I wish to express our sincere appreciation and thanks to those who have been and still are helpful and instrumental in bringing about this desired change.

We hope and pray that your work and your deliberations will be crowned with success and that the results of this Convention will be of everlasting benefit not only to those you represent, but to the great masses of our beloved country.

We are honored this morning by the presence of one of the most outstanding citizens of Cincinnati. His reputation

is known in almost every corner of this country. I feel honored and take great pleasure in introducing the Honorable Russel Wilson, Mayor of Cincinnati.

HONORABLE RUSSEL WILSON
(Mayor of Cincinnati)

Mr. Kummer, Mr. President, Your Excellency, Monsignor, and delegates to the American Federation of Labor—I was very glad that my friend Mr. Kummer reserved for his eloquent peroration a subject so dear to his heart, and I too, invite you to Cincinnati again when the facilities for hospitality will doubtless be greater. But you are very welcome now and I give to you the keys of the city, symbolizing the warm hospitality of the city. But the keys of the city are merely a metaphor, and I advise you also to get the keys of Mr. Adolf Kummer.

Now I appear before you with very proper humility. I realize that I am privileged to participate in what is going to be a great, historic occasion, because the American Federation of Labor, one of the great conservative forces of history in a liberal sense, is confronted by problems which demand solution, and I know of nobody that will contribute more to the solution of those pressing problems than yourselves.

I am an old newspaper man and I have worked upon the make-up of a newspaper frequently, and therefore I have had intimate and most pleasant associations with union labor, and some of my dearest friends are those by whose side I was privileged to work in my newspaper days. I believe that the American Federation of Labor is today one of the greatest factors in our civilization. I believe its history is one of the most inspiring afforded by any organization, and when the final assay of its efforts is made it will be realized by all factions, by all elements that it perhaps more, and certainly as much as any other force, has brought us through this period of depression.

Being privileged to speak before you I cannot refrain from eulogizing one of the greatest of Americans, Samuel Gompers. He tells us in his autobiography about the ten philosophers who met in a cigar maker's shop in New York, there germinating this movement which later succeeded the Knights of Labor, and the story of his thirty-seven years occupying the high executive position of your organization, that story is an inspiration, not only to this generation, but to oncoming generations—a man who achieved immortality by serving his fellow men.

And I cannot let this occasion pass without paying my respects to President Green. I was a newspaper correspondent in Columbus, Ohio, in 1911, and President Green was a Senator, and I might say we went through that session together. That was the famous dictagraph of the Ohio Legislature, and we have many memories of that year. But even then Senator Green's reputation was great. His absolute probity was recognized and his ability gave the rich promise that has now been consummated. So I pay my tribute to him as a great American.

Then we have upon the stage today a Governor who ran for re-election. They told me it was going to be close. We are fellow Princetonians, so I worried a little bit about him and then he was elected by a plurality of 203,000 votes. That's the last time I am going to worry about him.

Gentlemen, you are very welcome. You dignify labor and you dignify Cincinnati by coming here for your deliberations. So take the city from me, and what is left of it give back to me so that I may hold it in trust for your coming the next time.

Chairman Kummer: Mr. President and delegates, the Mayor stole some of my thunder. However, I believe there is plenty left to introduce our next speaker, this great man of the State of Ohio. The Mayor has told you of the tremendous majority by which this gentleman was re-elected, a majority standing in the history of the state of Ohio, because no one of his predecessors, elected or defeated, ever carried the state of Ohio by such a tremendous figure. Thus it is self explanatory when I say that the gentleman must occupy a warm spot in the hearts of numerous citizens of Ohio. When we sent a wire to His Excellency inviting him to come to this Convention we received an answer that was most pleasing to us, for he said, "Delighted to come to Cincinnati and address the delegates to the American Federation of Labor."

I say that we are delighted that His Excellency is here

this morning, and I do consider it a great honor to introduce the Governor of Ohio, Honorable George White.

HONORABLE GEORGE WHITE
(Governor of Ohio)

President Green, Mr. Mayor, honored guests, fraternal delegates from Canada and England, and delegates to the American Federation of Labor—I am very happy to journey down here for just a brief word of welcome to you on the opening of this great Convention of the American Federation of Labor. It seemed fitting that I should come, and I realized in welcoming you in the name of seven million people in the state that I cannot do so with the personal touch that the Mayor has, because he has the keys of the city, and he is ably assisted by Mr. Kummer, who has particular keys, although I may have indirect connection with that.

But you are very welcome and we are very proud of our state that you should have come back and made Cincinnati your meeting place for this really historical Convention.

And may I repeat the reference which our distinguished Mayor, Mr. Russell Wilson, made to with regard to your President. I did know Mr. Gompers. In fact, in 1920, I worked with him when we were both defeated, when I was Chairman of the National Committee. But Billy Green has been my friend. I was in the Legislature—and of course the Mayor did not refer to me, because I was a rather inconspicuous member of the Legislature because I was in the Lower House when Senator Green was in the Senate. But we fought together and there the friendship that was formed there has ripened and grown stronger in all the years. He has a record of courage—courage, as you remember, Mr. Mayor, to punish a man in his own party when he was unfaithful to public trust, as well as a man from the other party. I have watched his rise and just want to pay this small word of tribute to his distinguished record and of my personal friendship for him.

Of course it goes without saying that you are meeting in the face of a crisis. With my coat tails just slipping from the end of a strenuous campaign, I might slide off into a partisan speech, but I will not transcend your rules to that extent. It is sufficient to say that you have never met in a more serious time. You have been marked by leadership in the great trade-union movement and you have in the three years in which we have experienced this tragedy—and that is what it has been—remained steady.

I sometimes say that one of the tragedies of a depression or a panic is that the great masses of men and women whom you represent, the men who capitalize their two hands to toil, are those who really suffer in person. None of us are worth as much as we were three years ago, but our losses lie perhaps in reduced values of bonds and stocks or reduced values of income, but we have not had to worry for our wives and children, for food and proper clothing. Not many, I hope not any have starved, but there is that great worry, the mental anxiety of the toilers, and they are the great masses. You represent not only the workers, but you have been the advance guard to protect them from a selfish capitalism. It is anxiety that pulls a man down, worry over using up his savings, the loss of a job through no fault of his own, going home to his loved wife and children and worrying lest what he can provide may not be adequate. And finally he must go to some organized relief agency, and oh, for the average workman, because he has made America with his courage, his faith and his pride in his work, he must go with a sense of humiliation and ask for and accept alms. That, as I see it, is the tragedy that you know of this situation.

But you are here to plan, and I have said in our cities like Cleveland, Toledo and Cincinnati, the man who toils is deserving of great credit for having passed the soap-box orator. I know the sentiments of this great American Federation of Labor. They deserve from some of us who have not had to worry about food and clothing for our families great credit in resisting the poisonous political propaganda that comes from these soap boxes, the offer to solve these serious problems that confront us by Leninism and Bolshevism.

I know the position of the President, reflecting your sentiment on that question, and I whole-heartedly congratulate the man who has tightened his belt perhaps several times, who deserves more credit than I do in passing that orator. He has raised his head and walked by, willing and con-

nident in the ability to work out this problem in the good old American way, confident from our past history that it can be worked out. Faithful to our traditions, this great body has won the admiration of the country in steadfast adherence to and resistance to that propaganda.

You have many problems confronting your Convention. The fact that your meeting opens with tables and pads and pencils means work. You come here to toil, to use your brains in behalf of the millions of workers.

We have let the machine age slip up on us. Perhaps it is an indictment on our statesmanship, because it displaces hundreds and thousands and millions of men. It involves the question of the shorter day and fewer days per week, fewer hours in the day, some way to give a chance to those men who have been displaced by the merciless machine's grind. That must be done and I am confident that you will do it, because it is absolutely necessary for the social order, for stability in this nation we love, that that problem be worked out. I shall not enter into a discussion of it. You have men here better able to do that than I am.

There has been a shrinking of values and necessarily some lowering of compensation, but you stand as a bulwark, not against the average manufacturer or employer, who is honest and wants to give you a square deal, but rather against the greedy and selfish employer. I have always looked upon trade unionism as standing with a power to talk, and that means something—power to talk to those few who let selfishness cloud their eyes and grind down labor for self-aggrandizement. That is ever your function, to help and to benefit, to meet as a unit concentrated capital, if you please. And the objective, of course, is good pay, good work, good living—for these three constitute a national trinity for success and prosperity in this country. Not a living wage, no, but a saving wage—that is necessary.

I am an optimist. You know for the last two or three years they have said prosperity was just around the corner, but Will Rogers observed when you got there they were selling apples. But perhaps the apple cart has been removed at last. I believe there is a better psychology in the country today. Mr. Kummer, you remember the late Nicholas Longworth in his definition of an optimist. He used to say that an optimist was a bartender who continued to pay his union dues. Well, times have changed in the last five or six years, but we must be optimists. We read our history and we find we have had these problems, men have been serious and worried. I shall not take your time to go into that history now, but serious men and ultra-conservative men have shaken their heads and said, "This experiment of democracy will not work." These times the people have steadied up—and oh, how they have steadied this last year! They have been serious, they are serious, you are serious. You have steadied up and carried on as the American Federation of Labor is carrying on, to the end that we may enjoy the benefits of this great, rich country that a Divine Providence has given us, that men and women should be happy and contented in these United States.

I thank you.

Chairman Kummer: I now hand you this gavel, Mr. President, and you may use it with dignity and wisdom. The Convention from now on is under your supervision.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN

Your Honor, Mayor Wilson, Your Excellency, Governor White, Monsignor, my fellow citizens and friends—in behalf of the officers, delegates and friends who are in attendance at this Fifty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, I express to these distinguished representatives of the city, of the state and of the church our sincere thanks for the very cordial welcome extended us. We feel very much at home in this great city and this great state, for we fully comprehend that in this city civic righteousness is a virtue, and in this great state democracy is the rule. These two cardinal virtues have always been emphasized by the men and women of labor. Mayor Wilson deserves very great credit for the excellent service rendered the people of this community, and indirectly the people of the nation, for far and near, here and there in the remote sections of the country this great Queen City, sitting here so majestically, is recognized as one of the outstanding and one of the best-governed cities in the United States.

We know that the Governor of this state is sincerely and earnestly endeavoring to give the people of this common-

wealth an honest, democratic, economic administration. The vote in the recent great election can only be interpreted as an evidence of the appreciation of the people of this state of the services rendered by this Governor. You know they vote in Ohio independently. This great state is made up of a citizenship who discriminate at the ballot box and it is the rule, not the exception, that men of both parties and of all parties are elected to office because they have taken politics seriously and no man who is a derelict and an incompetent person, incapable of rendering service in the great state of Ohio, can expect to be placed upon the ballot of some great political party and be carried into office merely because he is on the ticket. To me that is a very healthy sign. It is most encouraging, it shows that democracy is not a failure, it shows that the conscience of the people and the judgment and the opinion of the masses of the people, as well as others who make up this great commonwealth, find expression and that they are voting in accordance with their dictates and their consciences, and no party boss, let him be powerful as he may, can lash the voters of the state of Ohio to support a machine.

We are meeting at a time when every officer and delegate, as well as our sympathetic friends who are in attendance at this Convention, are bowed down with a deep sense of responsibility. We met at Boston two years ago and at Vancouver, British Columbia, one year ago. Unemployment prevailed in a most tragic way throughout the United States and Canada when we met on these two occasions. But, my friends, we are meeting now when it seems that the fury and the stress of the storm has struck the organized labor movement with full severity. I know I am making no exaggerated statement when I say that labor in the year 1932 feels very keenly the accumulated distress and the fury of the economic disturbance now greater than ever. We have been hoping against hope, interpreting every favorable sign that we could discern that conditions are improving or would improve, but disappointments came, unemployment increased, suffering has become more intense, members of the great organized labor movement have been forced to walk the streets. Morale has been interfered with. Human deterioration has taken place. We are conscious of it as we meet in this great Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Now with that feeling of a deep sense of responsibility, with the facts stern as they are before us, this Convention must and will grapple with the problem of unemployment and unemployment relief, with the problem of economic conditions, with all the factors that enter into this distressing situation, and, at the close of this Convention, we will, as we have in the past, announce to the world our program and we will fearlessly make our recommendation of remedies which we will demand should be applied.

We occupy indeed a most peculiar and significant place in our national and social life. While the man in the counting room and the executive in the corporation's chamber, the man who owns and manages industry may be thinking about profits, stock dividends, interest charges, and all those things that represent material wealth, the American Federation of Labor is concerned and interested in something far more substantial. We are dealing with human values, human life, for our sole purpose is to do that in a constructive way that will promote human happiness, human betterment and human welfare. The success of the nation, the maintenance of American institutions, the development of a social life that makes for human welfare and human betterment depends upon the preservation—and I want to emphasize that—the preservation of precious human values. When we fight for wages we are fighting for human betterment, because the worker knows that through the receipt of decent wages he can establish a standard of living commensurate with the requirements of American life. When we fight for child betterment and child welfare we are fighting to promote the home, the community, and the welfare of the nation. When we fight to protect the women and mothers of the country we are fighting for the realization of a better manhood, a better womanhood and a happier childhood. We say, let the heavens fall, but let human values be preserved and protected.

The tragic feature of this great depression is the destruction, the impairment, if you please, of human values. Do you mean to tell me that ten or twelve million men can remain idle for three years and twenty million more idle part time without those intangible values that enter into

human life being impaired and destroyed? Their faith is blurred, their confidence in our institutions and in humanity itself is greatly shaken. They are compelled to surrender much of their manhood and their self-respect. And then comes the under-nourished, the under-privileged, the under-fed children, particularly in the mining camps and in the industrial and manufacturing centers of the nation, in the homes and communities of the masses of the people, appealing with their wan faces for food and for clothing. Oh, my friends, these are the questions that press home upon the hearts and the minds of the masses of the people, and we must respond to the appeal, to the hopes and aspirations of the masses whom we are to represent.

Our work will never be partially or completely done, never will we be through until we have taken the children out of the workshops and factories and placed them in the school rooms and the homes. We will never be through until we make home the American home, where happiness and comfort prevail. We must bring to the man who is willing and anxious to work the opportunity to work and earn decent living. And that we are determined to do. This is our great objective.

The American Federation of Labor is committed to the realization of that task, and come what may, we are going to realize it for the workers of the nation.

I want to dwell for a moment, if you please, upon the question of wages and economic adjustments. Labor has long recommended what we believe to be practical constructive remedies. Early in the development of the mechanization of industry we sounded a note of warning. We then declared to the owners and management of industry that if men were to be displaced through the introduction of machinery, adjustments in the working periods must be made in order to take up the slack of unemployment. But it seems that the whole thought and attention of industrial management was centered upon voluminous economic production. The laboratories of every corporation were equipped for the consideration of that one purpose, and we have beheld a period of industrial revolution, during which working men, human beings, have been thrown out on the streets and machines installed to do the work formerly performed by human hands. That was a serious question. Industrial management has accepted every invention, every scientific development and applied it. They have sought the new in production, but have followed the old insofar as it affected labor. Is there any reasonable, sensible-minded man who can believe we could equip industry with machinery and provide six days per week and eight hours per day in a highly developed mechanized industry for every man and woman willing to work? It is impossible, and the facts have come home to us in a most stern and convincing way during this depression.

Now we must get back, and I am proud to observe that many outstanding representatives of industry are accepting the economic philosophy of the American Federation of Labor, the one great reform now needed in order to inspire hope and faith and confidence, and in order to put men and women back to work and to establish in a universal way the five-day working week and the six-hour day. That would be a step in the right direction. The great benefit of such an economic reform could not come home to us with full force and effect if it is done in isolated instances, a corporation here and there, forward-looking, progressive men in this city and in other cities, but inasmuch as we are a national unit and industry is national in scope, shipping its goods into all sections of the country, it must be applied in a universal way. I am one of those who believe that it would serve to electrify this whole economic situation if this great reform, which must ultimately be accepted and put into effect, was accepted and applied immediately.

Then I want to refer to the question of wages. We have always upheld the high-wage policy enunciated by the American Federation of Labor in the beginning. We hold that industry cannot manufacture and sell goods, even in a limited way, unless it develops along with the production a market where goods can be bought and used. And in this wage-cutting policy, stupid, indefensible, that has been pursued by short-sighted business management, industry has not only borne heavily upon labor, but it has destroyed its own market.

In 1929 there were a large number idle. It was impossible then to find a market for all the goods which industry produced, but the buying power of the people had reached

its highest level. Since that time the purchasing power of the masses of the people has been reduced many, many billions of dollars. Now, how is it possible in 1932 to buy and consume goods in the same volume as they were bought and consumed in 1929 when the buying power of the market is thirty billions less? It seems to me that it is indeed contradictory.

I know the answer will be made by some that there has been a decline in commodity prices, there has been a decline in the cost of living, but the facts show, as they have always shown, that the decline in the cost of living is not comparative with the decline in buying power. We can philosophize, we can theorize, we can temporize, but prosperity will never return to our fair nation or to this Queen City until they place back in the hands of the people the power to buy the goods which industry produces.

During all this depression the American Federation of Labor has kept the faith. We have redeemed every pledge we made to the Chief Executive of the nation, as well as to our associates with whom we deal in industry. Our record is consistent. We have followed a constructive course, because the men and women of labor are thinking men and women. We have endeavored to preserve intact our great organized labor movement because happy days will come again, and when they come this great movement, with all its machinery intact, will be ready to move back and force from reluctant employers the wages they took from us during these periods of depression.

There have been those among us who were impatient, who were governed more by feeling than by judgment, men who would have had our great movement embark upon a spectacular course, following some visionary policy that would have led us to ruin and destruction. But we have listened neither to the voice of the visionary on the right or to the appeal of those who sought to use our movement for ulterior purposes. Our course has been shaped by the men and women of labor as we shape it in our own Convention. We have followed it consistently, and while all around us we can see the wrecks of organizations and institutions, swept by the storm and stress of this great economic upheaval, we bring to Cincinnati the great American labor movement intact, strong, virile, ready for the future, able to serve the workers of the nation.

And along other lines we have pursued a consistent, traditional trade-union course. We are happy to report to this Convention substantial progress in many lines, and particularly along legislative lines. We are happy because during the recent election labor in many states and in many localities exercised a tremendous influence. I am glad indeed, as I survey the reports, that practically every United States Senator who a few years ago refused to listen to our appeal and voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States has been defeated and eliminated from public office. It mattered not to us whether it was a Democratic Senator from the South, or a Republican or a Democratic Senator from New England, the Far West, or the Middle states, we pursued a non-partisan political policy. This to me is most gratifying, because it ought to be a lesson that the nation would understand, that they cannot force labor to accept some one to serve in such an exalted position as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States in whom labor has no confidence whatsoever.

Then again, after years of disappointment and struggle and effort, the Executive Council is reporting to this Convention the enactment of what I believe will prove to be a constructive, practical injunction relief measure which, in operation, will tend to make labor free. Even though economic and legislative conditions have been unfavorable we can note with feelings of satisfaction this great forward step which we have taken. And I believe that there are a great many men and women connected with our movement who, while they realize that in the days gone by we did make great progress and we secured the enactment of legislation sorely needed by labor and earnestly desired by them, we can almost regard the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Relief Bill as one of the outstanding achievements of the organized labor movement of the United States.

Now we are not thinking alone about wages and hours and conditions of employment. These are questions that are uppermost in our minds, of course, because they come close to our homes and our families and our firesides. We

are thinking about the good life for all, the free life, the happy life, the happy home. We want to see the burdens of taxation taken from the backs of the people. We want to lighten these burdens through co-operation with groups who believe in the same way, and in addition to that we want to secure the enactment of legislation which will, after all, express fully and clearly the dominating thought of the nation, and we want to see social justice legislation enacted that will bring some happiness and some help and some relief to the masses of the people.

The Executive Council is reporting to this Convention upon the question of unemployment insurance legislation. This is a most advanced step. We have gone into it thoroughly, and after the Convention has acted, approving as we believe it will approve the principle of unemployment legislation, it is our purpose and intention to go out and develop public opinion in support of this legislation and to call upon the legislatures of the different states and the nation to enact this form of social justice legislation into law.

My friends, I have referred to a number of matters here this morning because it seems pertinent and appropriate to do so, but we are here for serious thought and for the transaction of serious business. We want to make this Convention and the action of this Convention an outstanding development in the history of the organized labor movement of the nation. The eyes of the masses of the people are upon us and we are not going to be diverted from the consideration of our problems by extraneous influences, let them be whatever they may. We are here to work for the workers. They have confidence in the American Federation of Labor. It is really the voice of labor in the nation. They expect us to speak for them, and we hope and trust that we will make, through our constructive action taken at this Convention, a valuable contribution toward the restoration of our impaired capitalistic structure. We want those who represent the nation, those who serve in positions of public trust, those who manage industry, to understand that we are sincere, that we are in earnest, and that we will not be denied in our efforts to advance, promote and protect the highest and best interests of the masses of the people.

I thank you.

President Green declared the Convention open for the transaction of such business as might properly come before it.

The Committee on Credentials reported on the credentials of 327 delegates, representing 78 International and National Unions, 4 Departments, 22 State Branches, 54 Central Bodies, 13 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 3 Fraternal Delegates, two from the British Trade Union Congress and one from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and recommended that they all be seated.

The Fraternal Delegates representing the British Trade Union Congress were William Holmes and Charles Dukes. Fraternal Delegate representing the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was William V. Turnbull. These fraternal delegates addressed the Convention, setting forth at great length the labor conditions existing in Great Britain and Canada.

In the selection of the Committees for the Convention your representatives were selected to serve upon committees, Delegate Case upon the Committee on Industrial Relations and President McSorley upon the Committee on Building Trades.

A synopsis of the report of the Executive Council of the Federation was read to the Convention by Vice President Duffy. The report of the Executive

Council was in book form, consisting of one hundred pages of closely printed matter, touching upon many different matters affecting the trade union movement of our country, as well as the public in general.

The subject of UNEMPLOYMENT was dealt with by the Executive Council at great length in its report. The report showed that for the first nine months of the year 1932 the average unemployment was 10,826,000. This report also recommended as a remedy for some of our unemployment the shorter work day and shorter work week, as well as the adoption of national economic planning. The report also recommends Compulsory Unemployment Insurance. This matter is dealt with at great length in the report, and clearly sets forth the American Federation of Labor's point of view upon this most important subject.

The report of Secretary Morrison showed that the membership of the Federation during the past year had decreased 357,289.

Secretary Morrison's report also showed that at the close of the fiscal year of August 31, 1932, there was a balance of \$368,444.97 in the treasury of the American Federation of Labor. Of this amount \$33,949.88 is in the general fund of the Federation and the balance in the defense fund.

The report also showed that the total receipts from all sources were \$466,350.18, and the total expenses for the same period were \$468,747.28.

The report of Secretary Morrison also showed that there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor at the close of the fiscal year 106 National and International Unions, 4 Departments, 49 State Federations of Labor, 619 City Central Bodies, 604 Local Department Councils, 26,362 Local Unions, with a total paid-up membership of 2,532,261, thus showing a loss in membership as stated before, of 357,289.

There were many brilliant and educational addresses made to the Convention on existing economic, social and political conditions. These addresses were made by men and women from practically all walks of life, and could not be repeated in this report on account of not having sufficient space.

The Proceedings of the Convention can be procured in bound copies, and cover 468 pages of closely printed type, touching upon almost every conceivable question affecting our general welfare at the present time. We would recommend that wherever possible, our membership endeavor to get a copy of the Convention Proceedings, and read the same over.

We are herewith submitting a summary with a short synopsis of some of the many different subjects handled by the Convention during its two week session:

Accidents, Industrial.—The convention favored the enactment of Federal legislation to require contractors engaged in the construction of buildings for the Federal Government to conform to the laws of the State in which they are operating relating to safety and prevention of accidents in the building industry.

Adult Education.—The convention endorsed the five-year project in adult education inaugurated in Des Moines, Iowa, under the auspices of the public school system with the co-operation of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, and recommended that the officers of the Federation submit reports of this experiment to the American Federation of Labor and the Workers Education Bureau of America.

American Federation of Government Employees.—The convention approved the action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in issuing a charter to the American Federation of Government Employees and urged affiliated organizations to give the Federation all possible encouragement and co-operation.

American Federation of Labor—Executive Council.—The convention disapproved a resolution increasing the number of members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor from eight to twenty-five.

American Federation of Labor Legal Information Bureau.—The convention commended the work done by the Legal Information Bureau, stressed the importance of the court decisions on labor matters available through the bureau and urged that the publication of its bulletin be resumed as soon as possible.

American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service.—The convention approved the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service as an agency furnishing to the labor press reliable news of interest to labor with a special reference to trade union matters. "At a time when accurate information as to the labor implications of important proposals before our Nation is imperative," the convention declared, "this service is invaluable."

American Federationist.—The convention endorsed the American Federationist with a declaration that it "is soundly educational in social, industrial and economic problems and wins for the organized labor movement the respect of economists, scholars, and the general public."

Anti-Injunction Law.—The convention declared the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Law represents the "outstanding legislative achievement of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor during the last session of Congress," commended Senator Norris of Nebraska and Representative LaGuardia of New York for their work in sponsoring the bill in the Senate and the House of Representatives, urged that similar anti-injunction measures be enacted into law by State legislatures, and recommended that State federations of labor and city central bodies mobilize their efforts towards this end.

Anti-Trust Legislation.—The convention urged the modification of Federal anti-trust laws to whatever extent may be necessary to achieve an extension of democratic practice in industry comparable to the democratic practice in politics so as to permit both labor unions and trade associations to function normally and in the best interests of industry and society.

Automatic Machinery—Taxation.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution proposing national legislation to place a direct tax on all automatic machinery, the revenue therefrom to be used to pay benefits to the unemployed.

Banks and Banking.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for attention and action a resolution calling for the inauguration of a nation-wide campaign to expose the policy of speculative bankers of refusing to lend money to city and local governments until they receive exorbitant interest rates or unless necessary constructive municipal functions are curtailed and salaries of employees cut.

Bituminous Coal Industry.—The convention deplored the chaos brought about by unrestricted competition and over expansion in the bituminous coal industry and recommended the prompt enactment of the Davis-Kelly bill for stabilization of the bituminous coal industry by Federal regulation.

Building and Loan Associations.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal "to have formulated model safety provisions for savings banks and building and loan companies to be enacted into law by the legislatures of the various

States to the end that savings banks and building and loan companies coming under State regulation may be made safe depositories for the savings of the citizens in the States in which they operate."

Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.—The convention endorsed and pledged support to the endeavor of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to secure an injunction compelling the Pullman Company to abolish its co-called employees' representation plan.

Canal Zone—Employees.—The convention opposed the application of the Economy Act of 1931 to civilian employees of the United States Government in the tropics on the Panama Canal and the Panama Railroad, and instructed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to have Congress enact a law allowing such employees full and cumulative leave privileges for the fiscal year 1932, as well as legislation amending the retirement laws applicable to Panama Canal and Panama Railroad employees so as to permit retirement on an annuity when at least thirty years of service have been rendered.

Calumet Waterways.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution endorsing the utilization of the Calumet Waterways as a part of the proposed Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterways.

Central Labor Unions.—The convention recommended that organizers of the American Federation of Labor and officers and members of central labor unions use every effort to build up the membership of the unions and stress the importance of confining patronage to union made goods.

Chain Stores.—The convention declared that the growth of chain stores has been at the expense of the people, is one of the causes of the business depression, and that the laboring classes derive no benefit from them.

Chain Stores—Employees.—The convention directed the executive officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor to assist in organizing the employees of all chain stores and declared that the A. F. of L. should interest itself in improving their future.

Chicago—Employees.—The convention adopted a resolution declaring that the American Federation of Labor calls upon the Government and the banks of Chicago to end the situation existing there under which public employees of the city, including school teachers, have not been paid a large part of the salaries due them for services performed during the last 18 months.

Child Labor.—The convention condemned the continued wholesale employment of children in gainful occupations, urged increased nation-wide efforts by organized labor to secure the adoption of the child-labor amendment to the Federal Constitution by the legislatures of the various States, only six of which have already approved it, and recommended that the legislative programs of all State Federations of Labor for the coming sessions of State legislatures include ratification of the amendment.

Child Labor—Hours.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to investigate the possibility of legislation authorizing the use of the Webb-Kenyon law to secure a shorter work week for children.

Child Welfare.—The convention declared that the American Federation of Labor will continue its efforts to see that social service agencies are not crippled by economy measures and urged increased funds for local welfare bureaus and centers, recreational centers, child health clinics, child guidance clinics and nutrition centers to meet the increasing demand for child protection. The convention urged all State Federations of Labor, city central bodies and local unions to continue their activity in support of these institutions.

Citizens of the United States Residing Abroad.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal for Federal legislation denying the right of American citizens residing in foreign countries, except diplomatic representatives, to obtain protection from the United States Government either for themselves or their property within the jurisdiction of other nations.

Communism.—The convention reaffirmed its opposition to Communism, urged trade unionists to give no aid to Communist organizations or to campaigns conducted by Communist organizations or by organizations allied with or sympathetic to Communism through interlocking directorates or similar devices, and declared against the recognition

of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the Government of the United States.

Company Union.—The convention endorsed and pledged support to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in its endeavor to secure an injunction compelling the Pullman Company to abolish its so-called employees' representation plan.

Compulsory School Attendance.—The convention reiterated its demand for compulsory full time education of children to the age of 16 and part-time education to the age of 18, with adequate machinery for enforcement.

Convict Labor.—The convention endorsed the work of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in forwarding the enactment of State laws to bring prison-made goods shipped from one State into another under the jurisdiction of the State into which they are shipped.

Convict Labor—Lorton (Va.) Reformatory.—The convention condemned the increased employment of convicts on skilled labor at the Lorton (Va.) Reformatory, operated by the District of Columbia, and requested the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to assist the Metal Trades Department of the Federation to prevent any extension of the use of convicts on work at the Reformatory requiring skilled labor.

Corporations—Finance.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal calling for legislation to regulate and restrict capitalization of corporations so that stock will represent the investment of cash and the products of labor.

Credit.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution calling for the preparation of a legislative measure regulating banking so that the interest of depositors and those seeking credit will be protected and provisions incorporated which would eliminate the present condition under which our bankers dominate and dictate business and industrial policy.

Credit—Government Control.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for study and action a resolution which declared that "only through Government control of banking and credit can the manipulation of our financial structure for private ends be terminated."

Eight-Hour Day for Fire Fighters.—The convention declared in favor of the eight-hour day with one day off in seven for all fire fighters in the United States and Canada, instructed State federations of labor and city central bodies to actively assist the International Association of Fire Fighters in their States and cities when a campaign is made for the eight-hour day and called upon all trade unionists to urge the adoption of the eight-hour day for fire fighters as in keeping with labor's ideals and a means of reducing the number of unemployed.

Eighteenth Amendment.—The convention recommended "repeat of the eighteenth amendment as rapidly as that can be brought about."

Employees' Representation in Management.—The convention endorsed and pledged support to the endeavor of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters to secure an injunction compelling the Pullman Company to abolish its so-called employees' representation plan.

Federal Economy Law.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to give all possible assistance to the affiliated organizations of Government employees in their efforts to secure the repeal of the Economy Law enacted by the Seventy-first Congress and to correct retroactively the injustices which the law and administrative rulings have caused.

Federal Employees—Retirement.—The convention favored voluntary retirement of Federal employees after thirty years of service regardless of age.

Federal License Law for Business Concerns.—The convention requested the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to have a study made of the problems involved in a Federal license law for business concerns with suitable provisions for establishing the right of labor to organize into trade unions and choose its representatives free from interference on the part of the employer, and protecting the workers from evils like the injunction in labor disputes and the yellow dog contract.

Federal Tax on Electrical Energy.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for investigation a resolution asking that the pro-

vision of the Revenue Act of 1932 placing a tax of 3 per cent on the sale of electrical energy be amended so as to exempt States, Territories, and their political subdivisions from the provisions of the Act.

Federation of Women's Trade Union Auxiliaries.—The convention disapproved according this organization the right to be represented in A. F. of L. conventions by a fraternal delegate and referred the matter to the executive council of the A. F. of L. for further investigation.

Fire Fighters—Wages.—The convention pledged its support to the International Association of Fire Fighters in its efforts to prevent the lowering of salaries or lengthening of hours of labor of firemen in the United States and Canada.

Fire Prevention.—The convention endorsed the educational campaigns of Fire Prevention Week promoted in the United States and Canada by the National Fire Protection Association and recommended that the period should be utilized to inaugurate in all cities a continuous fire prevention movement.

Five-Day Week.—The convention declared that it is the paramount purpose of the American Federation of Labor to secure the five-day week and six-hour day, without wage cuts, for all workers.

Five-Day Week and Six-Hour Day by Federal Constitution Amendment.—The convention opposed a resolution favoring an amendment to the Federal Constitution limiting working days to five in each week and working hours to six per day.

Forty-hour Week.—The convention commended as meriting the support of organized labor the H. D. Lee Mercantile Company for having adopted the five-day, forty-hour week without reduction in wages, as well as all other persons and concerns operating under union shop conditions.

Food Department in the American Federation of Labor.—The convention disapproved a proposal to establish a Food Department in the American Federation of Labor.

Free Federation of Working Men of Puerto Rico.—The convention approved the piece-by-piece policy of the Free Federation of Working Men of Puerto Rico in dealing with problems of labor and its attitude favoring "indivisible association and unification of the people of Puerto Rico with the people of the United States."

Friendly Society of Engravers.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to take the necessary steps to bring about the issuance of an international charter to those now constituting the Friendly Society of Engravers.

Fraternal Delegates.—As a token of their appreciation, the delegates and officers of the convention presented a nineteen-jewel movement watch with chain and knife attached to Charles Dukes and W. Holmes, fraternal delegates from the British Trade Union Congress, and W. V. Turnbull, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The convention also presented wrist watches to Mrs. Dukes, Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Turnbull.

Gompers Memorial.—The convention congratulated the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for the progress made on Samuel Gompers Memorial to be erected in Washington, D. C., and looked forward to the dedication in October, 1933, as an epoch in the history of the labor movement.

Government Appropriations and Expenditures.—The convention declared that the increased costs of Government are the result of more and better services to the Nation, and asserted that "propaganda from those who wish to curtail personal tax payments by restriction of Government work, curtailment of Federal appropriations, salary cuts for Government workers, should not be allowed to stampede legislators into uneconomic curtailment of work and neglect of the fundamental purposes for which our Government was created."

Government Employees.—The convention endorsed the action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to prevent the enactment during the last session of Congress of the provisions of the so-called economy law imposing pay reductions on Government employees, and urged the council to exercise all its influence to secure the repeal of this measure.

Government Employees—Finger Printing.—The convention reiterated its opposition to the rule of the U. S. Civil Service Commission requiring all applicants for positions in

the Civil Service to be finger printed, as well as the Commission's proposal to finger print those already in the service, and instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to have this practice discontinued.

Government Employees—Personnel Classification.—The convention declared that personnel classification procedure should be extended to the field service, preferably by a joint resolution of Congress, with instructions that the Personnel Classification Agency make a review of the allocation of field positions with power to change allocations without reference to the department having jurisdiction. The convention directed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in conjunction with the executive officers of the American Federation of Government Employees, to make a study of classifications now in effect, as well as proposed classifications, and compile a classification plan embracing all activities, both departmental and field, exclusive of those trades whose wages are or should be fixed by wage boards, or such class or crafts as do not desire it; the convention urged the council to give thoughtful consideration to having labor represented on the Personnel Classification Board, with the proviso that in all appeals the employees, if they so elect, may be represented by agents of their own choosing, and that, in addition to the officers of the American Federation of Government Employees, the representatives of other affiliated organizations affected by classification be called into conference regarding the proposed study.

Government Ownership of Banking Institutions.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution favoring the Government ownership of all banking institutions.

Government Employees—Working Conditions.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to continue its cooperation with affiliated organizations of Government employees to secure remedial legislation designed to improve working conditions in Government employment, relating particularly to the restoration, extension and liberalization of sick and vacation leaves; the elimination of objectionable speed-up practices; improvements in the retirement law with special reference to thirty-year optional retirement; the reduction of night work requirements; the establishment of a civil service employees' court of appeals; the improvement of postal substitute employees' and village letter carriers' working conditions and wages; and the adoption of the shorter work week principle without reduction in wages as established prior to the enactment of the economy law.

Green, William.—The convention instructed the officials of the American Federation of Labor to print in pamphlet form and give the widest possible publicity to the speech on the thirty-hour week which William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, made before the convention.

Holding Companies.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution calling for legislation to prohibit holding companies.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Union.—The convention endorsed the efforts of the Alliance to organize employees of hotels and catering establishments within the jurisdiction of the Alliance, urged affiliated organizations to patronize only establishments that are fair to organized labor and employ members of the Alliance, and instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to inform all of its affiliated unions that the Alliance has jurisdiction over culinary workers employed in hotels, restaurants and cafes and urge their co-operation in organizing these workers.

Immigration.—The convention reiterated its position favoring the prevention as far as possible of all immigration, approved the recently enacted amendment to the immigration law placing musicians under the contract labor provisions, and recommended continued efforts to secure the enactment of the King bill providing for the exclusion of alien seamen.

Independent Labor Party.—The convention disapproved a resolution favoring the formation of an independent labor party; the resolution urged that the American Federation of Labor "abandon the traditional non-partisan political policy and sponsor a genuine labor party."

Instalment Plan.—The convention referred to the execu-

tive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution asking for a declaration against instalment buying.

International Association of Fire Fighters.—The convention instructed American Federation of Labor organizers to co-operate with organizers of the International Association of Fire Fighters in organizing paid fire department members in the United States and Canada into unions affiliated with the Fire Fighters.

International Conference on Shorter Workday.—The convention favored the appointment of a representative of the American labor movement on the delegation of the United States Government to the Preparatory Technical Conference on the Shorter Workday, called by the International Labor Office to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, in January, 1933, and directed the officers and executive council of the American Federation of Labor to use their influence to secure such representation; the convention added the proviso that by the labor representation on the delegation neither the United States Government nor the A. F. of L. is committed to the conclusions reached nor involved in any way with the International Labor Office.

International Labor Office.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution requesting the United States Government to maintain a permanent attache or representative of the U. S. Department of Labor at the International Labor Office, Geneva, Switzerland, to carry on active co-operation with the International Labor Organization.

Job Security.—As means of promoting the economic security of the worker—his right to a job—the convention recommended: a system of State employment services under Federal co-ordination; the organization of wage earners in trade unions to advance their interests industrially and otherwise; the division of work; higher wages; vocational counsel and retaining; national economic planning; steeply graduated income and inheritance taxes; constructive control of credit and finance production; recognition of the equities of the workers in the industries in which they work; a Federal agency to collect and collect data on man-hours and wage-earner incomes, and to provide standards for determining economic balance; Federal licenses for corporations operating on an interstate scope, with specific requirements as to accounting; a protective service for investors; and national economic planning with emphasis on raising standards of living for lagging groups and not at a program of limitation of production with price fixing.

Kellogg Pact.—The convention expressed its sympathy with the plan to amend the Kellogg Pact in order to make it more effective in preventing signatory nations going to war, provided such plan can be developed so as to adequately protect the people of the United States.

Labor Days, Special.—The convention urged that the three special Labor Days—Labor Day, the first Monday in September; Labor Sunday, the Sunday preceding Labor Day; and Labor's Memorial Day, the fourth Sunday in May—be observed in a way to add to the dignity and significance of labor in public opinion and revitalize the labor movement.

Labor Department of.—The convention recommended that all divisions and bureaus touching labor, labor matters and labor activities in the Federal Government be brought under the Department of Labor.

Labor-Displacing Machinery.—The convention condemned the anti-social policy adopted by those who own and control industry in the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery without proportionate reduction in the length of the work day and work week, thus causing millions of unemployed, and stated: "The machine is good when it is made to serve man. It becomes a menace, a veritable Frankenstein, when it is used to displace him. The true purpose of the machine is to lighten the burden of labor by enabling greater production for human needs to be accomplished in a shorter time." The convention declared that the prompt application of the six-hour day and five-day week is the major remedy to put back to work the millions whom those who control industry have tossed into the streets by using machines to displace them.

Labor Institutes.—The convention approved the Labor Institutes held in six states during the last year under the sponsorship of the Workers' Education Bureau of America and urged the co-operation of the affiliated national and international unions. State federations of labor, and central and local bodies in the development of the institutes.

Labor Press.—The convention acknowledged the splendid work performed by the labor press and declared that labor papers should be aided in every way possible to extend their invaluable service to organized labor.

Labor Schools.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution proposing "the establishment or endorsement of an existing school wherein labor students might study those subjects that are more closely allied with his or her interests, but which are not available by other means."

Lame Duck Amendment to Federal Constitution.—The convention approved the lame duck amendment to the Constitution of the United States and urged every State federation of labor to secure favorable action on it by State legislatures.

Laundry Workers' International Union.—The convention directed the officials of the American Federation of Labor to send a letter to all State federations of labor, city central bodies, and A. F. of L. organizers requesting them to assist in organizing the laundry workers.

Law Enforcement.—On the ground that measures like the Sherman anti-trust law and similar State laws encourage both employers and trade unions to effect combinations and resort to activities designed for the betterment of all within the industry, but "without the field of legality," the convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution calling for the "enforcement of law regardless of persons or class."

Local Unions—Affiliation with State and Central Bodies.—The convention strongly urged that national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor insist that their locals affiliate with central labor organizations and State federations of labor.

Local Unions—Membership.—The convention recommended that the organizers and officers and members of local unions use every effort to build up the membership of the unions and stress the necessity of confining their patronage to union made goods.

Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.—The convention declared that the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor is widely recognized as scientific and reliable and commended it for the splendid service and the credit it has brought to the labor movement.

Mooney Case.—The convention again declared its belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney and Warren K. Billings of the crime for which they had been convicted and suffered imprisonment and asserted that the A. F. of L. would continue all lawful means to secure their liberty; the convention recognized the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor as the properly qualified representative of the organized labor movement to work for the release of Mooney and Billings and recommended that officials of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to inform national and international unions, State federations of labor and central labor bodies that no appeal for funds on behalf of the Mooney-Billings cases should receive consideration unless it carries the approval of the executive council of the A. F. of L.

National Defense.—The convention declared that the construction and fabrication of vessels and materials for national defense should be constructed in Government navy yards without commercial profit instead of in ship yards owned by private industry.

National Economic Conference.—The convention urged the convening of a national economic conference to develop the initial steps of economic planning on a broad scale, with labor represented as a producing partner in industry and as a major social group.

Negroes in Trade Unions.—The convention reiterated its traditional policy of no discrimination against Negroes in the organized labor movement and declared that "all the workers of the United States and Canada, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, are eligible for admission to the American Federation of Labor irrespective of creed, color, nationality, sex or politics."

Non-Partisan Political Policy.—The convention reaffirmed its position in favor of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor and cited the results obtained in the presidential and congressional elections of 1932 as emphatic proof of the correctness of the policy.

Old Age Security.—The convention reiterated its approval of the principle of old age security through pensions for the aged and urged the continuance of the efforts of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor and its branches to secure such legislation by Federal and State laws.

Pan-American Labor Relations.—The convention recommended that the representatives of the American Federation of Labor on the council of the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the officers of the American Federation of Labor continue to render every possible assistance and service to the wage-earners and their trade unions in all Pan-American countries.

Patent Law Adjustment.—The convention recommended that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor continue its study of proposed adjustment of patent laws to offset the destructive effects of automatic machinery and processes.

Peace.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor for further study a proposal for Federation legislation denying the right of American citizens, except diplomatic representatives, residing in foreign countries to obtain protection from the United States Government either for themselves or their property within the jurisdiction of other nations.

Pequot Mill Products.—The convention adopted a resolution that trade unionists should apply the philosophy of co-operation by purchasing the union made products of Pequot mills so that higher wages and shorter hours may be the means to increase membership in the American Federation of Labor.

Philippines.—The convention urged the prompt enactment of legislation providing for the immediate independence of the Philippines in order to bring about the exclusion of all Filipinos from the United States.

Postal Savings Bank.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal urging the enactment of Federal legislation "which shall enlarge the powers and duties of the postal savings banks so that they may engage in all forms of banking on a parity with private banks."

Public Schools.—The convention pledged the American Federation of Labor to conserve our public school system as necessary for the maintenance and development of our civilization and the perpetuation of our institutions. The convention protested against strangling the schools by reduced appropriations, and specifically condemned attacks in the name of economy which take the following forms: Reducing teachers' salaries; employing fewer teachers; employing teachers of little training and experience at lowest salary level; shortening the school year; increasing the size of classes; postponing erection of new buildings; postponing purchase of equipment and supplies; eliminating subject-matter, as health education, vocational education, music, art, dramatics, kindergartens, child guidance, special classes for the handicapped, etc.; eliminating free text books; eliminating top age limit of compulsory school attendance; repealing teacher tenure laws not in order to get better teachers, but in order to get cheaper teachers; eliminating sick leave pay; repealing minimum wage law; advertising for bids, teaching positions to go to the lowest bidder; eliminating dental clinics, medical inspection and attendance officers.

Public Schools—Congressional Investigation.—The convention recommended that the officials of the American Federation of Labor urge an investigation by Congress of the relation of the public schools, to public welfare, the function they perform in our national economy, and their worth as a social institution.

Public Schools—Finances.—The convention condemned all efforts to cripple free and general education by so-called economy measures, and pledged the American Federation of Labor to conserve intact the public school system, and recommended that the officers of the A. F. of L. have introduced into the next Congress a resolution providing for a nation-wide investigation into school financing for the purpose of ascertaining how school funds are raised, the portion paid for each branch of school work, and the portion diverted from actual school work.

Public Schools—Increased Cost.—The convention declared that the American Federation of Labor should give the greatest possible publicity to the fact that much of the increase in the cost of public school education during recent years is due to the large increase in the number of pupils in the school; to higher price levels; to classes for the anaemic, blind, crippled and subnormal; and in many instances to the cost of medical and dental inspection, school

nurses, and lunches for school children, which should be borne by other governmental bodies.

Puerto Rico.—The convention authorized the president of the American Federation of Labor to support before the President of the United States and Congress every measure, and plan for the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico.

Racketeering.—The convention declared itself opposed to all forms of so-called racketeering within or without the labor movement, but because legitimate trade union activities are often incorrectly described as racketeering by the unthinking or those who are unfriendly to the wage-earners, the convention urged that care be used in the application of this term.

Radio Advertising.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to investigate the extent of radio advertising and the feasibility of national legislation to prohibit certain kinds of advertising from radio channels.

Radio Labor Lectures.—The convention endorsed the series of radio lectures on "American Labor and the Nation," given during the year under the general direction of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education with the co-operation of the Workers Education Bureau of America, the American Federation of Labor, and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which contributed the use of its nation-wide network without cost, approved the continuance of this educational undertaking, authorized the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the National Committee on Radio in Education in future work of this character, and requested the labor press to give publicity to the lectures under the heading "Labor Broadcasts."

Railway Employees.—The convention complimented the railroad labor organizations on the intelligent manner in which they protect the interests of railway workers, recommended a continuation of the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor and the twenty-one standard railroad labor organizations in matters of mutual interest in economic and political activities, and expressed the hope that in the near future the railway unions will become affiliated in fact as well as in the spirit of co-operation with the A. F. of L.

Right to Work.—The convention declared that the right to work is a fundamental right and stressed the American Federation of Labor's demand for the six-hour day and five-day week as the major reform for the realization of this right.

Rural Delivery Mail Service.—The convention condemned proposals to place the rural delivery mail service on a contract basis, disapproved the extension of the so-called star-route service in rural delivery, and instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to co-operate with the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers in carrying out its program to protect the carriers against destructive encroachments.

Safety Movement.—The convention favored the submission to Congress of legislation to require that contractors engaged in the construction of buildings for the Federal Government must conform to the laws of State in which they are operating relating to safety and the prevention of accidents in the building industry.

Safety of Life at Sea.—The convention protested against the ratification of the Treaty of Safety of Life at Sea.

Sales Tax.—The convention reiterated its opposition to the sales tax.

Savings Banks.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a proposal "to have formulated model safety provisions for savings banks and building and loan companies to be enacted into law by the legislatures of the various States to the end that savings banks and building and loan companies coming under State regulation may be made safe depositories for the savings of the citizens in the States in which they operate."

Seamen—Exclusion Laws.—The convention approved the application of the immigration exclusion laws to alien seamen as proposed in the King bill now before the U. S. Congress.

Share-the-Work Movement.—The convention declared that "labor hours must be reduced and wage rates maintained and increased, something vastly different from the spread-work movement with its pay reduction policy now urged in many quarters and which would defeat the very purpose it is proclaimed to serve."

Sheep Shearers' Union.—The convention pledged the moral support of the American Federation of Labor to the Sheep Shearers' Union of North America in all efforts to organize the sheep shearers and advance the welfare of union's members.

Six-Hour Day.—The convention declared it to be the paramount purpose of the American Federation of Labor to secure the six-hour day and five-day week, without wage cuts, for all workers.

Spanish War Veterans—Pensions.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation a resolution condemning the action of the National Economy League for seeking legislation to deprive Spanish War Veterans of pensions unless their infirmities can be proved of service origin, with instructions to take whatever action may be required to assure justice to the veteran concerned.

Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry.—The convention commended the work done by the Affiliated Summer Schools for Women Workers in Industry typified by the Summer School for Women Workers at Bryn Mawr.

Tariff.—The convention disapproved a resolution for legislation to protect the petroleum industry of the United States against cheaply-produced foreign oil.

Teachers' Salaries.—The convention adopted a resolution continuing the opposition of the American Federation of Labor to all reductions in teachers' salaries, whether direct or as so-called "voluntary contributions," and declared that in places where cuts have been made the Federation should endeavor to bring about restoration of the previous schedule.

Thirty-Hour Week.—The convention declared that the paramount purpose of the American Federation of Labor is to secure the universal and immediate adoption of the six-hour day and five day week without reduction in pay, and instructed the executive council of the Federation to place this demand before the Congress of the United States, the executives of the various States and the people generally and use their best judgment in securing the nation-wide adoption of the thirty-hour week principle.

Trade Unions—Benefit Services.—The convention strongly approved the benefit services of the trade unions, which amounted to \$39,961,873.14 in 1931, and urged that more publicity be given to this feature of trade union work.

Trades Unions—Incorporation.—The convention renewed its opposition to trade union incorporation laws.

Unemployment.—The convention declared that the crisis in our economic order which has produced twelve billions of jobless workers calls for reconsideration of those essential principles which are its cornerstones, and that the task of the labor movement is to bring about such changes in business and governmental policies and practices as may be necessary to firmly establish conditions of life and labor that will not only make continuity of employment possible, and thus prevent actual hunger and want, but that will safeguard the freedom and liberty of even the humblest person in our land.

Unemployment Insurance.—The convention favored the State fund plan of compulsory unemployment insurance with the contributions paid exclusively by employers as a part of the cost of production.

Unemployment Relief—Business Without Profit.—The convention disapproved a resolution calling for Federal legislation to promote a campaign to induce employers whose plants are closed to resume operations on a non-profit basis.

Unemployment Relief—Federal Loans to Finance Business Without Profit.—The convention disapproved a resolution asking legislation authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to employers to finance business without commercial profit.

Unemployment Relief—Government Funds.—While declaring that "the only cure for unemployment is employment," the convention asserted that there must be larger and larger appropriations by every government, local, State, and Federal, as well as increased private relief funds. The convention also stressed the imperative necessity of a wide extension of public works, including self-liquidating projects, with the wide use of the national credit to finance such relief and projects; the convention approved the action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its endeavors to secure adequate appropriations for unemployment relief in the last session of Congress and urged that the council continue its efforts in this direction during the second session of Congress.

Unemployment Relief—Large Navy.—The convention disapproved a resolution demanding as a measure to relieve unemployment the increase of the Navy of the United States to the maximum strength permissible under the London Treaty of April 22, 1930.

Unemployment Relief—Tax on Automatic Machinery.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution proposing national legislation to place a direct tax on all automatic machinery, the revenue therefrom to be used to pay benefits to the unemployed.

Unemployment Relief—Trade Unionists.—The convention referred to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor a resolution to put the A. F. of L. on record as opposing the issuance of lists of unemployed trade unionists to relief agencies.

Unemployed Workers—Occupational Retraining.—The convention emphasized the importance of the occupational retraining of the unemployed, deplored the general absence of such training in our public school system, recommended that the United States Office of Education make a rapid survey of what is being done and formulate a program to meet this emergency, and urged that representatives of the American Federation of Labor in every community assist the office of education in both the survey and the development of an adequate program.

Union Label.—The convention reiterated its support of the union label by declaring that our slogan at all times should be: Buy jobs for trade unionists by purchasing only union labeled goods and union service.

Union-Mined Coal.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to urge the members of the affiliated national and international unions to use every effort to see that the coal they consume is produced by union miners employed under agreement with the United Mine Workers of America.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—The convention declared against the recognition of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics by the United States Government.

Union Organization.—The convention emphasized the necessity of increased efforts to bring the unorganized workers into the trade unions.

United States Employees' Compensation Commission.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to oppose measures to merge the United States Employees' Compensation Commission with the Civil Service Commission and to do everything possible to maintain the Commission in its present status as an independent governmental agency.

United States—Navy.—The convention disapproved a resolution demanding that the United States increase and maintain the Navy in conformity with the maximum naval strength possible under the London Treaty of April 22, 1930.

United States—Public Health Service.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to have the facilities of the U. S. Public Health Service extended to seamen on Government vessels not in the military or naval establishments, to seamen on dredgers engaged in dredging harbors as aids to commerce, and to engineers on dredgers used in improving harbors and rivers.

Vocational Education and Guidance.—The convention regretted decreased Federal and State appropriations for vocational education and guidance and recommended that the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations urge Congress and State legislatures to provide larger financial support for these subjects.

Volstead Act.—The convention urged "the immediate modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture, transport and sale of wholesome, palatable beverages, non-intoxicating in fact."

Wage Agreements.—The convention disapproved a resolution providing that the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and non-affiliated unions undertake to have their wage agreements expire on a given date.

Wages.—The convention declared that the reduction in the hours of labor to the six-hour day and five-day week should carry with it no reduction in pay, but on the contrary wages should be maintained and steadily increased with the expansion of productive efficiency.

Webb-Kenyon Act—Liquor Traffic Regulation.—The convention urged modification of the Webb-Kenyon Act so

as to afford ample protection to all States which determine to prohibit beverages of lesser alcoholic content than the 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

Women—Employment.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to petition Congress to enact legislation to prohibit the United States Government and its instrumentalities from purchasing goods for Government use where women and children are employed in the manufacture of goods after 6 p. m. or before 6 a. m., or more than 48 hours in any week, or where women and children are employed below a wage scale which provides decency and comfort.

Women—Employment—Hours.—The convention instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to investigate the possibility of legislation to authorize the use of the Webb-Kenyon law to secure a shorter work week for women and children.

Workers' Education Bureau of America.—The convention approved the activities of the Workers' Education Bureau in the field of adult education with especial emphasis on its activities in the establishment of labor institutes, radio broadcasts on labor subjects, and its stimulus to workers education in general.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance—District of Columbia.—The convention recommended the adoption of legislation by the Congress of the United States providing that the workmen's compensation fund in the District of Columbia shall be administered exclusively by the Government of the District for all business arising within the District.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance—State Fund Plan.—The convention reaffirmed its approval of the exclusive State fund plan for workmen's compensation insurance and declared that with the proposal of private insurance companies to increase rates for carrying insurance the present is an opportune time for State federations of labor to urge the State fund plan where it is not now in effect, and instructed the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to initiate a militant campaign with all labor bodies to secure its establishment.

All of the officers of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected in the following manner:

President, William Green.

First Vice President, Frank Duffy.

Second Vice President, T. A. Rickert.

Third Vice President, Matthew Woll.

Fourth Vice President, James Wilson.

Fifth Vice President, John Coefield.

Sixth Vice President, Arthur O. Wharton.

Seventh Vice President, Joseph N. Weber.

Eighth Vice President, G. M. Bugniazet.

Treasurer, Martin F. Ryan.

Secretary, Frank Morrison.

Fraternal Delegates to the British Trade Union Congress:

Thomas E. Burke of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters United Association.

Christian M. Madsen of the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress:

James C. Quinn of the United Hatters.

Washington, D. C., was selected as the Convention City for 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES J. CASE,

WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY,

Delegates.

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For those who have gone back to work times are better.

For those who remain out of work, times are just as bad.

For only a few workers—a few compared to those who remain idle—times are better.

And yet, when things begin to move back to normal, when some get jobs, when new smokestacks show smoke, when more freight cars roll, when more clerks work in stores, there is a new hope for those who have not yet found jobs.

It is as certain as things can be in such times that better days are coming.

Every index shows a new trend. In this there is great cheer, but to millions the news remains only hearsay. They haven't felt any new money in their pockets yet. But they do have a new hope.

Everyone hopes the signs point true. Millions will forget the past when jobs arrive.

But whatever comes, the indictment will stand against the industrial and financial leaders. They

demonstrated their lack of capacity. They called themselves employers, but they did not employ.

TAXES AND YET MORE TAXES

No wage earner can be indifferent to the mounting pile of taxes. This winter will undoubtedly witness a congressional battle to impose a sales tax. Already we have many sales taxes. We shall have more, without doubt.

Philadelphia comes forward with a municipal income tax proposal, steeped in iniquity, backed by the Chamber of Commerce. The tax, as proposed, catches every worker for every last penny and provides for collection by deduction from wages at the source.

But big business escapes. Unearned incomes escape. Every devilish device has been loaded into this proposal, all fairness forgotten. Is this to set a fashion in new ways of digging into the pockets of the masses?

Manifestly, the people have a fight on their hands the country over, to retain what little income they have. Government, it seems, will do everything except contract. It will not shrink to come within income. No, the office holders, the job holders and the sinecure holders must be fed, regardless of the population. So they think. But are they right about it?

This may be the winter of the big tax revolt.

RESPECT FOR UNIONS

Unions must command respect. They must be respected by their members, by other workers and by the people generally, if they succeed in their avowed purposes.

Gaining that respect rests with Labor itself. The workers, themselves, have it in their own hands to make or mar the future of the labor movement. On that future rests the welfare of themselves and their children.

Any progress made in advancing the interests of the workers must come through the efforts of Organized Labor; and Organized Labor will be recognized and respected in just the same ratio as the individual union is respected by its members.

Before Labor can hope to receive consideration, recognition and respect it must, first, demonstrate that it is deserving of respect, not only through fair dealing within its own ranks but by the fairness its representatives employ when dealing with all others with whom Labor comes in contact.

What need of respect can members of a union expect from non-members if they, the members, have not sufficient respect for their union to show an interest in its affairs? And if members lack respect for their union how can they expect other workers to show respect by becoming members?

This is an age when organization of labor interests is accomplishing wonders for the workers, yet many of them are unappreciative. If members, they refuse to co-operate; if non-members, they refuse to ally themselves with their fellow workers. By these attitudes they retard the advance of the whole world of workers and but add to the means by which the standard of living is lowered for all.

Whatever benefits the workers have obtained, whatever advances in wages or improvements in working conditions, whatever remedial legislation secured, Organized Labor has been responsible for it all.

Through the efforts of the trades union movement work days have been shortened from 10 or 12 to 8 or 9—and may be to 6. Wages have been increased to the point where a worker has ceased to be a serf but has become a respected citizen, his home life improved, his family better fed and clothed and he has more leisure time for self improvement and enjoyment of life.

No individual or small group could possibly hope to gain any such material advantage. Only by widespread organization can anything of real benefit be accomplished. To these successful efforts of Organized Labor the workers should not be indifferent. They should waken to the real opportunities open to them and lend their aid in forwarding the agency that is ever watchful and active in their behalf.

They should respect the Unions.

RESPONSIBILITY MUST BE DIVIDED

These hectic days, when both in our organization and in our social life, changes are constantly taking place, it is scarcely possible to set up inflexible rules that will lead to eventual success in any endeavor. In former years, usually one man or a small group assumed full responsibility for what was done and what was not done in local union life, and of course, it followed that both blame and credit for failure or success went to this small group in olden times. Today, however, responsibility must be divided.

One of the outstanding traits of many of the old-time leaders was their strength of mind to meet or endure unflinchingly adversity and perils. Today with the whole world in a sorry state, individually we have become very much afraid of the future and such thoughts go through our minds as—is our job secure—what is in the bag for us tomorrow—can we continue our children in school as we should like—what will threaten next—etc.

"Old-timer" knew that there was possibly nothing in life that is secure except perhaps death itself, but that did not make him fearful; on the contrary, he made his life an adventure. Living dangerously was

to him to live life to the fullest extent. He knew that his entrance into life was laden with danger; that after he had reached maturity it continued to be strewn with dangers; and even that the future was full of forebodings; but that was further cause for courage on his part, not for fear to retard any possible success.

True enough, there was a time in the history of the human race when fear played a constructive part but, unless properly controlled, it readily reaches a habit of dominating, and then it must be removed, as otherwise it will prove a drawback rather than a help.

Thus, the younger generation in our International Union, instead of being dominated by fear, should take initiative in their organization and express their ideas in conducting local affairs that will bring the best result, and not be tied by a set of regulations that smack of yesteryear and will prove perhaps a drawback.

In thus sharing responsibility with the older members, the younger have the added advantage that their interest in the organization (that has generally been handled so ably by their predecessors), will not waver as the years go by, but their pride in it rather will tend to increase as they later on begin to see fruits of their labor.—San Francisco Organized Labor.

A little learning is not a dangerous thing if you know it is not a little learning.—Edward Everett Hale.

We should never let a friend go out of our lives if we can by any possibility help it. If misunderstandings arise, let them be quickly set aright. Friendship is too rare and sacred a treasure to be thrown away lightly. And yet many people are not careful to retain friends. Some lose them through inattention, failing to maintain those little amenities, courtesies, kindnesses which cost so little and yet are hooks of steel to grapple and hold our friends.

TO FRIENDS OF J. L. JACK WILSON, NO. 9418

Brother Wilson has notified us to the effect that he has taken to bed with tuberculosis and is going to stay there for a period of at least one year, in order to rest and combat this disease.

All of his friends and former fellow workers who care to write him may do so by addressing him as follows:

J. L. Jack Wilson
Minquadale Beach,
New Castle, Del.

We hope all his friends will drop him a line of encouragement.

THE OPEN SHOP

THE hypocritical open shoppers are never honest enough to admit that their "American Plan" is being enforced in order to cut wages and pile additional burdens upon labor.

Yet that is precisely the policy of the rubber barons, the coal-mine owners, the lumber barons, the textile manufacturers and a few of the paper manufacturers.

Some of the would-be oligarchs are more cautious in other sections of the country. They do not frankly challenge organized labor because of a public sentiment that trade unionists have developed.

These anti-unionists either attempt to drug the workers by false propaganda, or let an injunction judge smash trade unionism under the plea of "protecting property."

The anti-unionists profess to favor organization of workers—provided, of course, the union "is run right."

This stamps the oligarch as a "progressive" among all of the non-thinkers and secret foes of organized labor.

But more important, it paves the way for the "company union" and welfare schemes that are intended to weaken the militancy and deaden the spirit of trade unionists.

This crafty scheme, together with government by injunction, is now the rule among anti-union employers who have abandoned such crude methods as the militia to bayonet strikers.

DUES BOOK LOST

Local 102—S. R. Faulkner 28934

Local 203—H. L. King 30074

Local 407—C. B. Brooks 18937

NO, SIR; IT DOESN'T PAY

It doesn't pay to say mean things about other people. It gives them an insight into one's own character and enables them to "come back" without hitting wide of the mark. Saying "mean things" indicates a mean disposition on the part of the one who says them, anyway. And since we are judged as much by what we say as by what we do, it would seem the essence of wisdom to say something good or forget to say anything at all.

Study your neighbor and your friends, but let that study be in a spirit of fairness and impartiality. They all have their faults, which are more often on the surface and open to criticism. But they have also their good qualities, which are generally under the surface, felt only by the few and unknown to the many. Most men have more good qualities than bad ones. But the bad ones, like the skunk, command the instant attention, while the good ones are passed by without notice.

Practically everybody longs to be the envy of somebody else.

No one has as yet discovered the method by which the average individual can fool himself for more than a few minutes.

The language of Roumania, unlike the languages of the neighboring countries of Eastern Europe, is something like the Latin, and it is thought the people are the descendants of Roman colonists who settled in that region nearly two thousand years ago.

CORRECTION

Local 88 reports they suspended Brother L. W. Dalton, 13494, in error and his suspension published in the December issue has therefore been cancelled.

IN MEMORIAM

74—Frank Sylvanus Corbett, 18661

74—James Ashfeld Wilson, 17757

97—William Lee Johnston No. 2, 3344

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Timothy Turner Uzzle, 16515, and

WHEREAS, Brother Uzzle has been a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 345 and the passing of Brother Uzzle is of deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 345 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 345 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

A. W. DUKES,

Secretary Local Union No. 345.

Decisions of the General President and Executive Council

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Martin Hansen, No. 29280, vs. Local Union No. 276

Brother Hansen appealed against the action of Local Union No. 276 in placing against him a fine of \$100.00 for violation of Section 164 L. I. U. constitution. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this controversy, found the appellant guilty of the charges upon which he was fined, but under the circumstances surrounding the case, he believed the fine excessive and therefore reduced it to the sum of \$50.00.

Guy Sparks, 36165; W. V. Moore, 26354, and W. A. Haubold, 31496, vs. Local Union No. 407

Brothers Sparks, Moore and Haubold appealed against the action of Local Union No. 407 in placing against each of them a fine of \$50.00 for violation of Section 164 of the L. I. U. constitution which Local Union No. 407 charge occurred on a job in their jurisdiction, and against a fine of \$5.00 placed on the charge of violating Section 115 L. I. U. constitution on this same job. The General President after re-

ceiving evidence from both sides in this controversy, could not find substantiation for the statements set forth by the defense, and he therefore sustained the action of Local No. 407 in this case.

W. V. Moore, No. 26354, vs. Decision of General President

Brother Moore, being dissatisfied with the decision rendered by the General President in his appeal versus Local Union No. 407, protested against said decision to the General Executive Council, which body after receiving a copy of all of the evidence submitted to the General President, unanimously sustained the General President's decision.

John F. Seitz, No. 18439, and Geo. Seitz, 34785, vs. Local Union No. 386

The Seitz brothers appealed against the action of Local Union No. 386 in placing a fine of \$50.00 against each of them on the charge of violating Section 164 of the L. I. U. constitution, regarding employment of 50 per cent of the local members on a job in that jurisdiction. The General President after carefully investigating all of the evidence in this case, found that the fines were placed illegally, these brothers having complied with the law, and he therefore ordered the fines rescinded.

Beautifying America

THE American Institute of Architects is developing a plan for a national campaign in the interest of greater beauty in American construction. The campaign will be based upon the idea that the place to attack ugliness is in the blueprint rather than in the finished structure. The plan is founded upon the successful operation of the Architects' Advisory Council in the National Capital. This Council has for the last eight years passed upon designs for buildings and has periodically published its findings. The A. I. A. intends to ask each of its seventy chapters to form a local advisory board for the same purpose.

The plan of the A. I. A. is commendable and in the course of a few years should bring results apparent to the public. But why not go a step further and make some attempt to remove present eyesores? In every city there are existing structures which have long outlived their usefulness and which in many cases are hazards to health and safety. They may be tenements in the larger cities, or abandoned warehouses in smaller towns, but in any case they offer an opportunity for action that would bring immediate results.

It is also possible for contractors to co-operate in such a campaign, and they might direct their sales efforts in this direction, thus starting a movement that would hasten the revival of building construction. It has been aptly stated that this country needs work for wreckers as much as it needs work for builders. While it is true the first signs of building revival have appeared, new construction could be speeded up considerably by a co-operative campaign for the removal of buildings that should have been wrecked long since. It is worthy of note that less than a year ago the American Construction Council announced a campaign for slum removal, and we believe that if this move were actively supported it would have a fair chance of success. Although individual buildings are largely responsible for the beauty of a city, the removal of structures that have no excuse for existence will go far toward attaining the objects of the A. I. A., and also will have the more immediate effect of hastening the return of prosperity.—(General Building Contractor.)

No legacy is so rich as honesty.—Shakespeare.

Injunction Judge Admits Defeat

Wilkerson Requests President Not to Resubmit His Name to Senate

FEDERAL Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago withdrew his name from the Senate whose Judiciary Committee refused during the last session of Congress to sanction his promotion to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

In a letter to President Hoover, Judge Wilkerson said there seemed to be no reason to expect a different result during the present session, and requested Mr. Hoover not to resubmit his nomination to the Senate.

In his reply, Mr. Hoover said: "I deeply regret that you have come to this conclusion. I should have been proud to submit your name because I am confident that the people at large feel, as I do, the important and devoted service you have given, and the

high contribution you have made to the judiciary of the United States."

Organized labor fought Judge Wilkerson's confirmation from the moment President Hoover submitted his name to the Senate last winter. At the time of railway shopmen's strike of 1922 he issued one of the most notorious injunctions against the trade unions connected with it ever promulgated by any Federal judge in a labor dispute, and in 1923 went still further with an injunction which restrained the Chicago Federation of Musicians from exercising practically all the ordinary activities of a trade union.

In the United States Senate last winter, Senator Norris of Nebraska denounced Wilkerson's injunction in the musicians' case as "an order of involuntary servitude" and a "decree of human slavery."

A World Benefactor Dies --- Poor

SIR RONALD ROSS is dead. He saved millions of human lives, made three-quarters of the globe habitable and made possible the building of the Panama Canal. While working as an obscure army doctor he discovered the malaria germ in the body of a mosquito. When he was old and struggling with poverty and ill health there were plantations and great industrial enterprises springing up in the mosquito-ridden countries which he had delivered from malaria. Before he died he had to sell his private manuscripts and notebooks connected with his original discovery, in order to eke out an existence for himself and Lady Ross. He died in the hospital which bears his name and to the erection of which people and government subscribed generously—more than they did to the man himself.

The Daily Herald, London, describes Sir Ronald's discovery in the following graphic manner:

Fighting adversity, however, was not new to Ronald Ross. As an obscure Indian army doctor he had begun to trail the mosquito as the culprit in malaria.

He was hampered in his researches by official jealousy and interference.

He had started to dissect mosquitoes, and was observing the relation to malaria germs when bundled off to Bangalore on cholera work.

He went on working with poor material and no encouragement. He used to put minute sections of mosquito under the microscope. Each mosquito took two hours. Then he found a dappled mosquito.

That was on August 20, 1897—Mosquito Day, as it has since been called. At 7 a. m. he had attended

his patients and dealt with his army correspondence, and after a hurried breakfast rushed round to the laboratory at the hospital where he was a voluntary worker.

He set to work on two mosquitoes—he had examined thousands. He was fighting despair. Peering through his cracked microscope, he could see nothing.

Then he wiped it and peered again. There were dark granules. He looked again. He laughed aloud. They were granules such as were found in the blood of malaria patients. He had discovered the malaria mosquito—the greatest discovery in tropical medicine!

So the military authorities sent him to the frontier as relief medical officer with a punitive expedition! It was not his turn to go. The officer who was training horses should have gone!

Finally pressure from London forced them to put him on special research, and next year he wrote to the other great malaria scientist, Dr. Manson, "I am nearly blind and dead with exhaustion, but triumphant."

The story of Sir Ronald Ross is a good one to tell to those who still contend that initiative and greed must go side by side; that the acquisitive instinct is the inspiration of all human progress.

Character is the most essential asset to a man in any kind of a pinch.

LOOKING BACKWARD AND FORWARD

JOHN J. BUCKLEY

Formerly Secretary of Local Union No. 72, Boston, Mass.

AS the years grow apace and Time in its inexorable flight adds to the burdens of a struggling and suffering humanity, we can view the tribulations of the past in a more complacent spirit during a lull in the storm.

Never in the history of human progress have the exactions and the tense passions of a people been more tested and tried than in the period from which we are at present emerging. Contentious and pathetic has been the spectacle this great nation has presented to the world at large during the decade or more that prohibition has been written into our statute laws. And now, through the mandates of an aroused and outraged electorate, the death knell of this most stupid and obnoxious legislation is about to sound and end the foremost of our burdens. The principles of democracy are not confined to any particular or personal group of people, call they themselves what they will. A long-suffering and burden-bearing people, intelligent in the gift of reasoning and weighing all the collateral and inflicting conditions laid upon their already overburdened backs, have issued their ultimatum in no mild manner and in no uncertain tone. A new regime is almost upon us; a new era is rapidly approaching.

The days of the stranglehold which "big business" had upon the very heart of the nation are approaching their finality. No more does the idea exist that because by chance of birth or social prestige we should pick our spokesmen from the upper strata of humankind. Labor in its educational and information furnishing campaign has dethroned and exposed the utter futility and the absolute foolishness of allowing any one man or group of men to handle our interests or to voice our needs, when his or their whole life's activities have been diametrically opposite.

The reawakening of a people to the conditions that exist and have existed for some time is a worthy study by which men who fill our public offices and grace or disgrace our judgment seats in our courts should profit. The cry of the oppressed, the man with a real grievance or of a people struggling upward towards the sun-drenched hills of life, up from the murky and muddy isolation that stifles their thoughts and eventually stultifies their brain growth, has been Labor's first particular and ennobling effort. From the lash of the overseer's bullwhip on the backs of the serfs and the slaves in the Roman Conquest days, whose blood cemented the very stones

of the gigantic empire up through the ages when liberty and those who espoused it suffered cruel and barbarous torture, is not so far a cry. The galley slave and the slave of ante-bellum days in our own country were the means, through God's mercy and an aroused public opinion over the pitiful, demoralizing and devastating conditions under which they barely existed, of ending that scourge, that blight on a country's shield. "Vox Populi"—the voice of the people—once expressed, means the banishing and the expurging of any and all stumbling blocks in the way of progress. Men, like nations as they approach the meridian of life, lose the hot-headedness of their youth. A calmer mind, a disruption of the chaos which has prevented men from viewing and deciding questions of momentous importance in a fairer and more justifiable manner, is at last in our possession.

Through the advantages we now have, own and use, won by hard work and sometimes through the actual shedding of blood, we hold our heads erect and aspire to greater and worthier ideas and endeavor to leave behind us, when the grim messenger of Death calls upon us to lay down our burdens, a better world than one we entered and a little more of the peace and contentment that men's souls crave, but die before they achieve.

What of the future as far as this country is concerned? That is the pertinent question which confronts us in the new year. Rebuilding, reorganization, rehabilitation and restoration are the four cardinal principles we must ever hold before us to get back to normalcy. Some of us are nearing the day when our activities must end. Age and physical condition are a factor which can not be ignored. Much as the elder men of a former regime of our craft would unhesitatingly give of their strength toward the upbuilding and advancement, the prestige and prosperity we once enjoyed, they are unable to give much assistance. The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak. Down memory's long vista my thoughts wander tonight. Friends and co-workers of long ago appear, disappear and reappear, with an aura enveloping them. They played their parts in the drama of life, made their courtesies and passed from this earthly stage. Courteous Eddie Kelley, militant John Mahoney, demure John Fay—past and gone business agents. Old timers like Tom McCarthy, Charlie Keller, Joe Niland, Henry Haun, Jim Kelley and others who were in the front of everything and anything that meant so much for their comrades.

The world was the better for their having lived in it and their memory remains to us untarnished.

And tonight, through God's blessing, we have with us ready and willing as ever these old-timers known throughout our country: Campbell Trenholm, Al Baldwin, "Little" Charlie Kelley, Eddie Wilson, Frank Cook, Sr., Ned Sauer, "Sockets" Maguire, John Quinn and others around the seventy-year mark and two particularly over the eighty-year mark. God grant that their stay may be long with us in the days to come. But I am rambling. I have been preaching a sermon without the customary text in the beginning. So I will put it here: "Forward! Carry on!"

To our younger members who must soon assume the responsibilities and the interests of our craft, a final word.

"The world is what you make it. No person or no cause ever achieved success except by laborious work and unity of faction, coupled with a spirit to sacrifice and the indomitable will to overcome obstacles. Take pattern of the elders in your local, whose tenacity and "gethroughtiness" have brought our trade to the high plane it now occupies. That you fail not nor falter when crucial times or depression come, is our prayer. The future is yours. In your hands is the making or marring of it.

"The heights which great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight, but they, while their companions slept, were toiling onward, upward in the night."

A Happy, Healthful, Prosperous New Year to all our brothers throughout the International jurisdiction.

U. S. Government Orders Wage-Cutting Contractors Job Stopped

DRASTIC action followed rapidly and effectively on the United States Post Office construction job at New Kensington, Pa., when the Nicholas Construction Co., of Philadelphia, refused to follow United States Labor Department orders to pay the prevailing rate of wages and to employ local workmen as long as local workmen were available.

Final refusal of the contracting firm to carry out its agreement to abide by the Labor Department ruling resulted in stoppage of the job at Federal Government orders.

Orders were conveyed to the contractor through Emmeline Pitt, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, and Basil Scott, U. S. Treasury Department construction engineer.

These representatives conferred with Charles J. Falcone, vice president of the Nicholas Company, on the job. He is said to have made repeated promises to obey orders, but when the final conference was held he defied the Government agents.

Police Chief Zeloyle was called upon. The chief told Falcone to have work stopped. Falcone refused.

Chief Zeloyle turned to the workmen. "Cease work immediately, gather up your tools and leave the premises," he ordered them. That stopped the job.

Falcone started violating his agreement by subcontracting work to an out-of-town contractor. Imported workers followed and the issue came to a climax with sharp complaints to Washington which were followed by the final dramatic order to stop work.

It is recalled at New Kensington that when the cornerstone was laid for the post office on which work has been stopped, Congressman Adam M.

Wyant, the speaker of the day, called attention in his speech to the failure of the contractor to live up to his agreement to pay the prevailing rate of wages. The rate fixed as the prevailing rate by Secretary Doak is the union rate.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT LIMITS DRUG STORE SALES

Cuban drug stores are not to be permitted to expand along the lines of similar establishments in the United States, a report received by the Commerce Department from its Havana office reveals. An official Cuban decree recently issued stipulates that pharmacists may not have in their establishments "other types of industry or commerce foreign to the profession, except drug supplies, articles of hygiene, perfume, orthopedic supplies, scientific apparatus, and stationery."

They are also forbidden to carry in the same establishment articles other than those included in the foregoing list, even though they may be intended for free distribution. The application of this regulation, it is pointed out, not only prohibits the sale of candy, toys, and other miscellaneous lines by drug stores in Cuba, but will now limit the giving of samples or premiums to strictly pharmaceutical items, toilet specialties, or other similar articles.

Cuban retail drug establishments as a general rule buy their stocks almost exclusively from the wholesalers, rather than direct from the manufacturers. It has been the aim of the government to keep drug stores as far as possible on a professional rather than a commercial basis.—(Department of Commerce) D. S. Daily.

Big Building Year Predicted; Home Need More

BIG forces in the construction industry are planning as never before to create a year of better times in the building business.

Great credit pools, out of which to finance repairs and remodeling are getting into operation, stimulating conversion of old buildings into usable structures.

An immediate upward trend and "a future greater and more prosperous than the industry has ever known," has just been predicted by Holland J. Hamilton, addressing the Producers' Council of New York City, a national association of manufacturers of building materials.

A new and larger demand for housing was predicted, partly through stimulation by the new Home Loan Banks.

"The building industry can expect this home loan banking system to provide funds and credit to create approximately \$5,000,000,000 worth of home build-

ing and repair work during the next three years," Mr. Hamilton continued. "The far-reaching effect of this is best appreciated when it is realized that in the peak year 1925 we spent only one-fourth of this amount for single-family houses.

"In this country there are approximately 32,500,000 family units requiring residential accommodation, with a normal replacement factor of 2½ per cent each year. The average new housing required without regard to growth of population is between 800,000 and 900,000 family units each year. In the peak year 1925 the actual construction ran to 1,000,000 family units but in 1931 it was down to 240,000 family units, and the estimate for 1932 is 100,000 family units."

"This means," Mr. Hamilton continued, "that there will be a vast unscrambling of the prevailing doubled-up situation and a shortage of housing space for these families."

Organization Justified

IN handing down a recent decision in New York City, Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer, commented as follows in regards to Trade Unions:

"Trade unions are either descendant from or are the outgrowth of the idea and form of the guilds of the Middle Ages. Modern industrial conditions and the capitalist system, however, are the direct reasons for the organization of working men into trade unions. The method at first was adopted for self-protection, but the movement has grown into an organized means for the unemployment socially and economically of the status and place of the worker, the acquirement and the maintenance of labor standards and the changing of industry in accordance with labor ideals. Since labor unions are recognized as moral and beneficial to workers and society, such construction should be given to a particular provision of the union's constitution and laws so that it will be legal and moral rather than morally unlawfully. Better working conditions, including wages, hours, sanitation, safety and kindred subjects and mutual insurance are the chief aims of the unions. The spirit and power of the working classes in their resistance to being crowded down is the only force from the economic point of view which can and will save economic society from progressive degradation. No economic advantage has been secured by any class of workers except by its own organized resistance and aggressiveness. The constitution and laws of every labor organization are to be construed in this state and country according to well-conceived ideals and principles of law ordained by a democratic people,

proud of their heritage and jealous of the protection of their rights of equal opportunities, of voice in the selection of local and general officials, in taxation, the appropriation and expenditure of money for government purposes, and of the right and opportunity of assembly and freedom of speech."

ECONOMIST HAS PLAN TO HIRE 12,000,000 MEN

An unemployment relief plan which its sponsor claims will provide work for 12,000,000 men within 60 days was presented to the Senate last week by Henry Woodhouse of New York, an economist of note.

Woodhouse's proposal follows somewhat the lines of USEC advanced by railroad workers—and its object is to increase purchasing power.

It would authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to advance funds to states, counties and municipalities up to \$20 per capita, to be utilized in financing public enterprises, the loans to be repaid at the rate of \$1 per capita annually over a period of 20 years. The money would be obtained through the sale of government bonds.

Woodhouse estimates that \$7,000,000,000 would be required if all states, counties and municipalities borrowed to the limit. He pointed out that the United States during the war loaned England \$120 and France \$100 per capita of their total population—his object being to show that his proposal is not without precedent.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Socialism and Communism

AMONG the most radical cures proposed for poverty are Socialism and Communism. The two are different; but for purposes of this "Short Story" they may be considered together.

Socialism may best be defined as the governmental ownership of capital in place of private ownership—collective property in place of private property. Communism may perhaps be defined as equality of income.

Both aim at reducing the wealth of the wealthy and the poverty of the poor by means of Government ownership and control.

I would more seriously consider radical governmental interference in the distribution of capital and income if I could be convinced that the Government could safely be entrusted with such a job. But, in view of the graft, corruption and inefficiency of our American governmental machinery, I believe we should go slow and should first devote a large part of our energies toward getting good government.

The Russian experiment is of the greatest importance and may teach us Americans many lessons. It is evidently working better than was expected by us who have been brought up under private capitalism. But it is not working any too well, and has already been forced to take steps back toward capitalism. Man is largely a selfish animal and requires, in most cases, a selfish profit motive to get the best results. That is, the profit motive must be given some place though not as big a place as had been thought.

In Russia the motive of patriotism is being utilized just as it is utilized in all countries in war time. And this patriotic motive is, on occasion, capable of becoming stronger than the profit motive. Whether it can be depended on "after the war is over" is a question. In capitalistic countries this does not seem to be the case; and a large part of the patriotism in Russia today seems to consist in the thought of a sort of warfare of Russian Sovietism against the capitalism of the rest of the world. When and if this war-psychology disappears, because the idea of world conquest by socialism is given up (or because

the world all becomes socialistic!), we shall have the real test of this Russian patriotism. The idea of welfare also exists in another way and even more definitely—that of "class war." The "proletariat" in Russia is conquering the "bourgeoisie." As long as there are "bourgeoisie" this class war will be real. But when there are none left, and there are few now in Russia, how will the fires of class war be kept burning to keep up the patriotic fervor? We must wait and see.

Another feature of the Russian experiment which is also temporary, Russia's Five-Year Plan, as well as her planned economy generally, is largely based on the fact that, under the Czars, Russia had fallen behind other countries industrially. It is now easy for Russia to lay plans to catch up, because the models are all ready to copy. All that is necessary is to import American engineers who can install the technique of a Henry Ford or of an International Harvester Company. As long as Russia is behind other countries, these other countries afford the models toward which she can work and plan.

But even if Russia should be 100 per cent successful in a planned economy, thus dependent on initiating the latest working models of progress, it does not follow that America could make any good use of a planned economy. We would have no working models to copy and our planning would have to be not copying, but pioneering, which might not be successful. Most new ideas fail to work; although the few that do work are what make progress. In America progress is rapid because, for one reason among many, so many millions of minds are constantly devising and trying out new ideas under penalty of individual loss if they fail and with fortunes to be won if they succeed. If we substitute a salaried planning board in Washington of a few score even of the best minds can we accomplish more? Or will individual initiative shrivel up? Or can we strike a golden mean retaining the initiative of millions of ambitious individuals and supplying governmental coordination and planning—as for radio wave-lengths, lighting airways, standardizing sizes and shapes, cer-

tifying, conferring, and so on. The last seems to me the probable eventual outcome. And it can come by evolution instead of revolution as in Russia.

Meanwhile, it behooves America to watch Russia sympathetically so that we may adopt what is good in her system and reject what is bad. We are certainly not perfect ourselves and have, as recent events in the Depression have shown, much to be ashamed of in our boasted industrial system—unemployment, destitution of superannuated workers, industrial disease, accidents and corruption. In most of these respects it would seem, from such reports as have come to me, that Russia is at present ahead.

WORLD'S FAIR NEWS

Foundation work for the beautiful Court of States which will house the exhibit of the states and territories has started. This edifice, when completed, will surpass any on the grounds for modernity and beauty.

Sunken gardens and mosaic-tiled pools, sloping lawns and terraces, broad promenades and balconies overlooking the lagoon, and an inner court leading up to the stately pillars of the state's exhibits all will contribute to making this the garden spot of the grounds.

The contract for the Chrysler Building is about to be awarded. This structure will arise at 31st St. and Leif Erickson Drive, north of the Travel and Transport Building on the World's Fair grounds. A building material reflecting the sun's rays in the daytime and lending itself to a dramatic illustration scheme at night will be used. Rising above the Chrysler Building, will be four great pillars of Neon light. They will be visible from practically any point on the exposition grounds. An added feature of interest will be the observation deck that will provide visitors with a clear view of the entire grounds, and of the cars being driven around the quarter mile outdoor track.

The Southern Saw Mill manufacturers are also to have their own building. It will unfold a two-fold story of the uses of wood, its great resistance to decay and the beauty of its grain and figure.

Contracts for the construction of the Enchanted Island, which will occupy five acres, have been signed, and work will proceed sometime this month. Gay launches, diminutive motor busses, a magic mountain, a wading pool, a model farm with a talking cow, puppet shows, marionettes, a children's theater, special talkies, tropical "jungles" with rare birds and game, ponies, calves and little pigs are among the contemplated attractions.

Children visiting the Enchanted Island will be allowed to lay aside their ordinary workaday clothes

and don costumes of Indians, cowboys, soldiers, bunnies and others during their stay. They may eat in a restaurant on a fairylike barge.—B. C. E. A. Bulletin.

U. S. LABOR BUILDING CORNERSTONE LAID

With President Hoover, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, and President Green of the A. F. of L. as the main speakers, the cornerstone of the new U. S. Department of Labor building was laid in Washington.

The trowel used in the ceremony was one with which George Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol building in 1793.

President Green, in his address, called attention to the fact that "the creation of a U. S. Department of Labor" was conceived by the trade union movement."

Secretary Doak sketched the history of the department from the time President Taft signed the bill creating it in 1913.

President Hoover paid a tribute to the wage-earners of the nation and praised the work done by the bureau.

The new building will be in two sections. One wing will house the Interstate Commerce Commission.

As far as the rest of the world is concerned, Japan might be said to have been discovered by Commodore Perry in 1853. He sailed there in three vessels, and made Japan known to the rest of the world. He also made Japan aware of what was going on elsewhere. They took advantage of it very quickly. The first railroad in Japan was built as late as 1872, and yet today they are abreast of every nation in all modern methods and conveniences. Commodore Perry found an old feudal empire dating back for centuries, its doors closed as tight as those of China before the invasion by the nations of the West. The manners and government of Japan had gone on unchanged for ages under its mikados (as the emperors are called) and the shoguns, or great generals, who were leaders of the system of ancient feudalism. The shoguns held a balance of power, as did the nobles in other lands, from the time away back in the dim shades of antiquity down to the upheaval in Japan in 1868, when, in the midst of revolution, feudalism came to an end. Now the mikado is the whole thing. He is the head of the nation, of the army, and of the navy, surrounded by a parliament, and assisted by a government shaped in many ways after those of modern nations.

An opinion passed from mouth to mouth outweighs ten printed opinions.



WIT AND

"Oh, yes, we have a wonderful climate," said the man from southern Texas. "Why, only last season we raised a pumpkin so large that, after sawing it in two, my wife used the halves as cradles in which to rock the babies."

"Yes," replied the man from New York, "but in my state it is a common thing to find three full-grown police asleep on one beat."

Little Jimmy's father found him in the barn. He was shaking his pet rabbit and saying:

"Five and five. Come on, how much is five and five?"

The surprised father finally interrupted the proceedings. "What's the meaning of this, Jimmy?"

"Oh," said Jimmy, "teacher told us that rabbits multiply rapidly, but this fellow can't even add."

Commander: "Now, suppose you are on your post one dark night. Suddenly a person appears from behind and wraps two strong arms around you so that you can't use your rifle. What will you call then?"

Cadet: "Let go, honey."

A newspaper publisher in another state offered a prize for the best answer to the conundrum:

"Why is a newspaper like a woman?"

The prize was won by a woman who sent in this answer:

"Because every man should have one of his own and not run after his neighbor's."

"What do 'ee think, Silas? The bones of some old prehistoric man's been found on old Nicky Coombes's farm!"

Silas—"Poor old Nicky! But chance be he'll be able to clear hisself at th' enquist."

"Hello, where have you been?"

"To the station to see my wife off for a month's holiday."

"But how black your hands are!"

"Yes, I patted the engine."

History was the subject of the morning lesson.

"Tommy White," said teacher, "tell the class what you know of the peculiarities of the Quakers."

The boy got falteringly to his feet, but not a word came from his lips.

"How does their way of speaking differ from yours and mine?" the teacher put in, coaxingly.

"Well, Miss," said Tommy, "they don't swear."

Singer—And for bonnie Annie Laurie I'd lay me down and die!

Listener rising—Is Miss Laurie in the audience?

A Virginia family was training a negro girl from the country in her duties as maid. On answering the telephone the first day she brought no message.

"Who was that, Sara?"

"'Twarn't nobody, Mr. Bailey, jes a gentleman say 'It's a long distance from New York,' and I says, 'Yessir, it certainly is!'"

"After all, my dear, she's only a suicide blond."

"Suicide blond?"

"Yes, dyed by her own hand."

In a little Vermont town they were giving an entertainment for the benefit of the fund to supply chewing gum to the Brazil Indians. Miss Florence Seymour, the famous dramatic reader and acrobatic dancer, who was passing the summer there, was prevailed upon to take part. She recited that old favorite, "The Village Blacksmith."

The selection was followed by tremendous cheering, and Miss Seymour was about to respond to an encore, when a stalwart man came up the aisle and, motioning her to come to the edge of the platform, whispered in her ear, "I want you to do me a favor. Will you?"

"That depends upon what it is," answered the young lady sourly.

"Well," said the man, "I happen to be the village blacksmith you've been talkin' about, and I jest wanted to ask you to put in a verse sayin' that I also mend automobiles."

HUMOR



Like all good habits, foresight can be carried to extremes.

"Your husband will be all right now," said the doctor to the wife of the sick man.

"What do you mean?" asked the wife. "You told me he couldn't live."

"Well, I'm going to cure him. Surely you will be glad for that."

"Well, yes," replied the wife, "but it puts me in a bit of a hole, for I've gone and sold all his clothes to pay for the funeral."

Mrs. Thompson (learning to drive)—"Henry, that little mirror up there isn't set right."

Thompson—"Isn't it?"

Mrs. Thompson—"No; I can't see anything but the car behind."

"Why are the days longer in the summer?"

"Because the heat expands them."

They called their baby "Bill." He arrived on the first of the month.

"Mr. Florish," babbled the great Badzib, emotionally, "I been drinkin,' been in poker games two days an' now I gotta go home and face m' wife. I want shome flowers."

"A difficult situation," responded the florist. "Still, some appropriate blossoms may assuage the lady's wrath. What would fit her general characteristics? Roses? Daisies? The delicate jasmine flower?"

"Gimme shome tiger lilies."

Stranger (on board Atlantic liner entering New York harbor): "Say, George, what's the tremendous statue over there?"

George: "Oh, that's a monument erected to the memory of Uncle Sam's divorced wife."

He calls a spade a spade,
Does Joe,
Save when he drops it
On his toe.

"Harry," exclaimed the girl, "this declaration of love is so sudden that I scarcely know what to say. It unnerves me."

"I was afraid it might," said the young chemist, "and I brought with me a bottle of my unrivaled nerve tonic. This preparation, darling," he added, as he took the bottle from his pocket, quickly extracted the cork and poured a quantity of the medicine into a spoon he had also brought with him, "will allay any undue excitement, quiet the nerves, aid digestion and restore lost appetite. I sell it at 50 cents a bottle. This is a dose for an adult. Take it, dearest."

A chorus girl, deliciously pretty but decidedly low-brow, somehow found herself at a very select party given by a famous society woman.

The girl, lonely and uncomfortable as a fish out of water, was leaning against the wall, framed against the dark oak, when the hostess took pity on her.

"My dear," she said kindly, "you look just like an old Rembrandt."

"Well," retorted the damsel, sharply, "you don't look too darn snappy yourself."

A certain duchess owed a bill to a milliner, and the latter's little daughter was sent to collect it.

"Be sure to say 'Your Grace' to the duchess," said the mother, and the child promised to remember.

When, after long waiting, she was ushered into the presence of the duchess, the little girl made a low curtsy, and then folding her hands and closing her eyes, said softly:

"For what I am about to receive may I be truly thankful"—Tid-Bits.

A sailor stuck his head in the door of the public bar and said: "Does anybody here want to fight?" Nobody said a word and the sailor repeated:

"Does anybody here want to fight?"

One man broke the silence and said: "No, Jack; no one wants to fight in here."

"That's good," said the sailor. "Then it's safe to come in."

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

CALIFORNIA

EL CENTRO, CALIF.—Post Office: \$110,101. Union Eng. Co. Huntington Park, contr.

NAPA, CALIF.—Post Office: \$98,840. K. E. Parker Co., 135 South Park St., San Francisco, contr.

SAN FERNANDO, CALIF.—San Fernando High School: \$96,417. J. F. Kobler, 932 South Rimpau Blvd., Los Angeles, contr.

COLORADO

FORT LYNN, COLO.—U. S. Veterans Hospital: \$331,625. Morley Constr. Co., 1643 Bellevue Ave., Kansas City, Mo., contr.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, GA.—School: \$170,000. Claussen-Lawrence Constr. Co., 1394 Gwinnett St., contr.

FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.—Officers Quarters: \$82,246. Smith-Pew Constr. Co., 435 Irwin St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

THOMASTON, GA.—Post Office: \$61,785. Barge-Thompson, 136 Ellis St. N. E., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

INDIANA

FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.—Officers Quarters: \$100,000. Stibbard Constr. Co., 3000 Grand River St., Detroit, Mich., contr.

KANSAS

HOLTON, KAN.—Post Office: \$58,700. Rosen & Fischel, 11 South LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

LOUISIANA

ALEXANDRIA, LA.—Post Office and Court House: \$217,774. A. Blair, Montgomery, Ala., contr.

MAINE

ORONO, ME.—Post Office: \$58,587. H. P. Cummings Constr. Co., Main St., Ware, Mass., contr.

MARYLAND

HOLABIRD, MD.—Quartermaster Depot: \$95,643. M. A. Long Co., 10 West Chase St., Baltimore, Mo., contr.

MINNESOTA

SANDSTONE, MINN.—Jail: \$260,000. E. Barber, City Hall, archt.

MISSISSIPPI

GULFPORT, MISS.—Transit Warehouse: \$58,389. A. Ziegenfelder, Gulfport, contr.

MISSOURI

LUXEMBURG, MO.—Theatre, Store and Office: \$75,000 up. F. Voilrol, 128 West Koeln St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.—University City Public Schools: \$180,016. Woermann Constr. Co., 3800 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. R. Paulus Constr. Co., 2205 Ann Ave., St. Louis, contr.

MONTANA

HAMILTON, MONT.—Public Health Service Bldg.: \$58,782. Smythe & Co., 1416 F St. N. W., Washington, D. C., contr.

NEBRASKA

SIDNEY, NEB.—Post Office: \$55,870. Olson Constr. Co., Stewart Bldg., Lincoln, Neb., contr.

NEW JERSEY

FORT HANCOCK, N. J.—Theatre: \$105,000. Day labor and separate contracts. Con. Q. M.

GLEN ROCK, N. J.—Apartments: \$150,000 or more. Smith Singer Co. C. H. Tabor, Jr., 45 North Broad St., Ridgewood, archt.

—Homes Beautiful, Inc.: \$105,000. Residences. B. Rittner, 727 River Rd., archt.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS, N. J.—Euclid School Addition: \$105,000. E. I. Williams, 131 West Passaic Ave., Rutherford, archt.

HOHOKUS, N. J.—Residences: \$225,000. H. E. Mather, 167 East Ridgewood Ave., Ridgewood, archt.

MILLBURN, N. J.—Residences: \$150,000 or more. South Mountain Estates. Separate contracts. W. D. Irvin, c/o M. A. Wolf, 845 Broad St., Newark, archt.

PARAMUS, N. J.—Community Church: \$105,000. R. E. Eycleshimer, pastor, Midwood Rd. Private plans.

—Saddle River Golf Club: \$150,000. A. Fraser, 277 Johnson Ave., Teaneck, archt.

PARK RIDGE, N. J.—Restaurant: \$105,000. J. Noething, Washington Ave., Pearl River, N. J., contr.

NEW YORK

MALVERNE, N. Y.—High School: \$345,000. Union Free School Dist. 12, Hempstead. W. Kennedy Co., 215 Montague St., Brooklyn, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Air Corps Barracks, Pope Field: \$89,340. C. V. York Constr. Co., Professional Bldg., Raleigh, contr.

OKLAHOMA

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Air Corps Barracks: \$93,600. Helmbold Constr. Co., 320 Petroleum Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

—Barracks Buildings: \$785,000. Con. Q. M.

HOMINY, OKLA.—Power Plant: \$122,750. Trans-America Corp., Philtower Bldg., Tulsa, Okla., contr.

STILLWATER, OKLA.—Post Office: \$73,000. W. S. Belows Constr. Co., Oklahoma Savings and Loan Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

OREGON

OREGON CITY, ORE.—Post Office: \$100,000. Knighton & Howell, U. S. Bank Bldg., Portland, archts.

PENNSYLVANIA

BELLEFONTE, PA.—Post Office: \$69,900. Tremaglio Bros., 1700 Highland Ave., Waterbury, contr.

BRYN MAWR, PA.—Apartment Building: \$475,000. Shubin Bldg. Co., 4th St. and Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., contr.

—Post Office: \$72,900. Gondos Co., Atlantic City, N. J., contr.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Post Office: \$209,000. A. W. Kutche & Co., 816 Francis Palms Bldg., Detroit, Mich., contr.

STROUDSBURG, PA.—Post Office: \$87,010. Girard Eng. Co., 20-32 Chancellor St., Philadelphia, contr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

ABERDEEN, S. D.—Electric Generating Plant: \$850,000. Bemis Co., 105 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill., engr.

TENNESSEE

DUCKTOWN, TENN.—Kimsey Jr., College: \$114,000.
Southeastern Constr. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

TEXAS

BEAUMONT, TEX.—Post Office: \$423,840. A. Blair,
Montgomery, Ala., contr.

WASHINGTON

FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, WASH.—Officers Quarters:
\$55,000. Jones Bros., Lloyd Bldg., Seattle, Wash.,
contr.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

TERRITORY OF HAWAII—Administration Building:
\$103,000. H. Freitas, Honolulu, contr.

OPEN SHOP BOSSES DEMAND \$100 GOOD CONDUCT BOND

According to the Boston Times, a number of "open shop" employers throughout Massachusetts are working a scheme which makes their workers pay damages in advance for strikes and is calculated to keep them in the ranks of "cheap and docile labor" indefinitely.

"This scheme is called the 'Hundred Dollar Good Conduct Bond' and makes the 'yellow dog' contract look like a piker," the Times says.

"A girl looking for a job is told she can go to work, but she must first post \$100 in cash as a guarantee of good conduct. This 'good conduct' is judged by the employer, and consists of not striking, not asking for pay increases, and not complaining of conditions.

OPPORTUNITY

Opportunities may have been scarce in Shakespeare's time. It is a sure thing that they were not as plentiful as they are today. In any event, Shakespeare was mistaken when he wrote that opportunity comes only once in a lifetime, and if taken at the opportune time leads on to success, or words to that effect. The statement was not true, even in Shakespeare's time. It certainly is not true today.

Opportunity is knocking at the door of all men and women, enterprises and nations every day in every year. He who waits for the high tide or alleged psychological moment is lost. The opportunity to improve every day in every way is perpetual with us.

The opportunity to increase wages and improve economic conditions is with us all the time, just as long as there is a formidable trade union movement, and it is opportune at all times to embrace this opportunity. There are no high tides or low tides. The "I Will" spirit and determination to join the union and forever stick is the high tide of opportunity in our economic lives.

We have the opportunity to slay the dragon of depression—but some lack the essential courage.

A TAXPAYER'S LETTER

Dear Sir:

In reply to your recent and more recent requests to send a check, I wish to inform you that the present shattered condition of my bank account makes it impossible for me to take your requests seriously.

My present financial condition is due to the effect of Federal laws, state laws, municipal laws, Country laws, Corporation laws, Liquor laws, Traffic laws, By-laws, Brother-in-laws, Sister-in-laws, Mother-in-laws, and Outlaws.

Through all these laws, I am compelled to pay a business tax, gas tax, school tax, excise tax, income tax, auto tax, hydro tax, and syntax.

In addition to these irritation taxes, I am forced by the strong arm of the law to get a permit for this thing and a permit for that thing. I am required to get a business license, a city license, a state license, a sign license, a dog licence, a hunting license, not to mention a marriage license.

I am also requested and required to contribute to every society and organization which the inventive genius of man is capable of bringing into life; the Shanghai Relief, the Women's Relief, the Near East Relief, the Unemployed Relief, and the Gold Diggers' Home; also every hospital and every charitable institution in the city—the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the White Cross, the Green Cross, the Purple Cross, the Flaming Cross, and the Double Cross.

For my own safety I am required to carry Life Insurance, Liability Insurance, Burglary Insurance, Property Insurance, Rent Insurance, Fire Insurance, Compensation Insurance, Accident Insurance, Collision Insurance, Rain Insurance and Business Insurance.

The government has now so governed my business that it is no easy matter to find out who owns it. I am expected, introspected, suspected, disrespected, examined, re-examined, informed, required, summoned, fined, commanded and compelled until all I know is that I am supposed to provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race, and simply because I refuse to donate to each and all, or go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I am cursed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied to, lied about, held up, held down and robbed until I am merely ruined.

I can tell you honestly that failing a miracle you won't be paid just now, and the only reason I am holding on to life is simply to see what in heck is coming next!

Yours respectfully,

TAXPAYER.

—San Francisco Moose News.

KEEP in MIND

COLOR has a practical as well as an esthetic value in wrapping foodstuffs to be stored for some time. Most colors permit the passage of the rays of light that promote spoilage. Only two—grass-green and black—shut out those rays.

The effect of light on the deterioration of oilbearing foods was shown in a recent study by food research chemists in the United States Department of Agriculture.

In one test two lots of the same meal were stored side by side for about a year, one in a glass bottle exposed to the direct sunlight and the other in a glass bottle wrapped in black paper. The meal in the wrapped bottle was fresh and sweet when removed; that in the unprotected bottle was spoiled, with a very rancid odor.

In another test a set of vials, one containing lard, one butter, and one salad oil were placed in each of ten compartments, each compartment was covered with glass of a different shade and the whole frame was exposed to sunlight. At the end of the experiment the material kept under the grass-green glass was still sweet, while that kept under the glass of any other shade of green as well as of the different shades of blue, purple, yellow, orange and red was distinctly rancid. The same results were obtained with oil-bearing foods wrapped in cellophane of varying hues.

From very ancient times the first day of the new year has been observed as a holy festival. It is referred to in the Bible as the Feast of the Trumpets. The ancient Romans also celebrated this day with pagan festivities.

In 1733 Benjamin Franklin published in the State of Pennsylvania the first number of his *Almanac* under the fictitious name of Richard Saunders. It was commonly called "Poor Richards Almanac," and was continued by Franklin about twenty-five years. It contained the usual astronomical information, besides many pleasant and witty verses, jests and sayings. The little spaces that occurred between the remarkable days of the calendar he filled with proverbial sentences inculcating industry and frugality.

LEAD PENCIL—The use of mineral lead as a substance with which to make a more or less black mark must be very old and probably it was from the fact of a pencil being put to similar purpose that the name "lead" pencil arose—certainly the plumbago (otherwise graphite) of which a pencil is made has no lead in its composition. Plumbago is a mineral found in many parts of the world, a celebrated mine being at Borrowdale, Cumberland, England, where however the supply has become scarce, so that a method has been invented of using the compressed plumbago dust.

How a minority
Reaching majority
Seizing authority
Hates minority.

The natural man will find his way more readily to the truth than the one who lives under constant terror of the lash of ridicule.

There is no virtue in uniformity of outlook.

Officers Elected by Local Unions

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
9	Washington, D. C.	J. Mann, Sr.	T. A. Hill	J. Crummitt	
19	Joliet, Ill.	R. O'Neill	D. Johnston		R. Fairbairn
33	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W. P. Zimmerman	M. V. Doyle	W. A. Humphreys	J. H. Duty
52	Utica, N. Y.	P. Thomann	F. Percacciante		F. Percacciante
57	Binghamton, N. Y.	E. A. Shiffer	A. Miller		
78	Hartford, Conn.	N. Lord	A. E. Boudreau	A. LaFlamme	R. J. Talbot
224	Houston, Tex.	L. George	R. E. Kroll	J. M. Bilyeu	
168	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	J. M. Vanfossen	P. Farber	P. Farber	F. Maier
232	Racine, Wis.	R. Olson	H. M. Olson		
358	Johnstown, Pa.	A. E. Johnson	G. B. Thomas		G. B. Thomas
401	Allentown, Pa.	C. Jackson	H. Frey	R. R. Ritz	

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

DECEMBER RECEIPTS

Dec. Local		Dec. Local		Dec. Local	
1 292 Nov.-Dec. reports \$	10.80	12 81 Dec. report	25.65	20 260 Dec. report	20.25
1 145 Nov. report	15.69	12 79 Dec. report	32.40	20 380 Dec. report	19.80
1 10 Nov. report	14.00	12 32 Dec. report	46.00	20 8 Dec. report	12.60
1 12 Nov. report	15.30	12 21 Dec. report	6.35	20 358 Dec. report	11.05
1 105 Nov. report	17.10	12 28 Nov. report	13.85	20 42 Dec. report	50.00
1 108 Nov. report	17.10	12 234 Dec. report	23.60	20 83 Dec. report	6.30
1 82 Nov. report	9.65	12 212 Dec. report	15.55	21 429 Dec. report	17.05
1 90 Nov. report	3.90	12 136 Dec. report	17.40	21 73 Supp.	1.00
2 49 Nov. report	4.50	13 142 Nov. report	18.00	21 114 Dec. report	4.50
2 38 Dec. report	4.25	13 76 Nov. report	8.10	21 9 Nov. tax (add'l.)	1.00
2 Return of un-		13 238 Nov. report	5.85	21 203 Dec. report	20.35
claimed re-		13 1 Dec. report	18.40	21 308 Nov. report	90.00
funds of No. 2		13 345 Nov. report	13.80	21 31 Dec. report	7.30
files	62.00	14 254 Dec. report (cr.)		21 222 Dec. report	12.45
2 276 July-Aug. reports		14 439 Dec. report (cr.)		22 243 Dec. report	6.30
(cr.)		14 34 Dec. report	5.70	22 47 Dec. report	109.80
2 275 Nov. report	4.50	14 125 Dec. report	25.75	22 276 Sept.- Oct.- Nov.-	
2 215 Nov. report	21.60	14 336 Dec. report	5.40	Dec. reports	
5 340 Nov. report	1.80	14 434 Nov. report	4.50	(cr.)	
5 122 Nov. report	15.40	14 14 Nov. report	20.70	22 55 Dec. report	11.70
5 155 Nov. report	9.90	14 302 Dec. report	12.90	22 39 Nov. report	30.00
5 419 Nov. report	5.40	14 173 Nov. report	3.20	22 33 Dec. report	79.20
5 353 Nov. report	17.70	14 168 Dec. report	6.30	23 345 Former indt.	7.20
5 143 Nov. report	26.85	14 158 Dec. report	5.90	23 23 Dec. report	10.20
5 172 Nov. report	8.70	14 78 Dec. report	24.45	23 9 Nov. tax (add'l.);	
5 19 Dec. report	14.70	15 213 Nov. report	3.60	supp.	1.00
5 9 Nov. report	72.00	15 24 Dec. report	30.00	23 299 Dec. report	5.70
5 33 Nov. report	63.60	15 147 Dec. report	4.60	23 147 Nov. and Dec. tax	
5 407 Nov. report	4.50	15 20 Nov.-Dec. reports	9.15	(add'l.)	1.50
6 121 Dec. report	13.00	15 151 Oct. report	22.25	23 344 Dec. report	8.10
6 57 Dec. report	5.55	15 87 Dec. report	12.60	23 136 B. T.; supp.	36.85
6 250 Dec. report	22.00	15 27 Dec. report	14.20	27 134 Dec. report	9.90
6 40 Dec. report	4.50	15 25 Dec. report	25.50	27 54 Dec. report	48.45
6 18 Nov. report	20.70	15 162 Nov. report	36.90	27 279 Dec. report	3.60
6 116 Nov. report	9.00	15 106 Dec. report	25.40	27 96 Dec. report	15.60
6 97 Nov. report	54.50	15 232 Dec. report	16.85	27 48 Dec. report	2.85
6 5 Nov. report	74.70	15 398 Nov.-Dec. reports	12.60	27 28 Dec. report	16.35
6 29 Nov. report	33.30	16 26 Nov. report	4.50	27 419 Dec. report	9.15
6 378 Dec. report	4.50	16 359 Nov. report	6.30	27 65 Nov. report	62.00
7 110 Dec. report (cr.)		16 107 Nov. report	6.95	27 190 Dec. report	29.35
7 209 Nov.-Dec. reports	13.50	16 102 Nov. report	101.10	27 68 Dec. tax (add'l.)	1.00
7 279 Nov. tax (add'l.)	1.80	16 295 Dec. report	11.70	27 74 Dec. report	741.20
7 7 Dec. report (cr.)		16 104 Dec. report	48.00	27 423 Aug.-Sept.- Oct.	
7 62 Dec. report	23.80	16 148 B. T.	3.60	tax	2.27
7 315 Nov. report	33.50	16 132 Nov. report	6.00	28 71 Dec. report	3.40
7 262 Oct.-Nov. reports (cr.)		16 9 Nov. tax (add'l.);		28 332 Dec. report	6.50
8 55 Supp.	1.70	supp.	1.00	28 392 Dec. report	17.70
8 53 Dec. report	111.20	16 109 Dec. report	44.85	28 108 Dec. report	16.80
8 435 Nov. report	13.10	19 99 Oct.-Nov. reports	43.20	28 115 Nov. report	11.00
8 166 Nov. report	40.15	19 208 Dec. report	7.20	28 126 June report	9.00
8 286 Nov.-Dec. reports	32.65	19 455 Dec. report	1.60	29 230 Dec. report	9.75
8 67 Nov. report	67.75	19 258 Dec. report	6.85	29 52 Dec. report	11.45
8 123 Dec. report	6.45	19 63 Nov. report	2.71	29 100 Dec. report	53.15
8 139 Dec. report	7.05	19 456 Dec. report	23.30	29 401 Dec. report	15.30
8 4 Dec. report	19.80	19 111 Dec. report	13.60	29 202 Dec. report	4.50
9 224 Nov. report	15.30	19 185 Dec. report	16.30	29 20 Supp.	1.00
9 281 Dec. report	5.95	19 442 Nov. report	3.60	30 12 Dec. report	16.10
9 228 Dec. report	11.05	19 51 Dec. report (cr.)		30 215 Dec. report	27.25
9 77 Nov.-Dec. reports	10.80	19 309 Dec. report	7.90	30 82 Dec. report	7.20
9 379 Nov. report	27.00	19 319 Nov. report	4.50	30 2 Dec. report	202.70
9 308 Oct. report	170.00	19 30 Nov. report	22.50	30 246 Dec. report (cr.)	
9 85 Nov. report	24.30	19 68 Dec. report	24.30	30 8 sub. The Lather	45.50
12 401 Nov. report	14.40	19 73 Dec. report	96.30	30 Transfer indt. for De-	
12 478 Oct.-Nov. reports	2.60	20 278 Dec. report	28.30	cember	221.65
12 268 Nov. report	8.10	20 224 Nov. tax (add'l.)	1.00		
12 413 Dec. report	9.90	20 66 Dec. report	15.95		
12 103 Dec. report	9.90	20 70 Dec. report	6.30		
12 113 Dec. report (cr.)		20 259 Dec. report	3.95		

TOTAL.....\$4,704.07

DECEMBER DISBURSEMENTS

December		December	
2 National Advertising Co., mailing November journal	\$ 58.19	5 Distillata Co., Nov. cooler rental and water service	6.00
5 Western Union Telegraph Co., November messages	6.14	5 Workers Education Bureau, 4th quarter tax	20.00
		16 October tax to A. F. of L.	81.00

Dec.			Dec.		
27	Stationery Supply Co., office supplies.....	29.54	30	Office salaries	1,305.00
27	Union Paper & Twine Co., local supplies....	5.75	30	Miscellaneous office supplies .....	.30
27	National Advertising Co., mailing December journal	54.40	30	Postage	15.03
27	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and long distance service	27.65		Funeral benefits paid:	
27	October tax to Building Trades Department.	60.75		Local 74, James A. Wilson, 17757.....	200.00
27	Riehl Printing Co., November journal, office supplies	568.50		Local 74, Frank Corbett, 18661	200.00
30	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 10/28-12/23/32	5.70	30	Local 97, Wm. L. Johnston, 3344.....	100.00
			30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	1,150.00
			30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer....	625.00
			30	Federal tax on November checks.....	.70
				TOTAL.....	\$4,519.65

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, November 30, 1932.....	\$70,262.04
December receipts	4,704.07
	<u>\$74,966.11</u>
December disbursements	4,519.65
Cash on hand, December 30, 1932.....	<u>\$70,446.46</u>

O N M E M B E R S

REINSTATEMENTS

67 John Joseph McGarry Sr.
(Nov.) 12197

68 S. O. Hartzell 28144

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local		Local		Local	
93	B. F. DeLura 33474	65	Louis Berry (Nov.) 14267	68	L. V. Williamson 18694
116	C. J. Kinney (Nov.) 2463	65	R. Caldera (Nov.) 26853	68	H. W. Harroh 29015
116	P. Sluisman (Nov.) 9986	65	R. Grasso (Nov.) 16651	68	L. Montgomery 19861
116	C. Kusant (Nov.) 20095	65	J. A. Hartwell (Nov.) 12232	68	Wm. Malone 34825
116	J. L. Jovin (Nov.) 29152	65	R. J. Hutchinson (Nov.) 32117	68	R. G. Shinkle 7410
5	G. B. Cox (Nov.) 29864	65	H. T. Johnson (Nov.) 33274	68	S. O. Hartzell 28144
5	M. S. Delictal (Nov.) 8490	65	A. Ligi (Nov.) 29956	68	O. R. McNutt 23931
5	N. A. Langevin (Nov.) 8693	65	R. E. Malakowsky (Nov.) 31411	68	T. L. Tyree 34604
5	P. Langevin (Nov.) 16511	65	G. F. Newman (Nov.) 25404	68	J. T. Coffey 2033
5	F. V. Powell (Nov.) 35901	65	C. J. Perkins (Nov.) 7062	222	B. N. Sims 22640
5	J. A. Ford (Nov.) 33212	65	R. E. Rivers (Nov.) 32331	276	Floyd Boyer 15803
5	C. W. Russell (Nov.) 35212	65	Elmer Sharp (Nov.) 12061	23	D. Perillo 31234
5	W. J. Russell (Nov.) 16267	65	H. Warren (Nov.) 36155	74	C. L. Bassett 21314
5	J. M. F. Tighe (Nov.) 15255	65	E. G. Anthony (Nov.) 29103	74	E. P. Beaubien 28985
286	C. A. O'Connell (Nov.) 23823	14	R. R. Wright (Nov.) 30154	74	W. D. Eckfeldt 17418
286	Elie Cormier (Nov.) 33793	14	W. M. Acker (Nov.) 29663	74	E. Johnson 13657
286	R. L. Cabana (Nov.) 21123	14	C. Davis (Nov.) 31963	74	W. C. Morgan 14129
286	Edw. Terwilliger (Nov.) 23746	147	C. W. Oakley 16660	74	C. H. Nelson 25312
286	R. H. Kennedy (Nov.) 28790	147	G. G. Phillips 25635	74	V. Sorrel 14037
286	Elmon Tatroe (Nov.) 34550	147	W. C. Phillips 22599	74	B. A. Tarnow 15876
286	Joseph Warchick (Nov.) 22839	68	E. H. Barth 22720	74	D. B. Thomas 23312
286	Frank Bonis (Nov.) 31203	68	W. H. Combs 2016	74	O. S. Turner 27359
286	R. A. Bologno (Nov.) 32122	68	J. H. Lyden 15384	74	J. J. Ververka 15828
123	W. G. Bolinder 25611	68	T. A. Miller 8933	74	W. H. Wagner 23917
123	R. Boutlett 7706	68	J. J. Murphy 28935	74	J. G. Willis 15140
123	E. F. English 5678	68	D. A. Richter 32562	434	A. R. Wigley 18964
224	E. Butcher (Nov.) 34097	68	A. E. Snell 14186	72	G. W. Coughlin 17726
224	L. R. DeLeon (Nov.) 30581	68	L. B. Wathen 16327	72	F. C. Lenoir 734
76	G. W. Grace (Nov.) 2210	68	E. J. Williams 10975	72	J. Favereau 21935
47	G. Fennell Jr. (Nov.) 35427			72	H. Gautreau 11633
47	R. C. Lee (Nov.) 28778			72	J. A. Kirby 18117

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

143	C. E. Geiger (Nov.) 32322	158	Carl E. Wilmot 24276	105	P. J. DeBree (Ren.) 18925
33	C. H. Cramer (Nov.-Ren.) 26010	102	F. Thompson (Oct.-Ren.) 33778	39	Harold Davis (Nov.-Ren.) 25135
67	S. Weisman (Nov.-Ren.) 19082	102	H. Stern (Oct.-Ren.) 33097	74	C. A. Bouton (Ren.) 5966
67	Geo. Laden (Nov.-Ren.) 33171	102	J. Missaggia (Oct.-Ren.) 28122	74	E. Bryzezinski (Nov.-Ren.) 28997
47	H. B. Fairbanks (Nov. '31 and Nov. '32 Ren.) 32315	102	A. J. Jochum (Oct.-Ren.) 25433	74	W. E. Miller (Nov.-Ren.) 32278
34	L. C. Brendel (Nov.) 33728	102	G. Lanzotti (Oct.-Ren.) 25809	74	J. McClaffey (Nov.-Ren.) 32584
		102	T. Hines (Oct.-Ren.) 33467		
		102	J. J. Donahue (Oct.-Ren.) 24512		

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

72 P. F. Padden 14459

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

2	A. C. Geddis 11333, \$100.00	407	J. W. Powers 19757, \$5.00	407	H. H. Haggard 31915, \$100.00 (add'l.)
47	R. J. Dearwater 33522, \$5.00	407	J. W. Powers 19757, \$95.00	407	A. Salisbury Jr. 35592, \$5.00
47	C. J. Must 27353, \$5.00	407	J. W. Powers 19757, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	A. Salisbury Jr. 35592, \$95.00
47	J. L. Bridges 26379, \$5.00	407	Pearl Brooks 24571, \$5.00	407	A. Salisbury Jr. 35592, \$100.00 (add'l.)
10	C. A. Zabrowski 8071, \$100.00	407	Pearl Brooks 24571, \$95.00	407	Clarence Dotts 11281, \$5.00
38	Geo. Lent 13704, \$100.00	407	Pearl Brooks 24571, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	Clarence Dotts 11281, \$95.00
38	David Lorehzen 13739, \$100.00	407	Andrew Garcia 25272, \$5.00	407	Clarence Dotts 11281, \$100.00 (add'l.)
224	G. H. Greene 32100, \$55.00	407	Andrew Garcia 25272, \$95.00	407	R. V. Jamison 25703, \$5.00
224	W. Heffley 34497, \$55.00	407	Andrew Garcia 25272, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	R. V. Jamison 25703, \$95.00
224	I. E. Cocran 30109, \$55.00	407	James D. Fraley 20508, \$5.00	407	Albert Salisbury 10600, \$100.00 (add'l.)
74	Leon G. Goodchild 25640, \$5.00	407	James D. Fraley 20508, \$95.00	407	R. H. Jones 33280, \$100.00 (add'l.)
74	Leon G. Goodchild, 25640, \$50.00	407	James D. Fraley 20508, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	R. I. Lemaire 27093, \$100.00 (add'l.)
74	Leon G. Goodchild, 25640, \$5.00	407	A. D. Herdeg 14739 \$100.00	407	M. S. Smith 33354, \$100.00 (add'l.)
85	Edw. H. Parker 25981, \$50.00	407	A. D. Herdeg 14739, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	M. E. Robin 35097, \$100.00 (add'l.)
10	Frank J. Zuba 16265, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	S. E. Brooks 23530, \$5.00	407	Johnnie Chuoke 30637, \$100.00 (add'l.)
407	Bill R. Wiggins 35755, \$100.00	407	S. E. Brooks 23530, \$95.00	407	W. R. Hughes 32099, \$100.00 (add'l.)
407	Bill R. Wiggins 35755, \$100.00 (add'l.)	407	S. E. Brooks 23530, \$100.00 (add'l.)		
407	Wm. C. Jones 35422, \$5.00	407	H. H. Haggard 31915, \$5.00		
407	Wm. C. Jones 35422, \$95.00	407	H. H. Haggard 31915, \$95.00		
407	Wm. C. Jones 35422, \$100.00 (add'l.)				

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

106	A. N. S. Wells 9687	104	C. M. Blyth 34870	104	J. W. Chamberlain 6714
104	B. Sperrow 13266	104	W. H. Obin 651	104	W. H. Courtney 4508

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNIONS

126	Canton, Ohio	364	Waco, Tex.
301	San Antonio, Tex.	464	Harlingen, Tex.

TRANSFERS

From	Name	To	From	Name	To	From	Name	To
5	Fred Johnston 9252.....	9	88	Wm. Young 4145.....	302	192	Chas. Balluff 7130.....	197
7	Ira Hoffer 13322.....	419	97	W. C. Davies 27035.....	97	192	Elmer Dalley 25142.....	197
9	J. C. Wallace 17198.....	345	97	Sam Luciani 20395.....	423	192	Jess Miller 29232.....	197
21	E. L. Bright 15936.....	55	102	M. Chalmers 24439.....	392	228	Paul Bynum 33798.....	55
21	Wm. E. Conniff 14492.....	55	102	Joe Mullen 6650.....	392	230	A. M. Orr 20624.....	62
21	R. O. Schonwetter 35376.....	55	104	F. L. Gorman 31273.....	54	234	H. B. Dalton 20131.....	62
27	H. H. Hill 24624.....	14	111	Geo. Hughes 24030.....	74	234	James E. Dalton 35014.....	62
27	J. L. Smith 19015.....	55	113	W. E. Hill 34902.....	190	234	T. G. Davis 34062.....	62
30	E. W. McKeel 21361.....	82	113	E. O. Westlund 29489.....	190	250	Harold Craemer 33641.....	250
30	A. Young 26361.....	82	115	Fred A. Fox 33102.....	8	250	R. Craemer 35547.....	250
32	W. R. Booker 24564.....	52	121	Luther Garrett 17463.....	18	299	Emil Schleter 9441.....	299
32	J. N. Hall 32981.....	52	121	M. G. Riney 19245.....	74	336	Wilbur Baldwin 20375.....	73
33	J. E. Rogers 28722.....	71	121	Homer Worden 33381.....	18	336	E. O. Barker 834.....	73
33	G. F. Witzberger 34585.....	71	123	W. Zazier 19508.....	72	358	Chas. Fate 18208.....	9
42	P. E. Morrison 32333.....	81	123	J. Zaiser 13782.....	72	358	Wm. Sanders 25781.....	358
42	I. N. Faldmo 15587.....	9	123	J. Zaiser 13829.....	72	386	Roy Barbour 29333.....	215
46	J. J. Curtin 12078.....	345	123	H. Brown 13092.....	72	386	John Bowser 17395.....	4
46	P. Howard 42.....	9	123	H. Carter 28777.....	72	386	James Cusatis 29997.....	168
46	F. Longeway 732.....	162	125	C. E. Allen 28816.....	125	386	Walter R. Harper 8647.....	215
47	Walter Miller 8423.....	9	125	Wm. Flansbury 16359.....	78	386	O. D. Jackson 24516.....	215
53	C. Thomas 23799.....	429	125	John Fronge 34204.....	23	386	H. J. Karius 4814.....	4
53	Amil Zeidler 11904.....	429	125	Thomas Fronge 33552.....	23	386	Francis Mack 25573.....	106
54	R. Jones 34007.....	302	125	T. McTear 3762.....	72	386	P. J. Mahon 30137.....	106
54	F. H. McClintock 12802.....	380	125	Robert Van Ness 34549.....	23	386	J. O'Dreze 22098.....	215
62	E. Bourassa 25007.....	55	136	E. Berth 36151.....	212	386	H. R. Ramsey 32016.....	75
74	J. W. Claywell 33961.....	222	136	S. R. Faulkner 28934.....	136	388	Walter J. Eby 26881.....	215
74	O. F. Lawrence 27970.....	345	136	O. V. Johnson 8605.....	136	414	V. A. Dickerson 25161.....	42
74	E. T. McCarty 19798.....	345	136	E. R. Lane 29124.....	212	414	B. A. Rogers 24872.....	42
74	H. L. Steele 8465-A.....	260	136	R. P. Lane 8973.....	212	414	R. M. Smart 21465.....	42
74	E. E. Wilson 21977.....	212	136	W. Riney 19183.....	212	456	L. K. Mallow 30169.....	7
75	N. Steiner 18988.....	9	139	E. Bisailon 10580.....	72	456	C. R. Nicholas 4985.....	62
79	J. W. Ulthet 16415.....	72	151	Buster Damron 30006.....	166	456	P. P. Nicholas 8389.....	55
82	Ben Barnhart 9393.....	5	151	P. E. Simmons 35078.....	435	456	A. Nicholson 15167.....	71
82	C. M. Batts 26691.....	5	166	R. B. Hall 30731.....	32	456	Joseph Pacetti 36088.....	455
82	J. H. Coffield 3612.....	5	190	E. A. Conrad 15142.....	345	456	C. E. Shreve 9214.....	71
82	E. McKeel 21361.....	30	190	C. C. Hall 9703.....	345	456	J. B. Silvius 32913.....	62
82	A. Young 26361.....	30	190	Oscar Tuff 12186.....	345			

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
172	\$ 1.00	440	T. S. Forest 14348	429	2.00	53	C. I. Thomas 23799
407	8.00	42	C. Henderson 12795	203	9.00	73	D. R. Roberts 19091
97	10.00	...	P. McLennon 8909	222	8.25	74	B. W. Cronkhite 25330
5	3.00	24	B. Wallace 33120	222	20.00	74	J. W. Claywell 33961
5	3.00	24	G. M. Visger 16988	222	4.25	74	O. F. Lawrence 27970
4	3.00	386	J. Bowser 17395	55	7.00	21	E. L. Bright 15936
...	4.50	10	M. C. Lentz 9871	55	7.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492
79	12.50	52	H. G. Reed 21871	55	1.50	326	B. M. Coulter 17213
32	6.40	166	R. B. Hall 30731	55	1.50	326	F. H. Laster 15305
21	1.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492	136	7.50	113	R. W. Eley 7348
234	4.40	262	J. L. Henrey 25245	302	8.00	42	I. L. Buck 30419
136	1.25	113	B. Sprecher 29569	302	8.00	42	F. Quirk 26317
53	2.00	87	J. Caponi 24239	190	1.25	113	E. O. Westlund 29489
345	2.00	9	J. C. Wallace 17198	74	9.00	121	M. G. Riney 19245
302	3.50	65	R. Jones 34007	82	2.00	30	A. Young 26361
151	20.00	392	A. W. Fischel 3021	72	2.00	123	W. Zazier 19508
25	10.00	31	S. Dubuc 13178	72	2.00	123	J. Zaiser 13782
106	6.00	386	F. Mack 25573	72	2.00	123	J. J. Zaiser 13829
74	4.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	72	2.00	123	H. W. Brown 13092
68	8.00	185	V. N. Sandefur 34949	72	2.00	123	H. A. Carter 28777
73	1.85	336	W. Baldwin 20375				

Origin of Olympic Games

It would not be difficult for any person living in the United States to tell what the Olympic games are; but he would probably be surprised to learn that the real Olympic games were held hundreds of years ago in Greece. The old Greeks believed in perfection, physical and mental, and it was by means of the Olympic games that they strove to produce this physical perfection.

The Olympic games were held at Olympia. This has been called "the fairest spot of Greece," as anyone who has visited the beautiful, fertile valley will agree.

There are various traditions as to the origin of the Olympic games. According to one of them, the first race was that between Pelops and Œnomaus. The latter used to challenge the suitors of his daughter, Hippodameia, and then kill them after the race. According to another tradition, the festival was founded by Heracles, the great traditional hero of the Greeks.

The Greek athletes did a great deal of training for the Olympic games. In fact, before any athlete could go into these competitions he was tested thoroughly and thus only the best men were allowed to enter.

The early contests were few in number, mostly tests of endurance and strength, with a special view to warfare; but it was not long before races were added. There were chariot races, horse races, and later the foot races, wrestling, boxing, jumping, and javelin throwing. As long as these games were kept up the Greeks were a great nation; but with their disappearance the nation began to decline. Conquered by Rome and later by Turkey, the Greeks deteriorated physically, mentally and morally; but early in the nineteenth century they struck for freedom and gained it, and recently revived the Olympic

games. The first resurrected sports were held in Greece in 1906, when the ancient stadium was rebuilt for this purpose.

Lycurgus, one of the "ten" great Grecian orators and a man who did much to beautify Athens, built the stadium. It was erected in a little valley between Helicon Hill and a knoll in the east. They dug out the valley, and built up two walls. This made an ideal place where spectators could sit on the sloping banks and face one another. In the valley there was plenty of room for a running track, because the space inside these sloping banks stretched out for 600 feet in length and 109 feet in width. A low marble wall separated the track from the seats, and between the seats and the wall was a long passage to accommodate the moving crowds. At regular intervals flights of steps led up from this passage to the seats. Sixty rows of seats accommodated fifty thousand people. To restore this great stadium did not take much building up except at the open end, where two huge walls with outer staircases were added.

MESSAGE TRAVELS FAST

It takes a radio message only a fraction of a second to go around the world. The speed of international radio communication has shrunk the world to the dimensions of a room only 75 feet long, as demonstrated in a recent round-the-world broadcast. In this demonstration the voice circumnavigated the globe from Schenectady to Java and Australia and back again in the same fraction of a second required for the words to echo from a wall of the experimental studio 75 feet from the microphone. This broadcast made the round-the-world journey in less than one-seventh of a second.

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1890

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275, 350, 395 and 443. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411, 440 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 135, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336, 378 and 446. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224 and 230. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 90, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Pettridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398, 440 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104, 138 and 144. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual .....	.15
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad .....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.25
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrears Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution .....	.15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	33.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets Sat. 9 a. m., Machinists' Hall, 114 State St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 140 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. Jones, 2208 N. Lottle.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles' Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville. N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St. Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Chas. Wyre, 916 Starr St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5125 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Hagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 44 Evansville, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 8th and Main Sts. Joseph Kercher, Wimbeg Ave., R. R. 8.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson. 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1022 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciant, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Mon., Balls Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balls Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.

- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kneay St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. T. H. Coleman, Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., 936 Eddy St. Tel., Graystone 8838.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd. same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4968a Page Ave. Phone, Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd. Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 97 Park St. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 564 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobery, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. J. C. Reynolds, 1302 Park St., Alameda, Calif.
- 90 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Concord St. Alexander Adams, 21 Kirk St., Methuen, Mass.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 94 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bld., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St. S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Plid. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. V. A. Winkley, 6403 Jefferson Ave.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.

- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 3. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 131 Saginaw, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Bricklayers' Hall, 3d floor, cor. Genesee and Park Ave. A. A. Baumlir, 250 Hermansan St. Phone 23885.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 135 Harrisburg, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Midcalf Bldg. Paul Parks, 628 W. Church St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Musicians' Hall, bet. 15th and 16th Sts. on Capitol Ave. Bruce Sprecher, pro tem, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 138 Olympia, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. E. L. Smith, 1104 Jefferson St. Phone, 1558-J.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 2506 Pine St. Mail address: 801 No. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sal. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 161 Lincoln, Neb.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem. C. H. Judah, 5166 Starr St. Tel., M 1606.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Chas. Warner, Act. Sec., 554 Washington Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1233 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, Acting Sec., 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 1001 4th Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 205 Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Harry Langner, 8534 88th St., South Edmonton.
- 207 Vancouver, B. C., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Holden Bldg., Room 209. Ex. Bd. Sat., 3 p. m. F. C. Macey, 2456 W. 7th Ave.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 211 Springfield, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 138 W. High St. Thos. L. Russell, 421 W. Pleasant St.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.

- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 31.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Walters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 8. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. Chas. Fox, 21 No. Railroad Ave.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 1701 State St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 1629 S. 10th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. J. D. Sims, Lab. Tem., No. 8th St. and Broadway.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqrs., 1201 St. Dominique, Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H. St. Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.

- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Cathedral St. (Secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 355. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 360 London, Ont., Canada.—Meets 4th Thurs., Trades & Labor Hall, cor. Dundas and Richmond. Sam Miller, 863 Adelaide St., Sub. P. O. No. 11.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 374 Phoenix, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 30 North 3d Ave. R. W. Routt, Rt. 1, Box 1154.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 383 Flint, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Alvord Bldg., Court and Saginaw St. A. G. Bigelow, Box 60, Grand Blanc, Mich.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone 764-R.
- 394 Tucson, Ariz.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., 38 W. Congress St. C. L. Williams, R. F. D. 1, Box 210F. Phone 027R5.
- 395 Warren, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 31½ N. Park Ave. J. A. Miller, 444 First St. Phone, 1855-W.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 423 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st Wed., Carpenters Hall, 223 Gloucester St. E. W. Desjardins, 103 Nicholas St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211½ So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. W. T. Troegel, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Onellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 440 Santa Ana, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 415½ West 4th St. G. W. Hunter, 537 Chestnut St., Anaheim, Calif.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, Box 6770, R. R. 1.
- 443 Steubenville, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Odd Fellows' Hall, N. 4th St. C. O. Howard, Dresden Ave., Lincoln Heights.
- 446 Elgin, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Union Natl. Bank Bldg., 3d floor. E. Sederstrom, 325 Raymond St.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon. at Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, Res., 201 10th St., S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn.
- 482 Monroe, La.—Meets Sun., 9 a. m., Carpenters' Hall, 107 So. Grand St. Geo. W. Forkey, 524 So. Grand St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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The Artful Reds

IT is rather amusing to read in the Communist literature the howl they are making on account of Communists being sent to jail for seditious remarks and opposition to our American Government. In all instances they have been convicted for violations of our laws, and their only defense has been that in a free country every one should have the right to express their thoughts regardless of whether those thoughts were in violation of the law or not. Their argument being that progress can only be made by freedom of thought and free speech.

This argument might seem reasonable and right to the average person regardless of his loyalty to our government if there was any sincerity in the expressions of the Communists.

The truth of the matter is that no Communist believes in freedom of speech or the freedom of the press, or at least wherever they have already got control they do not practice it. To attempt to practice freedom of speech or press under Communist control means exile, jail or execution. No country in the world has been as vicious against so-called disloyalty as the Communists.

If any one attempted to practice free speech or free press under the Communist rule and their expressions were against Communist philosophy it would mean the firing squad for them. That is the practice in Russia today.

Communist activities in the United States are not only against our form of government, but they advocate the overflow of our government by revolution, teach disloyalty, disregard for our laws, class hatred and blasphemy.

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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

FEBRUARY, 1933

No. 6

LATHER & ARCHITECT AGREE



The Lather gets more jobs, the Architect achieves a new standard in partition construction, the building owner gets better construction and all are in favor of Bar-Z-Partitions.

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A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

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Unemployment and Crime

AN increasingly larger number of authorities hold the conviction that so-called "crime" resorted to by the unemployed to secure food and other necessities of life for themselves and their dependents is not in the category of ordinary law violation and should receive clemency whenever it occurs.

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, gave emphatic expression to this belief a number of months ago when, in a vigorous criticism of the existing system of production, he declared that if unable to secure work he would steal rather than starve.

Mr. Willard's statement was not seriously condemned except by a few reactionary legalists. It reflected the view that when, either by positive action or refusal to act, society imposes economic conditions by which working men and women are deprived of the right to work, and consequently of the right to live decently, society must deal leniently with those violations of law which are the normal results of its own delinquency.

This conviction is expressed in a broad way by Will J. French, Director of Industrial Relations of California, in a discussion of the necessity and resentment of poorly nourished unemployed considered as a contributing factor to the causes of crime. He said:

"All over the world it is found that the crime wave goes up when unemployment is prevalent. This is natural. Hungry men, women and children become desperate. Men will steal rather than watch their children go hungry.

"The man who strives, day in and day out, to find work, and who realizes the seeming futility of the search as he sees countless thousands engaged in a like quest, would not be human if he did not feel himself giving way under the strain. More often

he suffers acutely as he sees his wife and little ones lack the essentials.

"The loss of the child's laughter is a tragedy that stands out in our present-day situation. The fact that 'daddy' is without employment and is sorrowful himself impresses itself upon the juvenile mind.

"Dissatisfaction with the existing order is reflected in overt acts or in a social sullenness that is detrimental to the well-being of a nation. That this is true is shown by the downward trend of the crime curve when work is obtainable and the fundamental needs of human beings are supplied."

Work for the millions of the unemployed is the only remedy for much of the increase in crime. Moreover, it is a form of justice that should be immediately given.

The way to provide this work is to reduce the length of the work week to thirty hours as a starter, without reduction in either the weekly or monthly earnings of those who already have jobs.

The thirty-hour week is Labor's remedy for the unemployment crisis and the only thing that will start business prosperity. There should be no delay in applying it to every industry and calling.

Try to look upon your union as your investment, your economic insurance against low wages, long hours of labor, unsanitary conditions of employment, poor food, excessive charge for uniforms and maintenance, cruel and abusive treatment. If you can view the purpose of your union from that angle and realize the necessity of giving your help, then you will get a return on your investment; but if you are going to pass the buck to others and try to sit upon the top of the world and wait for the parade to pass by, there is little hope that your investment will prove profitable to you.

Truths Pondered While Riding at Anchor

"Then gently scan your brother man"—

By MR. MODESTUS

THE "Thieves' Market" is an ancient institution.

There is one now in the City of Mexico.

They have them in Oriental cities.

The custom is a little different in the U. S. A.

Here we call the dealer in stolen goods a "fence."

He charges the thieves a handsome rakeoff for taking their spoil.

It is all a matter of custom.

In Mexico, you go to the "Thieves' Market" to find your stolen goods.

Finding them, you send a friend to buy them.

The traditions must be respected; the forms observed.

Even thieves must live.

Your friend may haggle at the price.

He will never pay the real value of the article.

And his commission is a trifle.

But you get your goods back—if the forms are observed.

You see: there is change—you might almost call it progress, in thievery.

There has always been more or less organization among pilferers.

At least, there is a sort of camaraderie—a sympathetic understanding.

Among his fellows, the thief "means no harm."

He is just—"a good fellow."

It gets to be a sort of a game—with rules which must be observed.

There are outlaws—even among thieves.

Among us Americans, it is the petty thief who is looked down upon.

Stealing a ham-hock is despicable—even if your children are hungry.

Picking pockets is small business.

Though even that takes skill—of which some of the artists get to be rather proud.

But the "Big Boys" play other and more dignified games.

Sometimes they slip a cog, and have to pay a penalty.

More often, their friends in high places "manage it," and they get off.

But the real American "Thieves' Market" deals in big pictures.

The game has many angles.

The rules change, when you are not looking.

Most of it is by indirection.

One of the "Big Boys" played a game that collapsed.

Then he went to Europe, on a sort of pension.

His friends arranged for \$18,000 a year for him.

It was all according to Hoyle, for a while.

The courts were taking care of the affair.

At first they called it "bankruptcy," and "receiver-ship."

But finally it came out, that he had been stealing even from his friends.

That was too much—and they have sent for him to come home.

But Greece is a long way off—

And big thievery is an international game—With many sympathizers—

Especially if their sympathy is properly excited.

The "Thieves' Market" in which Insull did his business was respectable.

He bought newspapers—

And the editors of the newspapers said he was respectable.

They even said he was honest!

Bankers had been buying and selling in the same market.

Especially profitable were the deals in South American loot.

The American "Thieves' Market" was good for loot from anywhere—

Provided it was the right "class"—it had to be "guilt-edged."

It had to look like "real money"—very easy money.

But do you think that you can wipe out the Thieves' Market in America?

Suppose you even suggest that the Stock Exchange be abolished—

You'll hear from the High Places.

And all the Big Boys, from Al Capone down, will yell their heads off.

No-o-o—we are not really civilized yet!

Old Noah got orders to build an Ark—

The wood butchers hammered from morning till dark;

They furnished the animals plenty of room

And made a terrifically big building boom.

And now once again we are warned of a flood,

By all indications it won't be a dud;

So in good common sense we certainly order

Prepare for the beer as they did for the water.

Sufferers From This Economic Crisis

NATURE will continue to take its toll of the present economic crisis for many years to come. A good many of its victims are not yet born. These will be the children not only of the present adult sufferers, but also those of the child sufferers of today. We quote from the New York Times:

"Social workers find that when destitute parents say 'the kids are too young to understand' they are minimizing the extent to which unemployment forces an enormous mental and emotional burden on their offspring, according to a report to the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee made by its investigators.

"With 12,000 children in the families under our care, the Charity Organization Society has reason to be concerned about the effect of the depression on their young minds,' Miss Grace Marcus, case consultant, told Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee investigators. The psychological danger is even more important than the physical hazards besetting the children.'

"The children of the undernourished, mentally stunted children of today will be pathetic evidence of hunger, want and even starvation in a land where wheat is selling for the lowest price in 300 years, with few buyers even at that price.

"Some people, however, still refuse to admit that there is actual starvation in the United States. To such we would refer the following statement from a director of social service in a New York hospital, contained in a letter to the New Republic:

"We have had, for a long time now, people coming in to us asking for food and stating that they have not eaten for several days, and it can be seen by their appearance that they are telling the truth. This week we have had four children admitted with the diagnosis of starvation. One, who was found eating out of a garbage can, has died since admission. Another infant of three months is about to die. The mother was feeding it sugar and water. We can give so little ourselves, and, as you know, have no funds to carry families and can give only very temporary relief. This is a very urgent matter which is constantly getting worse.

"To these facts may be added yet another fact, and that is that several hundred thousand vagrant children are roaming over the country because the present crisis has broken up their homes. Many of these are children who have no memory of a home and who have never been in a school, because their parents have been constantly on the move.

"If billions could be raised for destroying the lung tissue of young men with poison gas, for mutilating

healthy bodies until they are helpless pieces of human misery, for killing the flower of the nations by millions—why, why cannot billions be raised for saving the lives and minds and homes of little children—to make come true that part of the Lord's Prayer, 'Give us this day our daily bread?'"

CREDIT SOLID AS ROCK

Those who fear for the credit of the Federal Government are much too apprehensive. Uncle Sam's credit is as solid as a rock, and if anyone questions it, let him compile a few comparative figures showing where the United States stands by comparison with other nations.

The statement has been made on excellent authority within the last week that the United States might increase its national debt by \$40,000,000,000 not merely five billions, without yet attaining a per capita debt equal to that of Great Britain. Yet today we are told with apparent truth, that the economic conditions in Great Britain are somewhat better than they are in this country.

ISN'T IT TIME TO QUELL THE "CHISELERS?"

The illegitimate is getting too much of a "break" these days everywhere.

The "chiseler" has spread o'er the land like the Seven Plagues once spread over belated Egypt.

When we bring up the subject of "chiselers" we suspect we have in mind a certain type of builders and the same type of contractors who are "knocking the spots" out of the building trades industry.

These "chiselers" have made it tough for master and man to make a livelihood. The presence of the "chiseler" in the industry has brought about a decadence in the business which vitally affects legitimate contractors and builders and especially causes untold economic woe among the hardy, eager-to-work toilers in the building crafts of the nation.

The "chiseler" is bringing everybody down to his sordid and miserable level. His "cheap-skating" the industry has engendered a multiplicity of complicated problems. It is about time drastic action be taken against the pestiferous "chiselers" who over-swarm the industry.

Take everything with a grain of salt. Even your own impressions.

Britain has, on the average, two miles of highway for every square mile of land.

If Washington Were Alive

JOHN J. BUCKLEY

Formerly Secretary of Local Union No. 72, Boston, Mass.

AS this country grows older and new ideas and new conditions confront us, the vast change that has taken place and still continues is a matter of comment to the student of the History of America. From a struggling group of colonies with their provincial jealousies and their racial inbreed, customs and traditions, we have grown into a solidified nation, the wonder of Europe and the glory and inspiration of its sons and daughters.

The journey which Washington took from his native heath to Cambridge, Massachusetts, consumed days. Now with our modern mode of travel this can be accomplished in hours. There he assumed command of the nucleus of an army, that was eventually to wrest an empire from the British crown, and finally to change the map of the then civilized world. The prophecies of the soothsayers, and the wise men of that period of a short lived republic never came to a fruition.

With leaps and bounds we have assumed world leadership and prestige. What has it brought us of the good and the evil things of life that must necessarily follow in its wake? Has the policy, which America pursued and still continues to maintain, been a success or a failure? The open arms and the hearty welcome which Uncle Sam held out to the refugee, the oppressed, and the down-trodden—has it been a mistaken policy? In a broad comprehensive survey of the question, taking due regard of the collateral and co-relating things which are included in the answer, yes; but in a maximum view of the benefits derived and the good done, no.

Some of us the offspring of immigrant parentage, of a period just before or adjacent to our Civil War, who have seen these changed conditions and in the making of American History have had at least a small part, can now, in middle age and in a complacent and subdued mood, thank God for the foresight of our parents in making it possible for us to boast of an American birthright.

Mistakes have been made and will be made in the choosing of men and leaders to safeguard our interests, but if these bungled in affairs of state and could not with an intelligent, sane and comprehensive mind, solve any questions in which the majority of our citizens were involved, then they wrote "finis" to their political career.

The governing of our nation under the stipulated form of government and the amendments accrued since its foundation, resulting from the changed conditions and the demands of its people, has given

us in most cases a stronger nation and a happy and contented people.

We are emerging from a period which started fourteen years ago; a period of desolation, dejection, and discontent. Prohibition, that bane of liberty and the stultification of a free nation, forced on us by a puritanical minority whose vision and whose thoughts never moved in unison with progress since the days of witch-craft and exhortation, is about to leave us—forever.

The majority of the American people in their fair-mindedness gave it a trial far beyond the period of experiment and, by their mandate uttered in no unmistakable tone and in plain language, have written the end of this plague and hushed the blathering of its discordant demagogues. The end of its destructive regime is close at hand.

George Washington, after he laid down the cares of state and retired to his manse to spend his declining days in a well-earned rest and peaceful contemplation, delivered his "Farewell Address," to the Republic for which he had given his time, talents, energy and fortune; these were his words:

"If in the opinion of the people the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates, but let it be no change by usurpation; for, though this in one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield."

The language and utterance of the "Father of His Country," though written over 150 years ago, is as true and prophetic as in his time.

Washington, in his great heart and his great mind, in an intelligent and marvelous survey down the years that were to come after him, was gifted with the vision of the perils which would confront and destroy the work and the liberty he and his indomitable army had fought for. At Valley Forge, and a hundred other battle-fronts, they had left indelible tracks in blood of their battered, bruised, and war-worn feet, in the sacred cause of liberty; sanctuary and refuge for an oppressed world, fleeing from the tyrant's spleen, and seeking the liberty which God had impressed in their hearts, but which man, their

fellow creature, denied them; the liberty which had its inception in the hearts and souls of an overburdened and overtaxed people and to obtain it, no sacrifice was too great.

That is America's conception of liberty. That was also Washington's conception. And please God, in our humble minds and hearts, it is also ours.

What makes America great is its people, no matter the land of their birth if their fealty to America is genuine. What undoes their work and creates havoc and destruction, is the narrow-minded, fanatical minority that hamstring the will and desire of a majority. We have at times strayed from the advice and counsel of Washington and have in a final analysis paid the penalty for our misjudgment or our stubbornness. But when reason had its rightful sway, and turmoil and chaos had stopped its chattering, the intelligence which a beneficent Creator gave us, and which we used in an intelligent manner, the American people righted all wrongs and frustrated all attempts to steal from us one iota of a priceless heritage.

The "Spirit of Freedom," and the "Spirit of Organized Labor" are synonymous. Each depends upon the other for life, for happiness, for contentment. It would be a sad day for this Nation, or any nation, were either one destroyed or hampered in its work of constructive effort to help a people and help them to the heights of progress and of prosperity. While Organized Labor retains its strength and envisions Washington's ideas, ideals and advice, the liberties of our people have a strong and faithful ally. Consistently and insistently pleading and safeguarding the people's cause.

If George Washington were alive, what would he do? Would his thoughts and his policies undergo a change in this day? I venture to assume and assert, no. From his day to the present there were, and always shall be, men and women of strong faith and inflexible courage who think, and live the same as Washington; whose blood is imbued with the "Spirit of Liberty" and which fire, sword, or incarceration cannot destroy. Throughout this great land of ours whenever and wherever men and women gather in Organized Labor's name, that germ, that essence, is watered, propagated, and disseminated through their agency.

Washington is dead, but his policy, his spirit and his courage still lives and finds response in the souls of a grateful, venerating nation. In no small area and taking leadership pleading his policies and ever keeping before the people their rights and privileges, is Organized Labor and its spokesmen. "Pro Bono Societatis," (for the good of the people), is the essence of the germ that gave liberty birth. And while life lasts and civilized government endures, men and

women of indomitable courage will fight and resist any encroachment on freedom, as constituted under liberty of a God-gifted nation.

That was Washington's dream and he lived to see it a reality and we, who have tasted of its waters as it came gushing from the fountain in revigorating draughts, would perpetuate it for the prosperity and happiness of those who come after us. Let that be our aim, our work, our goal; a re-dedication, a reconstruction to Washington's policies and advice.

And the Star Spangled Banner,
In triumph shall wave
O'er the land of the free
And the home of the brave.

THE BUSINESS AGENT

The business agent—pity him;
You ought to if you won't.
He's damned by some because he does,
By others if he don't.

He works all day and half the night;
He's always on the job;
A task like this can't well be filled
By bonehead, nut, or slob.

On Sundays if he ever should
Desire to go to church,
When he's not Johnny-on-the-spot
For him they start a search.

Inside a month he listens to
A thousand tales of woe;
And some believe there's not a thing
But what he ought to know.

He's a target for the "moocher",
And he can't keep out of range
Of the "tourist" who when stranded
Badly needs a piece of change.

Then the knockers with their hammers
Keep on stirring up a stink.
Yes, his path in life's a pleasure,
Strewn with roses—I don't think.

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing that I was right would make no difference.—Abraham Lincoln.

Construction Recovery Predicted for This Year

By James G. Monnett, Jr.

THE first building recovery period for the United States is indicated for the year which began with last September, according to the American Architect, which has just completed a nation-wide survey showing many million dollars worth of construction in sight.

With this comes an Associated Press dispatch showing an increase in building permits for the five largest Pacific Coast cities of 263 per cent, comparing January with December and of 224 per cent as compared with January, 1932. The cities are: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland and Seattle which jumped from \$4,314,000 in December to \$15,633,000 in January and comparing with \$4,874,000 for the preceding January.

According to the American Architect survey, the forecast is \$1,753,806,000 for the year to end next September. Of this, \$478,800,000 is new building already under planning; \$1,047,200,000 in contemplated new building; \$93,938,000 in renovizing already under planning and \$133,868,000 of renovizing contemplated.

From \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 of this work is projected for Ohio and the same for Minnesota. For California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts more than \$100,000,000 for each is the outlook.

It is believed that renovizing will reach a much greater capital total than is indicated since the survey reports were obtained from architects and a great deal of renovizing is being done and will be carried out without an architect. For Ohio \$1,262,500 in renovizing already is under planning and \$2,824,000 contemplated, according to these architects. According to estimates of the new Building Construction Institute here, \$3,000,000 or more in renovizing is expected in Greater Cleveland alone.

"Powerful influences are at work to create and make possible increased building activity," says the Architect's survey. "Normal requirements not met for several years will call for a considerable volume of products to bring buildings of this country back to proper condition and to meet in many sections, depleted facilities for housing of business and family life.

"Lack of mortgage money has been a positive bar to many building and modernizing operations, particularly in home building. . . Tangible action, such as that promised by the Federal Home Loan Bank and by large institutions (which are beginning to interest themselves in relieving mortgage condi-

tions) promises to provide vast sums of money for purchase of building materials. . . If, through federal and local activities, mortgage conditions are relieved in the home building field, this in turn will have its effect in changing the attitude towards mortgage loans for other types of buildings.

"Every factor that contributes to relief of unemployment and towards stabilization of general economic conditions will, in turn, be contributing to the long anticipated revival of construction. In view of the fact that several of the more important of these factors are beginning to show encouraging results, it would seem logical to believe that the first beneficial reaction will be felt by the building industry in the year which began last September."

THE WEIGHT OF THE WHALE

Nilsson remarks that the weight of the Greenland or right whale is 100 tons, or 220,000 pounds, equal to that of 88 elephants or 440 bears. The whalebone in such a whale may be taken at 3,360 pounds, and the oil at from 140 to 170 tons. The remains of the fossil whale which have been found on the coast of Ystad, in the Baltic, and even far inland in Wangpanse, Westergothland, betoken a whale which, although not more than 50 or 60 feet in length, must at least have had a body twenty-seven times larger and heavier than that of the common or right whale.

A RHYMSTER'S REVERIE

By An Anonymous

Sez I to myself, as I grumbled and growled,
I'm sick of the union and then how I scowled;
The members unfriendly, the meetings too long;
In fact, it just seems that everything's wrong;
I don't like the talk, the hall's a disgrace,
And signs of neglect are all over the place.
I'll quit going there; I'll not give a dime;
I can make better use of my money and time.
Then sez my conscience to me, sez he:
The trouble with you is you're too blind to see
That your union reflects you whatever it be.
Now, come and pay up and serve cheerfully,
Stop all your fault-finding and boost it up strong.
You'll find you are happy and proud to belong.
Be friendly and willing to help with the work,
For no union is built by members that shirk.
So give this a thought, come out with a smile,
And create conditions that make living worth while.

IMAGINATION

WORKING on the docks in San Francisco years ago, a man was approached by a stranger who said, "You are a fine, intelligent looking man to be pushing a truck. I should think you would find it very monotonous."

"Not at all, it's mighty interesting," said the trucker. "You see this case on my truck? It's full of women's shoes going to China. I learned in school that Chinese women bound their feet, but they don't all do it now. That made me go home and read up on shoes and leather. I found that once they made all the shoes in Massachusetts. Now they make a lot of them in the middle west, near the raw supply of leather."

"See that case over there? It's full of paper to make milk bottle caps. It's going to Australia. A year ago we weren't shipping that, so I read up and found that only within the last year have they used milk bottles in Australia."

"Say," said the stranger, "I am the owner of this business. Drop that truck and come up to my office. I can use you. You've got imagination."

That was the beginning of a rapid rise to prominence for that man who could look at a heavy case and have his mind stimulated where others saw only more hard work.

Demand the union label.

TECHNOCRACY

DURING the past six months a new voice has been raised against the social consequences of allowing technical progress to produce unemployment. The technocrat has taken the first page of the newspaper and first place in conversation. Whatever may be the merits or shortcomings of technocracy, it calls attention to a crucial problem in our social progress—shall some be robbed of even an opportunity to earn a living and others reap the rewards, or shall we find a way to provide balance in progress?

It will not help us to solve this dilemma merely to ridicule or seek to discredit technocracy. In our great emergency constructive criticism is the only justification for asking public attention. If any bona fide proposal is not sound, point out the fallacy and submit a proposal that will work.

By dramatizing the results of increasing the producing power of individual workers by equipping them with electrically operated machines, the technocrats have at last shocked the public conscience. Technicians are more concerned to challenge the rate of increase in unemployment which the technocrats predict for the near future than in providing for whatever number may be without jobs.

We can not stop technical progress if we would. Industrial management is seeking ways to reduce production costs. More machines are installed. At least one large industrial concern has given warning its research laboratories will work overtime. An increasing number of products are advertised as untouched by human hand in production. Labor's problem as well as society's problem is how to make industrial progress serve social and spiritual progress. Under present conditions machinery displaces jobs and puts workers on the street without income.

Balance is the fundamental principle of life. When

balance is disturbed, sickness and death follow. Equally true in economic life, unbalance brings disaster. Our problem is to maintain such balance in business that all may have, use and enjoy in proportion to their contributions.

Technological unemployment will be with us until we learn the principle of balance.

THE A-B-C OF TECHNOCRACY

Frank Arkwright

High above the railroad siding are strung a maze of cables which furnish a track for a little car. Suspended from this car is a great scoop. A man sits in the car and by pressing various buttons and levers runs the car over the tracks until he is directly above the coal below. He presses a button; the scoop descends; another button is pushed and the scoop rises. Presently the car travels back along its cables until it stops over an open bunker. A lever is pulled and the scoop dumps its coal. From the bin the coal is carried to the furnaces by gravitation and dumped on a moving furnace grate. This grate is mounted on a band. By the time the coal on the moving grate reaches the back of the furnace it is entirely consumed. The revolving band grate dumps the ash into a trough of running water which cools it and flushes it down the trough into a carrier which transports it to another bin, where it is automatically loaded into trucks. In this entire process not a single man has touched the coal with a shovel, and where formerly scores of men were required to move it, one man in the cable car has done it all. Apart from the small amount of energy required to push buttons, this man has not used his muscle; he has not worked. He is indispensable, but not as a working engine. He is the personification of watchfulness; he is not a laborer—he is a mind.

That Old Chestnut About Beer and Baby's Shoes

IN hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, good ladies, arguing for continuance of the insanity of prohibition, displayed bottles of milk and pairs of babies shoes, saying:

"If you legalize beer the babies will go without these for Christmas."

If these ladies defend an economic regime out of which a working man cannot earn enough to buy a glass of beer and still provide amply for the needs of his family, then it is time we knew it. Seemingly that is what they stand for.

They dragged forth the old chestnut, not as an

argument against beer, but as an argument for industrial rulership that regards the wage-earner as forever the ward and the servant of those who live by profit.

A workingman ought to be able to buy ten glasses of beer, if he wants them, without infringing upon the needs of his family or of himself. And the workers ought to be the judges of their needs—for beer and all other things; not the rich ladies who go to Congress to speak for the Anti-Saloon League. This baby shoe business was the most sickening of many sickening things the sweet ladies of beerless lavender have dragged out of the reticule.

A Business Dictionary

IN order to fill a crying need, I am herewith presenting a number of new definitions of popular business terms to take the place of the obsolete junk found in Webster's dictionary.

Millionaire: A person owing \$100,000 and over.

Bank: A cold storage house for frozen assets.

Banker: A dispenser of chills, cold shoulders, and frozen mitts.

Bonds: First claim to what is left after the receiver got his.

Business: See "memory."

Profit: The margin between cost and selling price that vanished when the sheriff turned sales manager.

Investments: Money in holes from which the bottom dropped out.

Interest: A pardonable curiosity to learn what became of the principal.

Railroad: Two or more streaks of rust connecting a number of rusty sidetracks for the accommodation of dead engines and decaying box-cars.

Profession: Calling of educated person wishing he could exchange degree for card in Hod-carriers' union.

Hod-carrier: Gentleman of leisure.

Savings: What one would still have in the bank if the bank was still there.

Home: A place to owe rent on.

Home owner: A person of either sex worrying whether it is cheaper to move than pay taxes, who is usually evicted because he can't afford either.

Farm: A given area of agricultural land surrounded by creditors and covered by mortgages, on which a family of seven is trying to support a second-hand car with empty gasoline tank.

Landlord: A tired business man or retired

farmer who can't buy tires by reason of having a farm living off him. Also, the guy who can't pay the taxes on the empty flat over there.

Competition: Two or more parties trying to escape bankruptcy by bankrupting each other.

Socialism: A dream.

Capitalism: A nightmare.

Individualism: A conglomeration of human suspects animated by mutual dislike and conflicting interests, going to hell with the slogan, "Let well enough alone."—Adam Coaldigger.

EXAMPLES OF THE TOLL BRIDGE GRAFT

West Virginia is wrestling with the toll bridge hold-up, and some figures of the extortion, given by the Wheeling "Intelligencer," are startling.

A bridge of the New River at Hinton cost less than \$40,000. It took in more than \$55,000 last year, and the owners, capitalizing its "earning power," have sold it to the state bridge commission for \$350,000. The citizens of the Hinton district have taken the matter to the courts.

This is the star example; but it does not stand alone. A bridge over the Ohio took in the last year \$4,000 more than its value on the books of the assessor; and incomes of from 20 to 30 per cent on the cost of a toll bridge appear to be rather common. The state builds the roads which alone make a toll bridge worth having; and then lets "private enterprise" set up a squeeze box on the bank of each river.

If the state of West Virginia had built the Hinton bridge itself, it could have retired the bonds in one year—and that the disastrous year of 1931. A better example of the folly of giving public powers and privileges to private corporations could scarcely be asked.

TECHNOLOGY

IN a little more than one hundred years technology has increased, immeasurably, the wealth of the world. It has raised the standard of living of multitudes, provided countless conveniences and amenities, and vastly broadened our mental horizon. It has shortened the working days, provided innumerable new industries and thereby created millions of new jobs.

Those who talk with such assurance of technological unemployment should first picture, if they can, the catastrophic extent of unemployment with which we would be faced were we suddenly deprived of the contributions of technology.

It would mean the immediate discharge of all those directly or indirectly employed by our railroads or in steam navigation. There would be no automobiles and motor trucks to build and operate and

service; little demand for new and better roads and none for gasoline. There would be no jobs for the millions now employed by the telephone, the telegraph, the radio, and the moving pictures. The production of steel would shrink to trivial proportions, and the great electrical industries with their widespread systems of distribution would no longer be employers. Chemical plants and textile mills would disappear, and a host of miscellaneous industrial activities based on technology and the machine.

Technocracy is destructive; technology is creative. Let us not confuse them.

Let us have faith that right makes might and that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.—Abraham Lincoln.

Import Coal

May Have to Pay Tax of \$2 a Ton If Ruling Is Reversed

THE bureau of customs has ordered its collectors to keep tab on all duty-free coal imports for collection of the \$2-a-ton tax if the attorney general rules collection permissible.

Reference of the tax question to the attorney general awaits the arrival of briefs which anthracite operators have promised to file in a few days.

The department's action followed a protest by Great Britain. Immediately Senator Reed (R., Pa.), Senator Hatfield (D., W. Va.), and Reps. Boland (D., Pa.) and Brumm (R., Pa.) started a drive to have the tax restored. The four were leaders in the fight for passage of the tax measure at the last session.

Several weeks ago, Reed obtained the consent of Secretaries Stimson and Mills to refer the question to Attorney General Mitchell.

Meanwhile Senator Davis (R., Pa.) sent a letter to Stimson protesting the state department's opinion that the tax did not conform to treaty obligations.

Davis raised a question as to whether the application of a most favored nation treaty superseded subsequent legislation.

"It is rather tough, Mr. Secretary," he wrote, "for a man seeking employment in Pennsylvania mines to be told that none can be given because of the importation of foreign coal."

Hatfield said he was not of the opinion that the most favored nation treaties were applicable in the case.

"The two-dollar tax was not in any sense dis-

criminatory," he said. ". . . I have no doubt that the coal men will be able to demonstrate conclusively to the attorney general that this tax was lawfully imposed by an act of Congress and should not be nullified by any department, because it violates no treaty."

REASONING BY ANALOGY

Near the window by which I write, a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and round he has wound his rope about the stake until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he cannot reach, unable even to toss his head to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders.

This bull, a type of massive strength, who, because he has not wit enough to see how he might be free, suffers want in sight of plenty, and is helplessly preyed upon by weaker creatures, seems to me no unfit emblem of the working masses.

But until they trace effect to cause, until they see how they are fettered and how they may be freed, their struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull in the way that will untwist the rope. But who will drive men into freedom?—Henry George in *Protection and Free Trade*.

The cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the end of one or even one hundred defeats.—Abraham Lincoln.

Jail Term for Wage Law Violator

A STRIKING victory for the rights of the workers was registered by Superior Judge Raglan Tuttle at Nevada City, California, in his decision confirming the conviction of J. M. Huff and J. H. Rogers for violating the State wage law. Huff is vice-president and general manager and Rogers secretary of the Nevada County Mines Corporation.

The conviction was based on charges brought by State Labor Commissioner T. A. Reardon for violation of the State semi-monthly pay day law and section 6 of the wage law in failing to pay 62 employees of the company \$9,767.42 in wages due. The employees were left stranded at the mine the latter part of last year.

The men were recently convicted in a trial before Justice of the Peace W. S. Mobley of Nevada City. Attorney Arthur L. Johnson of the State Labor Commission, who handled the prosecution, proved that Huff and Rogers, promoters of the company, paid their own salaries and expenses, while the employees were unpaid, and that Huff paid himself \$3,604.82 which should have been applied on the payroll.

Justice Mobley sentenced Huff to ten months in the county jail and imposed a fine of \$300 on Rogers. Superior Judge Tuttle upheld Justice Mobley's decision.

The conviction is the second secured by Labor Commissioner Reardon in his drive to prevent mining company promoters to hire workers and then refuse to pay them their wages.

Copper in sheets thin as paper and copper that looks like gold, is hard as iron and stronger than steel were among new things shown at a recent Power and Mechanical Engineering show in New York City.

I am nothing, but truth is everything.—Abraham Lincoln.

Seventy-three teachers' organizations have joined in New York to fight pay reductions.

An ignorant man is, by the very fact of his ignorance, a very dangerous person.

THE HEAVY LOAD

THIS is a period of grouching. Every one is dissatisfied with everything. A great many people have a good deal of sorrow and trouble, poverty and misery resulting chiefly from unemployment. Yes, it is hard to blame people for finding fault under present conditions. If the father of a family is out of work and has nothing in the house, especially if he has two or three children, and the rent is coming due, it is pretty difficult and almost impossible for him to look pleasant. But the real test of a real man or woman is to have sufficient will power and nerve to smile and say a pleasant word and try to encourage others just now when everyone has his troubles. There is an old saying that "there is no use in whining," but that is not always true, because in the case of people of highly strung characters and nervous temperaments, they claim it does them some good to explode. But it is my opinion that for the one case it helps to let the tongue loose, it injures ninety-nine. All leading doctors tell us there is nothing worse than allowing one's temper to get away with him, from the standpoint of real health, especially has such action a serious effect on the heart and the nerves. Yes, and there is another side to the question. Even though we are suffering mentally and have our troubles, there is no use in trying to take it out on somebody else. And there is absolutely no use in lying

down under the load. If men are real men, and women are what God has intended them to be, they will brace up, by encouraging the weak, the mentally deficient, those that are not able to bear the load.

A STAMP WORTH \$50,000

A schoolboy down in Georgetown, British Guiana, found an old envelope in the attic of his home on which was a 1-cent stamp. He kept the stamp in his collection several years then sold it for \$1.50 to a stamp dealer who in turn sold it to a Liverpool, England, collector, Thomas Ridpath, for \$600. Ridpath sold the stamp for \$700 to a German count just before the World War. After the war when it was discovered this stamp was the only known specimen of that particular issue put out by the government of British Guiana, its appraised value took another jump. In time it was sold at auction for \$32,500, highest price ever paid for one postage stamp, to Arthur Hinds, Utica, N. Y. Today it is appraised at \$50,000—just a little, 1-cent stamp whose rarity has placed this fabulous value on it.

Soviet Russia now ranks second in world oil production.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

The plan for the Washington Monument was prepared by an American architect named Robert Mills. In 1833 Chief Justice John Marshall and a group of other men organized the Washington National Monument Society, which raised \$88,000 by popular subscription. It was this organization which accepted the plan of Mills. Congress authorized the construction of the shaft in 1848 and work began almost immediately, President Taylor laying the cornerstone July 4, 1848, only a few days before his death. The work was progressing rapidly until in 1854 a stone contributed by the Pope was secretly carried away and disposed of. This caused dissension over the project and work was not resumed for more than 25 years, when the United States Government took charge of the project.

Lincoln's old neighbors said that he often appeared on the streets with two of the boys riding on his shoulders, or tugging at the tails of his long coat. A neighbor related that he saw Lincoln passing one day with the two boys in their accustomed positions, and both of them were howling lustily. On being asked what the trouble was, he replied, "Just what is the trouble with the rest of the world; I have only three walnuts and each boy wants two of them."

SUCH A FIERCE BULLFIGHT

When Sidney Franklin, Brooklyn young man who has made a fortune in Mexico and Spain as a bull-fighter, visited Chicago recently news photographers and reporters saw possibilities for a thrilling stunt and a big story. They got Franklin down into the Union Stock Yards where the biggest, reddest, fiercest-looking "bull" to be found was turned loose with him in one of the sales yards while cameras clicked. But his bullship was fierce only in looks and Franklin, armed with nothing but a walking stick and bright red scarf, soon found that out. Seeing the waving scarf the animal began walking toward the matador while the news men on the fence shivered with apprehension. "He'd better run," advised one onlooker as the bull, head lowered, approached Franklin who hadn't moved. "Migosh, get him outa there," called another panicky reporter. But all were frozen to their seats, helpless as well as afraid. Going right up to Franklin the animal sniffed at the red scarf, then disdainfully walked over to the fence and scratched his back while the news hounds stared big-eyed. Then it was Franklin's turn to laugh as the newspaper men slowly tumbled to the hoax played on them. The animal was a steer who didn't want to fight anyway.

SEEK INVESTIGATION OF LABOR ON BOULDER DAM

The conditions imposed on the workers engaged in the construction of Boulder Dam by the Six Companies, Inc., which has the construction contract, will be thoroughly investigated by a committee of the U. S. senate if Senator Oddie of Nevada has his way.

A resolution fathered by him authorizes the senate committee on irrigation and reclamation or any sub-committee thereof, to investigate the conditions on the Boulder Dam reservation, to include the operation of the Six Companies and the officers of the department of the interior, with special attention given to the store operations by the Six Companies, the contract for housing and feeding employees, and the taxation of property and income on the reservation.

LONG HOURS RULE DETROIT INDUSTRY

While enlightened opinion the world over is calling for universal shorter work periods as an anti-depression remedy and while legislation is pending in the U. S. Congress for a nation-wide six-hour day and five-day week, big Detroit employers are actually instituting the 11 and 12-hour day and seven-day week.

According to a survey recently made by the Detroit Federation of Labor, the General Motors Corporation is "the outstanding violator of common decency" so far as working hours are concerned.

This company is alleged to have established a universal 11½-hour day seven days a week, in many of its departments.

The Elwood Tool Company has put the 70-hour week into effect and is working its employees overtime.

The federation's investigation disclosed 37 plants which have recently instituted the long-day and full-week system. Among them are the Fischer Body Corporation, Chrysler Motors, Packard Motor Company, Hudson Motor Company and the Hupp Motor Company.

Labor officials point to the "hollow mockery" of industrial leaders pretending to support "share-the-work" movements and "winking" at the long-hour methods of some of the largest industries.

Success is not measured by what a man accomplishes, but by the opposition he has encountered and the courage with which he maintained the struggle against overwhelming odds.

Facts that are not frankly faced have a habit of stabbing us in the back.

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One of America's biggest captains of industry once said: "If you don't trust a man, don't hire him; if you hire him, trust him." It's pretty much that way when a Union elects a set of officers. If you don't trust them, you had no right to elect them. Because you have elected them, it is your duty to show your confidence in them by supporting them throughout their entire administration. The officers you have elected have been honored by you and they have accepted an obligation which you imposed upon them. You have entered into a reciprocal agreement. They have promised to serve you. You have promised to support them. Each needs the other. Neither can go it alone.

It is almost unbelievable that George Washington really disliked the life of a soldier, its excitement, and its glory; but nevertheless it is a fact that, given his choice, he would have preferred to be a quiet planter and manager of his Virginian estate.

PUT BIG MONEY TO WORK

"There will be plenty of work for all if we show our faith not by relaxing our efforts, holding back in fear, putting on blue glasses, and keeping our money in our pockets, but by making needed improvements, starting to build and rebuild, buying and selling—putting to work our energies, our brains, our money—everything we have—for the good of the country."

Thus wrote John Wanamaker in 1921, when he was known as a prince of the merchandise world. What he wrote then might well be repeated at this late day and be just as worthy of adoption. Vast over-subscriptions when United States treasury notes are advertised and the bulging coffers of the United States postal savings bank are evidence that money is not as scarce as many would have us believe. There is plenty of it, but it is "frozen" by financial timidity and fear. Dollars spent now would mean work for those who need work and would benefit many; dollars hoarded are of little use save to accumulate interest for the few who control them in quantity.

Where has all the money gone that people had in 1929?

Some say that we have just as many houses and factories as we had then, and that no currency has been destroyed. Therefore, they argue, we are just as well off as we were when we thought we were rich.

Yet we all know that we are not as well off and that money is scarce.

Actually there is—or was when this was written—about \$17,000,000,000 less money today than we had in 1929. It wasn't really money that we had then—at least it wasn't the kind of money that we carry around in our pockets and that some people hide in mattresses. The source of our big money in the boom years was bank credit.

In the flush years we created billions of dollars of credit. Some of this credit was converted into real money and was used to buy houses, radios, automobiles, diamonds, furs, travel, and hundreds of other items in the luxury or semi-luxury class. Such expenditures induced prosperity. Everyone was living better than he had ever lived before.

This was the sequence: in 1924 a man owned 10 shares of stock for which he paid \$500. The company represented by the shares declared a stock dividend of 400 per cent. The man now had 40 shares of stock, the market price of which in the early days of 1929 went to \$7,500. The owner was elated. Never had he made money so fast. He de-

cided to buy an automobile, but instead of selling enough shares to pay cash, he bought on time. He felt that he couldn't afford to part with a single share of such an amazing company. Instead of selling shares, he took what he had to a bank and asked for a loan of \$3,500. With this money he bought more shares.

The man was now in debt \$3,500 to the bank and he owed \$1,500 on his automobile. But he had an investment which the market told him was worth \$11,000.

Now let's see what became of this \$11,000 in the days that followed the crash. We will thus find out what became of all the money.

The price of the shares went down, down, down. The man didn't sell until the price was so low that his equity netted just enough to retire the \$3,500 bank loan and meet the balance of \$500 due on the automobile.

In this transaction the man came out just about where he was in 1924. He started out with \$500 at that time and ended up with an automobile. His net gain was the dividends from his stock in the years he owned it.

He "lost" \$11,000, less his bank loan. Multiplying this man's experience by those of millions of others, we find that the shrinkage since the boom is about \$17,000,000,000. That much of something that for a time was just as good as real money is gone, vanished, erased. But we still have over \$45,000,000,000 of this kind of money left.

CHEAP AMERICAN LABOR

All of us are accustomed to hear high-tariff advocates cry that the American working man must be protected against the "pauper labor" of Europe.

"Cheap foreign labor" has been a catchword in every political campaign of the century.

How strange then to find the shoe, for one anyway, on the other foot.

Lady Astor, in her recent speech before the National Consumers' League of New York, declared bluntly:

That "cheap American labor" is hampering English efforts to put a 48-hour week law through Parliament.

Lady Astor declared that child labor in the American textile industry produces so cheaply "that respectable textile unionists in Manchester cannot meet the mark and are being ruined by American labor."

This is unpalatable to put it mildly.

But Lady Astor HAS hit a truly sore spot for those who have preached so assiduously of the high standard of American labor—in her fling at our child labor.

That is a disgrace which we should wipe out—not only because it is a crime against the children but because it is a crime against labor, in that it keeps needy adults from holding these jobs.

Lady Astor may be exaggerating. But certainly her remarks should be read, marked and inwardly digested by all of us.

An Ohio farmer recently experienced a practical form of farm relief when 3,000 farmers, including his neighbors for miles, bought his household goods, live stock and implements for \$2.17 at a forced sale and returned them to him for 99 years at a cent a year.

Three years ago he obtained a loan of \$350 from a loan company, on which he still owed \$390 after paying \$324 in interest.

USE YOUR HEAD

Thomas A. Edison said: "The brain, if used, has enormous capacity." Note the words, "if used." The brain, like the muscle in one's arm, grows with use. With the proper exercise it becomes stronger and more efficient and sure. The trained fingers of a piano player, that move so unerringly over the keyboard of a piano, are but the reasonable efforts of a trained brain. There is no difference in the hands of one who plays perfectly and one who does not, except that back of one is the trained brain that has learned to co-ordinate the muscles of the hand and cause them to interpret thought through the finger ends. The brain is the only part of the human body that grows stronger and more efficient with age and continued use. The brain remains strong long after the body refuses to respond.

WHY NOT CANCEL HOME DEBTS?

If there is any justice or benefit in canceling debts owed us by foreign nations, why not do some cancelling of debts at home, say of the farmers who could then start all over and bring back good times more quickly than by any other means. So reasons A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, one of the great railroad labor organizations. Says President Whitney:

"There are approximately 6,000,000 farmers in the United States whose increased purchasing power and renewed spirit resulting from a cancellation of their debts probably would do more to revive business than the cancellation of foreign debts. Besides, they are more worthy of our attention because they will not spend their released funds for machines of war."

HOW ENGLAND MADE PAYMENT

When England paid its installment of \$95,000,000 on the war debt to the United States all that was done was to move that amount in gold bars and bullion from one compartment into another of the great treasury vault under Threadneedle street, London. It is in this vault that the British government keeps its gold reserves. Here the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States has rented one compartment for its use. It took a half-dozen husky porters less than two hours to move the gold bars on baggage trucks into Uncle Sam's compartment. There the gold will remain until it is exported to America as needed and with a minimum of publicity.

EINSTEIN AND "CACKLING GEESE"

"Rome was once saved by the cackling of her faithful geese," wise-cracked Dr. Albert Einstein, world-famous scientist, when an alleged patriotic organization, the Woman Patriot Corporation, asked that he be barred from the United States. Mrs. Randolph Frothingham, head of the organization, declared that he was "an Anarchist and a Communist," because of his opposition to war and his participation in the Amsterdam Anti-War Congress.

Einstein took the matter good-humoredly. But the joke was on the United States when the protest was actually forwarded to the American Consul in Berlin. He cross-examined Einstein for 45 minutes about his opinions, until the latter refused to answer any more questions. The recall of the American Consul in Berlin was indignantly demanded by a committee of American leaders for having "humiliated America and made it a laughing stock."

BEGGED FOR DEBT CUT 21 CENTURIES AGO

More than 21 centuries ago, the people of Chios sent a delegation to the city of Miletus to seek remission of debt, because of the "economic depression." Miletus replied that unfortunately their own credits were frozen, but that it would allow a respite if the Chios people behaved themselves and kept the peace.

A stone tablet, dated 228 B. C., recording this episode is among 86 specimens of Greek and Roman inscriptions ranging from 550 B. C. to 550 A. D. exhibited on the first time in the Pergamum Museum in Berlin.

The collection forms part of more than 1,000 stone records excavated by German explorers on the sites of the ancient cities of Pergamum, Miletus, Magnesia and Priene.

There are numerous letters, agreements and de-

crees perpetuated on tablets, one of which prescribes proper attire and deportment at funerals.

Another records a loan raised by Miletus in Cnidus, 282 B. C., in order to pay tribute to King Lysimachus. The loan was for three years. A tablet of the third century B. C. bears a treaty between Miletus and three Cretan cities for the mutual exchange of prisoners made by pirates, to prevent them from being sold into slavery.

An inscription of a gravestone reads: "In perpetual memory to Gaius Erucius, if cemetery robbers will kindly leave this tomb alone."

SPEAKS FROM EXPERIENCE

Sir Henry Thornton, former president and manager of the Canadian National Railways, in speaking recently of his experiences as an executive, had this to say regarding organized labor:

"I deplore the violence with which so many employers of men speak of labor unions. I consider the working men our invaluable partners in our various enterprises. I have been an employer of men in three great countries—in the United States, in England, in Canada. And I bear this testimony, that I have never had a labor leader let me down. I have always found labor reasonable and reasoning.

"Why should we rail against labor unions? They are here—why should we not co-operate with them? To fight, to wage war, is just as senseless and just as futile as any other kind of war. He who agitates against labor unions is no friend of either the employer or the employed. This is a lesson that should be learned, and I believe is being learned by all captains of industry."

Nothing is so difficult but that it may be found out by seeking.—Herrick.

THE HOME OF PAUL REVERE

The little home of Paul Revere still stands in North Square, Boston. But many American school children grow up with the idea that Paul Revere was a sort of mythical person, created by some poet's imagination. Nothing could be further from the truth, for he was a very practical man. He was a jack-of-all-trades—an artist, an engraver, an iron-monger, a coppersmith, a Grand Master of a Masonic Lodge and a dentist. It was this versatile artisan and famous horseman that furnished the copper and brass for the frigate Constitution, noble "Old Ironside," which still lies at her pier in the Charlestown Navy Yard, just across the river from the old North End of Boston.

The shorter week is the only security workers anywhere have against unemployment.

Labor is primarily interested in preventing this depression from destroying our social assets, as it has wiped out financial values. If a nation has man power and intelligence all things will be added. Without these, all else is vain.

Believe in yourself and you believe in your fellow man, for what you are he is also.

Knowledge is the eye of desire and can become the pilot of the soul.

A government had better go to the very extreme of toleration than do aught that could be construed into an interference with or to jeopardize in any degree the common rights of the citizen—Abraham Lincoln.

If there is anything that is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions.—Abraham Lincoln.

CORRECTIONS

The suspension for nonpayment of dues published in the December issue against James Henry Monahan, 34342, was reported in error by Local Union No. 46 and has therefore been cancelled.

The suspension published against Brother Orlando R. McNutt, 23931, in the January issue, has been cancelled, as it was reported in error by Local Union No. 68.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local 62—J. L. Reinhardt 17999.

Local 72—H. S. Falconer 8319.

Local 392—Jos. Wm. Mullen 6650.

IN MEMORIAM

72 Clarence Herbert Hallsworth 19061

72 John Forest Nisbet 2605

79 Adlor Davis Prenier 11596

212 Lewis John Bechtel 638

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Herman Juengling, Jr., 15425, and

WHEREAS, Brother Juengling has been a true and loyal member of Local Union No. 2 and the passing of Brother Juengling is of deep regret to the members of our local union, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 2 be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International office for publication in our official journal and the members of Local Union No. 2 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

FLOYD F. NOBLE,
Secretary Local Union No. 2.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom to remove from our ranks, Brother Jesse A. Hoffmaster, No. 14032, be it

RESOLVED, That the members of Local Union No. 8 extend to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to International office for publication in our official journal; and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

Local Union No. 8.

WHEREAS, Brother James Patrick Madigan, No. 14170, has answered the Divine call and

WHEREAS, The said brother has as consistently proven himself to be a tireless adherent of unionism and a respected and devoted citizen, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 145 extend to the bereaved relatives its sincere sympathy and respect; that the charter be draped for thirty days; and a copy be inserted in the L. I. U. journal.

F. WESLEY,
Financial Secretary Local Union No. 145.



Fig. 3

ELLIPTICAL ARCH DEVELOPMENT (By Means of Wood Sticks)

This is a handy system to use when space for laying out work is at a minimum, as it is really only necessary to lay out half the figure shown (as A-D-F-E) for when this is done, the other half of layout is exactly the same. It is really better to use only half the lay out illustrated for then all sweeps will be exactly alike.

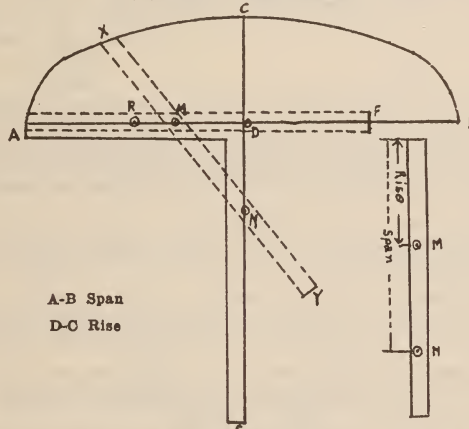


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

To lay out elliptical arch by use of wood strips:

Nail wood strips along line A-D and D-E as shown in Fig. 4. Take another strip as shown in Fig. 5, a little longer than half the span and from one end of this strip mark a distance equal to the rise D-C and a distance equal to one-half the span A-D and drive a nail through these marks, as shown at M and N in Fig. 5. strips, nailed to the floor at A to D to E at right angles to each other, your stick span as shown by dotted lines A-F, nail N in wood stick Fig. 5 will be at point D on your layout and nail M in stick will be on span as shown at R. With pencil at end of your stick, you now proceed tram fashion to slide your stick over the wood strips, nailed to the floor at A to D to E at right angles to each other your stick tracing arc as shown at X-Y. Keep nail M in wood stick sliding along strip A-D and nail N sliding along strip D-E.

This is a quick and accurate method.

ELLIPTICAL ARCH DEVELOPMENT (By Means of Wire and Nails)

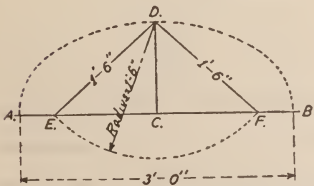


Fig. 6

The elliptical arch in Fig. 6 is developed in the same manner as that in Figs. 7 and 8 with the exception that points E and F are established in a slightly different manner.

Proceed as follows: Let A-B represent the span and C-D the rise. With D as a center and a radius equal to half the span, describe an arc, intersecting the span at E and F.

Tie a fine wire to nail driven partially in floor at E, run it around nail at D and fasten to nail at F. Pull nail at D out, insert pencil in its place and trace the arc D-A and D-B, thus completing the arch.



This is one place where the system of dividing any length line into an equal number of spaces (as explained in a previous article) comes in handy. There are many others.

To lay out the Point Elliptical Arch shown in Fig. 11 proceed as follows: The rise and span are first laid out. The length of the rise (B-A) is deducted from half the span (B-D) to establish point C. With B as a center and a radius B-C, lay out the circle. The line F-E is next laid out tangent to the circle as shown, keeping points F and E equally distant from B and having the line F-E merely touching the rim of circle. Point G is the center of F-E. Point H is established by extending B-F its own length. Points H, G and E are thus established as the centers of the various radii. The quickest way to strike out the arc A-D is as follows: Drive nails part way in the floor at H-G and E. Fasten a steel tape or piece of fine wire to nail at H and starting at A, trace the arc to D, allowing the tape or wire to strike nails at G and E, thus automatically establishing the smaller radii. The other half of the arch is laid out in the same way.



Forced Liquidation

DEBTS are not bothersome when you have money to pay them. In 1913 our national income was about \$35,000,000,000, which rose to \$85,000,000,000 in 1929 and fell to \$35,000,000,000 by 1932. In 1913 our domestic debt was \$50,000,000,000, which mounted steadily during the war and the boom period. Now it amounts to \$150,000,000,000. Our debts gave us no trouble in 1929, but now that our income has dropped to what it was in 1913 debts are a sore problem. In addition, prices have fallen sharply, so that it is harder to earn dollars to pay the debts than when they were incurred.

Dr. Lionel Edie recently published debt data which is helpful in understanding the situation. Our public debt (exclusive of war debts) amounts to \$26,000,000,000 and our private debts to practically five times the public, or \$124,000,000,000.

Breaking our private debts down further, we find that farm mortgages doubled between 1913 and 1932, rising to \$10,000,000,000; mortgages on urban real estate rose from \$8,800,000,000 to \$35,000,000,000; the debts of utilities have risen from \$2,100,000,000 to \$10,400,000,000 (two-thirds of which was attributable to operating companies and one-third to holding companies); state, county and mu-

nicipal debt increased from \$3,800,000,000 to \$19,700,000,000; the railroad debts increased from \$10,800,000,000 to \$13,000,000,000.

In addition to these more easily recorded funded debts are extensions of credit to firms and individuals, deferred payment plans, etc.

If liquidation is forced as the law provides, the debtor must file assets and list of credits and accept terms of settlement. Assets now have an abnormally low valuation and the debtors would have anything but a fair deal.

Debtors are defenseless against foreclosures and bankruptcy sales, which are destructive to organized society as well as the individual. As a measure of protection to debtors and creditors the President has asked immediate consideration of legislation to make readjustments possible without the high costs of receiverships and the manipulations of minority creditor groups. A rule of reason should be applied to all debts in this emergency—a moratorium on maturities for those in need. Farmers should not be sold out nor the unemployed evicted. Our poorest citizens should be given the same consideration as those owning bank stocks or interested in insurance companies.

Good Medicine

MAYOR-ELECT CARSON, of Portland, Ore., has prescribed some good medicine for public consumption. He said: "We must quit asking the government to be a wet nurse to everything.

"We must realize that the people support the government, and not the government supports the people.

"We cannot get out of debt by going farther into debt.

"We must cut the cost of government, for in that way lies the only avenue of relief at present.

"I am not an alarmist, but we must admit that none of us knows whether or not we have hit the bottom of this deflation of credits that is now going on.

"We must maintain the stability of the economic order, must preserve our institutions; if we do not, it will mean that we are breaking the last timber that holds the roof of protection over our heads.

"The protection of life, property and health are the fundamental duties of our government. All else is superfluous. We must hold to these fundamentals and turn our back upon these other intriguing things, if we are to hold what we have and build solidly for the future."

Portland is fortunate to have elected a Mayor who has the courage to advocate such practical and fundamental American ideas.

WHAT LABOR WANTS

Some years before his death, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and the acknowledged leader of the labor movement in America, was asked to define labor's aspirations. "What does labor want?" asked Mr. Gompers. "It wants the earth and the fulness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too lofty, too beautiful, too ennobling to be within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more schoolhouses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright." Who would deny the elevation of spirit in this utterance or the broad basis of inclusiveness of this aim of labor? Upon such a foundation all men of good will should be able to agree.

Slum Clearance

IF idle capital will be satisfied with small but sure returns, it will find plenty of work in every large city of the United States. This lies in projects for rebuilding the shabby tenements called "homes" for millions of American families.

According to Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, housing expert, one-third of America's families live in 9,000,000 homes unfit for human habitation. They cost, in crime, illness, and premature death, a toll of nearly \$15,000,000,000 a year.

Some start has been made. In 1927, New York passed a housing act permitting any corporation willing to limit its dividends to 6 per cent to escape state taxes if it builds specified apartments that rent for \$11 a month or less a room.

According to the present New York governor, six large projects have been built under this law, all in-

volving investments of \$7,000,000. One of these cost \$3,200,000, and houses 2,500 persons at an average cost of \$11 a room. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has built another, and, even in hard times, has a long waiting list.

Cleveland is planning removal of six blighted areas two miles wide into which are packed 15,000 souls. With less definite plans, the Architect's Club and the Rosenwald fund are considering removal of a portion of Chicago's old "Gold Coast."

Private interests in Philadelphia plan to modernize old homes into apartments to rent for \$6 a room. In Newark a life insurance company plans to rebuild a block, selling the inner portion to the city for a park. St. Louis plans a removal project to care for 100,000 persons at a cost of \$6,000,000.

The federal government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation is empowered to make loans to limited dividend corporations for such projects. Of course the bulk of credit must come from private sources.

The difficulty is in getting second mortgage money. If philanthropic folk willing to take 5 per cent or 6 per cent interest would co-operate with the government to supply this need, many great projects in slum abatement could begin at once.

What more inspiring music could start the march back to prosperity than the tune of hammer and saw building better homes.

—o—

EUROPEAN DEBTS AND ARMAMENT

Congress in session. War debts on tap. France defaults. What is to be the outcome?

Certainly a lot less talk about La Fayette in the United States.

Folks will be saying that it's a long time since La Fayette—and much mud has been washed down the river since then.

It was an error to ever call most of these debts war debts. Some of the money was not spent for war while the fighting was on.

However, that's neither here nor over there.

Americans will wonder what effect a general default will have on their own taxes. Maybe there won't be general default, but there seems to be a greasing of the ways for a general scaling down, which, as far as America is concerned, is the same thing. We don't get the money, in either case.

Americans generally would feel somewhat more inclined to go easy and pocket some loss if they could see Europe moving away from war. But the fellow who can see Europe moving away from war is wearing the wrong glasses.

EMPLOYERS MUST CARE FOR WORKERS JUSTICE CARDOZO DECREES

The Supreme Court ground a varied grist at its last session, one of the most interesting, from a labor point of view, being a case under the Jones Seamen's Act.

Manuel Santiago, a sailor, shipped on a vessel of the Baltimore Insular Line from New York to Florida and return. On the home voyage he fell ill of pneumonia, and died after reaching the Staten Island hospital. The administrator sued, claiming that the death was caused by the negligence of the company.

The jury brought in a verdict against the company, which appealed, and the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the trial court. The Circuit Court held that the Jones Act does not cover this case; that Congress made the Federal Employers' Liability Act applicable to seamen, and, since that act does not require a railroad company to care for a sick engineer, a shipping concern does not have to provide medical care for a sailor dying of pneumonia.

Delivering the opinion of the court, Justice Cardozo indicated that the Court of Appeals had made certain errors. The ship owed the sailor "maintenance and cure," Justice Cardozo pointed out.

As for the comparison with the railroads, Justice Cardozo remarked:

"It would be hazardous to assert that such a duty (to provide maintenance and cure) may not rest upon the representative of a railroad as well as upon the master of a ship, when the servant, exposed by conditions of the work to extraordinary risks, is helpless unless relief is given on the spot."

The case goes back to the lower court for retrial and Santiago's heirs have another chance.

"Buy American"

THE great bulk of foreign made products that is being sold in this country is being handled by American business concerns, who because of the domination of the industry by certain American bankers who have investments abroad are refusing to extend credit to these American industries unless they agree to handle the products from foreign countries.

"This practice has been disastrous to both American labor and American industry.

"One-fifteenth of the wealth of the United States is now invested abroad.

"With almost twelve million people totally unemployed, and eight million more only getting one or two days work a week why did American business concerns import iron and steel amounting to 348,892 tons in the last 11 months?

"Why is it that out of the 149 rug mills in the United States only five are now open? Because American business concerns are buying from France, Belgium and Japan, the two former of which defaulted in their debt payments to us.

"Why is it that with 72 per cent of our American workers who make china and pottery, unemployed, we imported 61 per cent last year?

"Why is it that with 65 per cent of the American workers in leather goods unemployed, our imports increased 141 per cent in 1932?

"Why is it that with the American workers in the paper mills prostrate, the imports of wrapping paper increased 615 per cent?

"Why is it that with tens of thousands of American workers in the pig iron industry without any work, the import of pig iron increased 181 per cent?

"Why is it with hunger, despair and poverty stalking our textile centers, due to unemployment, foreign imports in cotton, linens and woollen yarns increased last year from 105 per cent to 221 per cent?

"Americans should here and now resolve to voluntarily 'Buy American.'

"As for the leaders in American industry who refuse to do this, we propose to publish the names of these concerns with the kind of goods and the value of the goods imported from abroad. We also propose to give the names of the American wholesale or retail houses that are purchasing foreign-made goods that can be made in America. The time has gone by for giving mere lip service. American prosperity can only be restored by action and we appeal to every man and woman when purchasing to buy only American-made products. We are justified in making this request because, at the present time, practically all the other nations of the world are doing their best to shut out the products of the United States."

Employer Backs Six-Hour Day

A GRATIFYING development at hearings on the Black six-hour bill has been its strong advocacy by enlightened employers.

Outstanding among them was Sigmund Odenheimer, president of the Lane Cotton Mills at New Orleans, which employs 1,400 workers.

"Every man has a right to work," he told the Senate Judiciary Committee. "It is the duty of government to see that the people enjoy this heritage."

The New Orleans manufacturer saw nothing "shocking" in the proposal to cut working time. If it is found that 30 hours are too long to give every man a job, he would go to 25 or even 20 hours a week.

Vigorously rapping witnesses who raised legal objections, Odenheimer recalled that in times of war we do the things necessary to meet the emergency.

"The President," he said, "should be given power to regulate working hours by proclamation. The most important thing is to get the people to work, for the good of their souls, for civilization and for economic reasons. It is an indictment of our

civilization that millions are starving while a few people have control of nearly all the wealth of the country."

All America needs, Odenheimer declared, is purchasing power, and prosperity will not come back until the income of workers and farmers is increased.

"The more labor is paid," he continued, "the more it spends. The more goods are required, the more men are employed. Men don't want charity, which weakens morale.

"Present conditions are turning men to communism. They think that, perhaps, Russia is right. There everyone has a job.

"We must not wait until people take the law into their own hands. The problem today is the employment of 13,000,000 idle persons. We are sitting on a powder keg and the lack of leaders is all that keeps the country from a revolution.

"In reducing hours of labor, we should guard against reductions of wages."

Get In Line To Drive Forward

By JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

THAT a shorter work-week, with no decrease in the weekly wage, is the only road out of present conditions, can not be denied, even by those most hostile to the objects of the American Labor Movement.

The demand for a five-day, thirty-hour week is a step in the right direction to accomplish this purpose, but only a step. No one knows whether a shortening of the work-week thus far will absorb the millions of idle workers, but once instituted, it would be a good "yard stick" with which to determine just what hours of labor would be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

The workers have never had improved conditions of labor handed to them on a silver platter. All progress made in this direction has come only through organization, backed by a fighting spirit and a determination to win the relief demanded.

Organization and still more organization of the workers is absolutely necessary if anything worth while is to be accomplished in securing a shorter work-week.

All of us have a solemn obligation to listen to "crape hangers" or to the fellows who say, "It can't be done." Every one must get in line for a forward drive, similar to the spirit of those who have preceded us, and who made our Labor Movement possible.

Instead of standing on the side lines fault finding and spreading gloom, let us do our best to encourage that latent fighting spirit in our membership and replace despondency with a militant spirit which is bound to win.

Anything that is worth having is worthy of our best efforts to secure. A better and stronger organization is what we need to bring about that shorter work-week which will completely disband the twelve million army of unemployed.

No better time to start this work than now. No better volunteer organizers to aid in this campaign can be secured than those of our members who try whole-heartedly to do their part in this needed work.

Calendar Now in General Use Dates From 1582

THE Gregorian calendar, the one now in use, came into effect in Europe in 1582, but it was not adopted by England and her colonies until 1752. Proclaimed in effect in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII, Spain, Portugal and part of Italy obeyed it exactly. In France the change was made later in the same year. In the Low Countries the calendar was adopted by some, but was resisted by the Protestant part of the community till the year 1700. The Lutherans of Germany and Switzerland also adopted it in the year 1700 when it became necessary to omit 11 instead of 10 days. At the time Great Britain adopted it in 1752 Sweden and Tuscany followed suit.

In Eastern Europe, where the Greek Church was dominant, the Julian reckoning was retained. In 1917 Turkey adopted the Gregorian calendar; Russia followed in 1918, and in 1923, a congress of the Eastern Orthodox Church decreed the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. Bulgaria and Greece accepted the change and by the beginning of 1924, except for the small group of Ruthenian Catholics, the use of the Gregorian calendar was uniform throughout the civilized world.

The Gregorian calendar superseded the Julian calendar, promulgated by Julius Caesar in 45 B. C.

When Julius Caesar undertook the reckoning of

time he decided for convenience to hold the true year to be 365½ days long. The Julian calendar, therefore, provided for a year of 365 days with a 366th added every fourth year. The actual time required for the earth's journey around the sun is 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes and 46 seconds—11 minutes 15 seconds less than Caesar allowed. But his calendar was sufficiently accurate to work for generations.

From the time of the Council of Nice in 325 A. D., which, among other things, fixed the rules for determining the date of Easter, until 1582, the equinox had retrograded ten days. The vernal equinox fell upon the 11th instead of the 21st of March. The shift had unfixed the time of Easter and all the other movable feasts.

Pope Gregory XIII, with the counsel of the astronomer, Clavius, therefore, ordained that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582 to set things right again. This was done in the Church calendar by calling what would have been the 5th of October the 15th. After that a recurrence of the error was to be guarded against by omitting the leap year from the hundredth year—1700, 1900, 2200 and so forth—except those centuries exactly divisible by 400. By this system there is still a slight inaccuracy, but one which will amount only to one day in 3000 years.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Remedies for Wrong Distribution

IN previous short stories I have spoken of the causes which make the distribution of wealth unequal and also of the causes which makes that distribution more or less fixed, or unmovable.

The next question is: Can we and should we do anything about it?

I don't see any very good methods of curing the evils of inequality. But we can reduce them somewhat by recognizing the fact that a large part of inequality comes from "chance" and reducing chance.

Of course, there is no such thing as chance, in any absolute way; for, what we call chance merely represents lack of knowledge.

Anything that will reduce chance of risk, that is, will give more knowledge, will tend to reduce the chance distribution which we now get.

If, for instance, everybody could have foreseen what the automobile would do, and everybody was as inventive as Mr. Ford, there would have been such competition from the start to make automobiles that instead of one or two becoming enormously rich in that way, thousands would have become moderately rich.

So, if we knew the crust of the earth better in regard to its capacity to produce gold, we wouldn't find a few people occasionally striking it rich, stumbling on gold mines worth ten or twenty million dollars, we would scientifically exploit the known deposits and multitudes would make a few thousand dollars instead. The chief reason for inequality is chance—the chance of profit and loss—and the diminution of chance will diminish that inequality.

Even the inheritance of wealth may be regarded as a species of good luck for those who inherit.

There are two great keys to the whole problem of distribution:

One is the profit system, which is really what people miscall the capitalistic system (for, of course, you can never have any system without capital). The other great key to distribution is the inheritance system.

In short, profits and inheritance are the two chief sources of inequality. Inheritance is also the chief source of immobility. Now the most practical proposal that I know of for reducing the immobility of

distribution due to inheritance is that of the Italian economist Rignano. According to Rignano, anyone who has property to leave should be subjected to big inheritance taxes. The state should take over one-third of the estate on the first descent, another third on the second, and practically all of the remaining third on the third descent.

Inheritance would thus still be permitted, but its extremes would be discouraged. No one could have wealth simply by inheritance through three generations. He must bestir himself by that time and show that he has capacity to amass a fortune himself or else lose his wealth entirely. The danger of an hereditary plutocracy would then be greatly lessened. There would be a greater equality of opportunity.

The result would not be ideal. But neither would a dead level of equality. We can never reach any ideal millenium and least of all in the distribution of wealth. It behooves us to be practical and not too addicted to dogmas, whether of aristocracy or democracy. There is a falsehood in the idea of a blue-blooded aristocracy and this falsehood grows greater the longer the inheritance of privilege is handed down. But there is a falsehood, too, in the dogma of equality which contradicts the facts of feeble-mindedness being found side by side with genius. Equality of opportunity is not only more practical, but also more nearly true to facts and instincts. But we cannot expect parents to avoid favoring their own families to a reasonable extent and a society in which all favoritism was eliminated would be one destitute of love and friendship.

Nor is Rignano's proposal very radical. It merely intensifies somewhat the existing inheritance taxes and applies them cumulatively so as to prevent a cumulative immobility. It would probably safeguard us against a radicalism which might some day be destructive like that in Russia. It would tend to keep distribution mobile or elastic; that would be a great safeguard; for an immobile society will be in danger of breaking instead of bending.

Ratification of the Norris Amendment has abolished our ancient institution—the Lame Duck.

A STAND-PATTER'S INDICTMENT OF BANKERS

Speaking to the Republican state convention of Connecticut at New Haven recently, Senator Walcott, of that state, made some remarks on the banking system of this country that deserve quoting. He said, in part:

"One-third of the banks of this country have failed within the last ten years. The cause of these failures was the practical forcing of small banks by larger city banks to subscribe to securities which had been advanced to dizzy heights, many times their intrinsic value, by pool operations. These pools were engineered and financed by the large banks, largely through investment companies known as affiliates."

So-called radicals have spoken harsh words of late concerning the big banks and financiers of America. Senator Walcott is not a radical. He is an ultra-conservative member of the "Old Guard," a stand-patter by nature and habit, a man who distrusts not merely radicals, but all who are in any way "tainted" with progressive views.

Yet where is the soap-box orator who has drawn such a damning indictment of high finance? And when a man of Senator Walcott's affiliations and habits feels bound to say such things, what would be the verdict of an impartial judge? Congress should follow up the Wall Street investigation to the limit as soon as the next session begins.—Labor.

Karakul sheep are the source of three kinds of fur, known commercially as caracul, broadtail and persian.

"Capitalism is on trial today. If I were a Communist I would rejoice; if I were a Socialist I would exclaim, 'I told you so.' But I am neither a Communist nor a Socialist, but a trade unionist and an American citizen who prefers the existing system, if it can be made to work. I believe it can be made to work, unless the overlords of Capitalism are as blind and as stupid as the Bourbons of France, who ignored every danger signal and flouted every wise counsellor until a kingdom crashed about their ears and the mob set up a guillotine in the market place. What is the way out? I believe there is only one answer: the buying power of the masses—the farmers and industrial workers—must be vastly increased, and the hours of labor must be sharply reduced."

EDWARD KEATING, Editor of "Labor."

You can not change human nature, but you can improve it.

SEE WHAT IS NEEDED

Plenty of work is guaranteed everybody when the building industry shakes off its apathy. Consider the millions of modernization jobs, besides the avalanche of other building tasks. Statistics reveal this condition.

Every home in the United States has a bathroom, excepting nine million.

Every home in the United States has a central heating plant, all but fifteen million.

Two-thirds of our nation's population are living in unsanitary homes. They are not desirable, not equipped with the many improvements and conveniences which modern living demands.

About eleven billion dollars is necessary to finish this work, not counting power plants, poles, lines, piping mains, sewers and what not. Several years will be necessary to finish this fabulous work. Translated into employment outlets they are substantial factors that deserve more than passing attention. Every building mechanic in the United States would have productive employment the next two years, if by chance a start was made along this broad front.—National Assn. of Bldg. Trades Employers.

President Taft was in heated conference with a number of Western Senators and Representatives. They had come to the White House to protest against a bill which the President wanted passed. The faces of all were flushed with excitement when I entered, and Senator Borah was saying:

"Then, Mr. President, as we understand it, you are going to do as you damn please, without consulting the interests of the States affected."

I saw that little glint in the President's eyes which I knew indicated anger. But he rather chuckled to himself, as he replied:

"My brother Horace has a school in Watertown, Connecticut. There was an old school teacher there, who determined to have order or else have no school at all, and so one day he picked out the son of the most cantankerous farmer in the neighborhood to dismiss. The father came to the school to tell the teacher that he must receive back his son, which the teacher refused to do. The farmer got angry and finally said: 'It appears to me that you intend to run this school as you damn please.'

"The old pedagogue fixed his eyeglasses and looking calmly into the face of the irate father, said:

"'Your language is coarse, your manner offensive, but you have grasped the idea.' Gentlemen," President Taft concluded, "I leave you this little incident to chew upon. Good-day."—Major Archibald Butt, Taft and Roosevelt.



WIT AND

Small Boy: "Please, doctor, come to our house quick."

Doctor: "Why, who's ill?"

Small Boy: "Everybody but me. I was a naughty boy, and they wouldn't let me have any of the mushrooms father brought home from the woods."

"Hello, George! You have changed; what's making you look so old?"

"Trying to keep young," was the reply.

"Trying to keep young?" queried the other.

"Yes—nine of them," was the gloomy response.

"She—"The doctor says your illness is all due to drink and that you must not take a drop more."

He—"Yes, I didn't know it was such a serious illness. I thought it would just mean an operation."

Gardner—"Can I see the Secretary of Agriculture?"

Clerk—"Well, he's very busy, sir. What was it you wanted to see him about?"

Gardner—"About a geranium of mine that isn't doing very well."

A radio supply store tells of a woman who came in saying that her room was very stuffy and that she wished to buy one of those radio fans that she had heard so much about.

"Heard the latest, Bill? My sister sang at the opera the other night. Music has always run in our family."

"Why, Tom, that's nothing. Everything in our house is musical. The dog has a brass band around his neck, the tea kettle often sings, and even the sewing machine is a 'Singer'!"

The grateful woman on the farm in Arkansas wrote to the vendors of the patent medicine: "Four weeks ago I was so run down that I could not spank the baby. After taking three bottles of your Elegant Elixir I am now able to thrash my husband in addition to my other housework."

A bright-eyed little English lad saluted the occupants of a passing motor car so politely that they stopped and gave him a sixpence.

"Do you salute all the strangers that pass?" the woman with the party inquired.

"No, ma'am, only motorists," the boy stammered, fingering his sixpence nervously. "Father says I must be polite to them because motor cars bring him trade." The lady seemed disappointed.

"What is your father's trade, my little man? Does he repair motor cars?"

"No, ma'am," was the reply. "Father's an undertaker."

The lady was buying a birthday present for her husband. In the gent's department of a big store she asked for a collar, size sixteen. The assistant quickly found the appropriate box in which the collars were housed and inquired in mild surprise:

"Only one, madam?"

"Yes, certainly, only one," said the lady, haughtily; "do you think I'm a bigamist?"

A resident of Chicago opened his front door and blew three short blasts on a police whistle. Twenty policemen appeared at the door almost instantly. "Gosh, this is embarrassing," said the Chicagoan, when he saw the large mob of bluecoats. "I only wanted a quart."

Civilization is improving. People are now only half shot at dawn.

"Oh, darling," she cried, rushing toward her husband as he came in. "I've dropped my diamond ring off my finger and I can't find it anywhere."

"It's all right, my dear," said hubby. "I came across it in my trousers pocket."

Then there is a famous double-barreled bull made by a printer who transposed a "battle-scarred veteran" into a "battle-scared veteran" and when called on by the irate colonel next day to correct it made matters ten times worse by referring to the victim as a "bottle-scarred veteran."

HUMOR



Lady Passenger—"Could I see the captain, sir?"
First Mate—"He's forward, miss."

Lady Passenger—"I'm not afraid. I've been out with college boys."

Meeting the local doctor, Brown inquired: "How is the lawyer going on, doctor?"

"Poor fellow!" returned the medico, with a shake of the head, "he's lying at death's door."

"There's grit for you," commented Brown, "at death's door—and still lying!"

"I wish I could know how many men will be made wretched when I get married," said the languishing coquette to her most intimate confidante.

"I'll tell you," came the answer, "if you'll tell me how many men you're going to marry."

The young man had offered his heart and hand to the fair damsel.

"Before giving you my decision," she said sweetly, "I wish to ask you a question." Then, as he nodded assent: "Do you drink anything?"

The young man replied without an instant of hesitation and proudly:

"Anything."

And she fell into his arms.

At the village store, the young farmer complained bitterly.

"Old Si Durfee wants me to be one of the pall-bearers once more at his wife's funeral. An' it's like this. Si had me fer pall-bearer when his first wife was buried. An' then agin fer his second. An' when Eliza died, she as was his third, he up an axed me agin. An' now, I snum, it's the fourth time. An' ye know, a feller can't be the hull time a-takin' afvors, an' not payin' 'em back."

"Where did you get that fine new hat?"

"I bought it ten years ago. Seven years ago I had it pressed. Three years ago it was dyed black. Year before last I had a new band put around it. Last week I exchanged it at the restaurant."

The optimist fell from the top story of a skyscraper. As he passed the fourth floor, he was overheard muttering:

"So far, so good!"

Small Boy: "I'm not afraid of going to the hospital, mother. I'll be brave and take my medicine, but I ain't going to let them palm off a baby on me like they did on you. I want a pup."

A very slender girl entered a street car and managed to seat herself in a very narrow space between two men. Presently a very fleshy old colored woman entered and the pretty miss, thinking to humiliate the men for their lack of gallantry, rose.

"Here, aunty," she said, waving her hand toward the place she had just vacated, "take my seat."

The colored mammy smiled broadly.

"Thank you, missy," she said; "but which gentleman's lap was you a -settin' on?"

Youth—"After we are married dear, I'm afraid you are going to find out that I am not as rich as you think I am."

The Girl—"That's all right. You're going to find out that I'm not really as beautiful as you think I am, either."

Uncle Hiram listening for a number of nights to the singing of a crooner on the radio, until some bit of curiosity led him to the dictionary. The first definition of "croon" that struck his eye was: To make a continuous hollow sound, as cattle in pain; to bel-low.

"Last Saturday night," he observed, "of the two, our sick calf really gave the better performance."

"Have you any children, Mr. Smith?"

"Yes—three daughters."

"Do they live at home with you?"

"Not one of them—they are not married yet."

Salesman: "How would you like a Woman's Home Companion?"

Grass Widow: "I've been dying for one—come right in."

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—Hospital Annex: \$158,000. H. B. Ryan Co., 500 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

CALIFORNIA

RIVERSIDE, CALIF.—Laundry Building: \$53,600. March Field. Con. Q. M.

COLORADO

BOULDER, COLO.—Court House: \$200,000. G. H. Huntington, 201 First National Bank Bldg., archit.

FLORIDA

DAYTONA, FLA.—Post Office: \$152,625. O. Misch, 159 East Columbia St., Detroit, Mich., contr.

IOWA

GRAND JUNCTION, IA.—Electric Light Plant: \$85,000. Fairbanks-Morse Co., 900 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

IOWA CITY, IA.—Fine Arts Building: \$105,000. State University. G. L. Horner, c/o owner, archit. Plans later 10 smaller studio buildings.

MAINE

ORONO, ME.—Post Office: \$100,000. H. P. Cummings Constr. Co., Main St., Ware, Mass., contr.

MARYLAND

FORT GEORGE MEADE, MD.—Quarters: \$152,627. 11 type A and 4 company officers quarters. Powell Constr. Co., 2 Cricket Ave., Ardmore, Pa., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

STOUGHTON, MASS.—Remodeling Office and Shop: \$65,000. Norfolk Lumber Co., C. E. Dodge, 327 Canton St. Owner builds. Private plans. Contract awarded.

MICHIGAN

SELFRIDGE FIELD, MICH.—Theatre and Gymnasium: \$72,000. Con. Q. M.

—Quartermaster's Maintenance Building, \$54,000, Banbrook-Gowan Co., 4829 Woodward Ave., Detroit, contr.; garage, \$54,000, J. A. Utley, 729 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, contr.; Service Club and officers mess building, \$99,000, Atkin & Stock, 8544 Grand River Ave., Detroit, contr.

NEW JERSEY

MENDHAM, N. J.—Altering Dwelling for Training School: \$105,000. C. S. Rollerson, Inc., 400 Watchung Ave., Plainfield, N. J., contr. Separate contracts.

PARAMUS, N. J.—Sadle River Golf Club: \$110,000. Rebuilding. J. VanHorn, Rochelle Ave., Rochelle Park, N. J., contr.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.—Post Office: \$79,750. S. Plato, Coatesville, N. J., contr.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J.—Rebuilding Theatre, Store: \$110,000. Destroyed by fire. Consolidated Amusement Corporation. D. Letz, 555 East 23d St., Paterson, N. J., contr.

ROCHELLE PARK, N. J.—Rebuilding Eldorado Road House: \$110,000. Bergen, Inc., 31 Main St., Hackensack, N. J., contr.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—20 Frame Residences: \$105,000. Somerset Park Development Co., V. Rosano, pres., Pluckemin Rd. Private plans. Contract awarded.

UNION, N. J.—Residences and Garages: \$150,000. Victor Development Co. C. C. Bell, 8 South Ave., West Cranford, N. J., archit.

NEW YORK

COMSTOCK, N. Y.—Segregation Building, Great Meadows Prison: \$231,930. Amsterdam Building Co., 110 East 42d St., New York, contr.

NAPANOCH, N. Y.—Institute for Male Defective Delinquents: \$102,299. Armory and gymnasium building, service tunnels and connections. Silberblatt & Lasker, Inc., 23 West 45th St., New York, contr.

NEWARK, N. Y.—Newark State School: \$132,330. Infirmary and tunnels. M. Iupp, 264 Magee Ave., Rochester, N. Y., contr.

PINE ISLAND, N. Y.—School Addition: \$150,000. R. R. Graham, 25 Prospect, Middletown, N. Y., archit.

WILLARD, N. Y.—Employees and Staff Accommodations: \$239,628. Dept. Mental Hygiene. Crowell & Little Constr. Co., 930 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio, contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Rebuilding Bank: \$100,000. Destroyed by fire. J. A. Jones Constr. Co., contr.

—Post Office: \$525,000. Treas. Dept. at office Sup. Archt., Washington, D. C.

OKLAHOMA

DUNCAN, OKLA.—Post Office: \$79,690. W. B. Smith, Plainview, Tex., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

GREENVILLE, PA.—Post Office: \$125,000. Ideal Constr. Co., Gary, Ind., contr.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R. Station: \$200,000. Waiting room, platform shelter, passenger subway stairways, etc. J. Clyde Gilfillan Lumber Co., contr.

RHODE ISLAND

EAST GREENWICH, R. I.—Post Office: \$95,000. F. J. Anthony, 143 Elton St., Providence, R. I., archit.

NEWPORT, R. I.—Extending Main Building: \$360,000. Naval War College. Yards and Docks, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

TEXAS

CISCO, TEX.—Post Office: \$75,000. H. W. Underhill Constr. Co., 235 North Waco St., Wichita, Kan., contr.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.—Non-commissioned Officers Quarters: \$110,000. Christy-Dolph Constr. Co., Industry Bldg., Dallas, Tex., contr.

UTAH

OGDEN, UTAH.—Forest Service Building: \$229,000. Murch Bros. Constr. Co., Railway Exch. Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

TOOELE, UTAH.—Post Office: \$52,610. G. A. White-meyer, Ogden, Utah, contr.

KEEP in MIND

TOO LITTLE

Edith Lockridge Reid

When George received a pair of roller skates for a present his mother put them on the top shelf of the closet.

"He's so little, I'm afraid he'll fall and hurt himself," she told the neighbors. But George was no younger than many of his playmates who were either skating or learning to skate.

George had to paddle around in the "baby" pool at the park this summer when other boys of his age were wading up to their knees with shouts of joy in the next larger pool and even learning to swim under the watchful eyes of the life-guard.

George goes to kindergarten and his mother wrote a note to the teacher asking that he be excused from watercolor work because he got spots on his blouse. But it was no wonder that George was awkward with the paints at first for he had never been allowed to use paints at home, only crayons. Always he was "too little."

The whole trouble was that George's mother underestimated his ability at every point. She did not believe he could do anything that demanded additional energy, thought or resourcefulness, and so he seldom tried. When his mother found him safely descending from a tree her first exclamation was "Mercy! You might have fallen and broken your arm!"

Up to that moment George had regarded his climb as a new achievement. He was quite proud of the fact. But now it seemed, according to his mother, that he had done a foolish thing, that he had been saved from injury only by some special agency or good luck, entirely aside from his own caution.

In contrast with George's mother there is Mrs. Everett across the street—cheerful, jolly, encouraging her five-year-old daughter and helping her to enjoy every day.

One morning Ruth wiped the breakfast dishes and put them away on the shelf in the breakfast nook. "This is the first time I ever put the dishes away all alone," she boasted proudly.

"That must be because you're a day older than you were yesterday," smiled Mrs. Everett, and Ruth beamed with delight. She had caught the idea that each day brings new opportunities for progress and new incentives to effort.

On one occasion Ruth decided she would write with her mother's pen and ink. She was really in considerably difficulty when Mrs. Everett discovered

her at the desk. But Ruth was not told that she was "too little" to use a pen. Instead, her mother provided a place on her own play table for her to write, and allowed her to practice a little while, each day that she wished to until she no longer spattered herself and her surroundings.

No child need be told that he is "too little" to do a thing. If he is allowed to try he will find out one way or another for himself. Except where an attempt might be actually dangerous it does a child good to experiment. A few bumps, a little disappointment, will soon be forgotten when he wins one victory.

PRAYER FOR THE UNEMPLOYED

Lord, when I see such harried forms as these
Go hungry through a city's milling throng,
And like vague shadows under leafless trees
Of an autumn wood move phantomly along,
To vanish in the strange eddies of life;
When I see the heavy fleets of transport, rife
With untold harvests, and know that even droning
bees

Partake of honeyed luxuries:
May I ask it—in His name—
That the enfeebled spark of faith within this shell
Yield once more flame:
That neither cold nor thirst,
Nor the abysmal hell
Of selfishness, shall longer keep these potent least
From some day being first?—
That justice soon shall bid them to the feast:
And, ere we die accursed,
That reason rule again?
We ask it, Lord.

Amen!

—Orville Willis Jones.

One man gets nothing but discord out of a piano; another gets harmony. No one claims the piano is at fault. Life is about the same. The discord is there, and the harmony is there. Study to play it correctly and it will give forth the beauty; play it falsely, and it will give forth the ugliness. Life is not at fault.

Vanity is essentially the sign of a shallow personality.

It is not conscience but comfort that makes cowards of us all.

RAISE LIFE SPAN

Statistics show that the average span of life in 1925 was 58.29; in 1926 it was 16.5 years longer than it was in 1880. This has been brought about largely through the efforts of that great body known as the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates in securing better conditions for the workers, better wages, shorter hours and legislation which protects women and children in industry. With a population

of one hundred and twenty millions it means that we live one billion nine hundred and twenty millions of hours longer.

While medical science has contributed its share to this increase in the span of life, yet, in our opinion, the American Federation of Labor has played the major role through its efforts in securing better living conditions.

Officers Elected by Local Unions

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	Name	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
4	Scranton, Pa.	W. T. Duggan	M. F. Malloy	F. Brust	M. F. Malloy
7	Birmingham, Ala.	G. Gilbert	G. Martin	H. E. Fletcher	
12	Duluth, Minn.	L. Hanson	J. D. Meldahl	J. D. Meldahl	
18	Louisville, Ky.	J. S. Doll	G. Kettler	O. Doll	
21	St. Joseph, Mo.	J. N. Daniels	W. G. Green	H. W. Kelley	
25	Springfield, Mass.	H. Gagner	W. H. Dion		L. Moquin
27	Kansas City, Mo.	W. Waltermeyer	E. Eshe	O. V. Cusey	E. Eshe
28	Youngstown, Ohio	C. Lescallette	A. J. McClure	J. Costello	C. Gotschall
32	Buffalo, N. Y.	E. J. O'Connor	P. Mackie	W. E. O'Connor	F. O. Toale
36	Peoria, Ill.	C. R. Frantz	G. C. Gaylord		
39	Indianapolis, Ind.	J. E. Carroll	G. H. Stevenson	H. Gibbons	W. Kunkle
42	Los Angeles, Calif.	G. W. Flanders	R. A. Jones	W. McPherson	C. J. Haggerty
43	Salt Lake City, Utah	C. Worden	J. B. Taylor	W. H. Worden	
62	New Orleans, La.	J. Hoffman	A. G. Siegel	L. J. Putfark	C. Duffy
67	Jersey City, N. J.	P. Daly	P. Mullane	J. McGarry, Jr.	J. Budd
70	Terre Haute, Ind.	A. M. Evinger	C. C. Truitt	C. C. Truitt	C. C. Truitt
76	Sharon, Pa.	G. W. Beatty	B. H. Goodall	B. H. Goodall	B. H. Goodall
84	Superior, Wis.	C. C. Jubberville	E. Lund		
85	Elizabeth, N. J.	G. Fyffe	J. B. McGarry		G. P. Ebbe
87	Reading, Pa.	H. E. Hoffman	H. D. Brubaker		H. D. Brubaker
93	Spokane, Wash.	R. H. Findorff	J. W. Snyder		
99	Lynn, Mass.	Geo. Perkins	K. Ober	R. Gadbois	K. Ober
105	Grand Rapids, Mich.	J. DeBree	A. H. Spaman	F. Seif	
106	Plainfield, N. J.	C. Macauley	H. Swartz	F. Norgard	
110	Kankakee, Ill.	C. R. Harris	F. Erzinger		A. F. Papineau
113	Sioux City, Iowa	F. L. Bennett	W. C. Kearns		
122	Salinas, Calif.	R. Benge	C. H. Cody	C. H. Cody	
134	Jackson, Mich.	R. Bach	B. R. Warner		
136	Omaha, Neb.	E. Hughes	B. Sprecher		
151	Syracuse, N. Y.	J. Hoffman	J. Conway		
166	Albany, N. Y.	C. Wormer	H. Hay	C. Clothier	A. Clothier, Sr.
190	Minneapolis, Minn.	J. J. Contoski	W. M. Frank	V. Nordstrom	
206	Reno, Nev.	W. O. Bates	F. Mahoney	F. Mahoney	C. J. George
213	Newark, Ohio	J. G. Garrison	J. W. Kennedy		
215	New Haven, Conn.	P. Doyle	E. Balliet		E. T. Stevenson
222	Danville, Ill.	F. Will	L. Peterson	L. W. Payton	W. E. Payton
230	Fort Worth, Texas	J. W. Wier	G. H. Roberts		
246	Lowell, Mass.	G. Byrne	C. L. Chase	A. J. Bergeron	
268	San Rafael, Calif.	A. M. Fowler	J. O. Dahl		J. O. Dahl
380	Salem, Ore.	H. Bingman	R. Comstock	G. E. Wikoff	
386	Newburgh, N. Y.	B. E. Sayre	B. A. Barrenger	B. A. Barrenger	G. A. Gallivan
392	Elmira, N. Y.	B. O. Miller	H. Warren	F. M. Jones	J. Hasler

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

JANUARY RECEIPTS

Jan. Local	Amount	Jan. Local	Amount	Jan. Local	Amount
3 99 Dec. report.....	\$ 22.60	13 212 Jan. report.....	17.30	20 144 Dec. report.....	6.30
3 43 Dec. report.....	8.40	13 162 Dec. report.....	37.90	20 259 Jan. report.....	3.60
3 165 Dec. report.....	7.35	13 388 Nov.-Dec. reports	6.30	20 123 Jan. report.....	6.40
3 305 Dec. report.....	8.65	13 110 Jan. report.....	1.75	20 278 Jan. report.....	26.10
3 88 Dec. report.....	27.00	13 260 Jan. report.....	18.90	20 136 B. T.	7.30
3 62 Jan. report.....	32.40	13 142 Dec. report.....	17.10	20 224 Dec. tax (add'l.)	2.70
3 93 Dec. report.....	9.70	13 268 Dec. report.....	7.20	20 55 Jan. report.....	17.10
3 105 Dec. report.....	17.10	13 217 Dec. report.....	5.55	23 52 Jan. report.....	1.10
3 398 Nov.-Dec. tax		13 125 Jan. report.....	5.40	23 25 Jan. report (cr.)	
(add'l.)	4.50	13 440 Nov. report.....	1.80	23 38 Jan. report.....	28.20
3 10 Dec. report.....	13.30	13 232 Jan. report.....	22.85	23 47 Jan. report.....	108.00
3 345 Dec. report.....	24.40	13 11 Dec.-Jan. reports		23 109 Jan. report.....	40.40
3 116 Dec. report.....	9.40	(cr.)		23 42 Jan. report (cr.)	
3 145 Dec. report.....	7.50	13 73 Supplies	2.00	23 238 Dec. report.....	3.90
3 49 Dec. report.....	4.65	16 295 Jan. report.....	9.90	23 31 Jan. report.....	4.65
3 144 Nov. report.....	7.20	16 107 Dec. report.....	5.40	23 66 Jan. report.....	15.60
4 275 Dec. report.....	6.45	16 414 Dec. report.....	5.40	23 165 Jan. report.....	3.10
4 57 Jan. report.....	5.65	16 254 Jan. report (cr.)		23 380 Jan. report.....	17.30
4 122 Dec. report.....	13.65	16 319 Dec. report.....	4.50	23 143 B. T. & reinst..	31.00
4 5 Dec. report.....	72.00	16 48 Jan. report.....	2.70	24 392 Jan. report (cr.)	
4 90 Dec. report.....	5.55	16 428 Dec.-Jan. reports		24 308 Dec. report.....	95.00
4 29 Dec. report.....	33.85	(cr.)		24 70 Jan. report.....	5.80
5 24 Jan. report.....	30.00	16 132 Dec.-Jan. reports	5.00	25 72 Jan. report.....	181.20
5 228 Jan. report.....	10.00	16 213 Dec. report.....	4.75	25 27 B. T. ....	.20
5 4 Jan. report.....	20.85	16 19 Jan. report.....	13.60	25 63 Dec. report.....	2.70
5 67 Dec. report.....	36.90	16 27 Jan. report.....	30.55	25 114 Jan. report.....	3.75
6 224 Dec. report.....	12.60	16 34 Jan. report.....	2.70	25 73 Jan. report.....	88.55
6 328 Dec. report.....	6.30	16 115 Dec. report.....	9.85	26 134 Jan. report.....	10.95
6 55 Supp.	2.00	16 28 Jan. report.....	6.30	26 203 Jan. report.....	23.95
6 483 Nov.-Dec. reports	7.70	16 315 Dec.-Jan. reports	59.77	26 96 Jan. report.....	16.35
6 446 Nov.-Dec. tax..	1.80	16 106 Jan. report.....	30.90	26 246 Jan. report (cr.)	
9 1 Jan. report.....	14.40	16 313 Oct.-Nov. reports	4.00	26 18 Oct. tax (add'l.)	.90
9 7 Jan. report (cr.)		16 14 Dec. report.....	21.60	27 279 Jan. report.....	4.05
9 281 Jan. report.....	6.40	16 345 Jan. report.....	24.40	27 51 Jan. report.....	13.50
9 155 Dec. report.....	10.05	16 359 Dec. report.....	5.40	27 243 Jan. report.....	5.40
9 353 Dec. report.....	13.60	16 173 Dec. report.....	7.20	27 28 Supp. ....	.50
9 413 Jan. report.....	10.05	16 147 Jan. report.....	7.29	30 38 Supp.	1.30
9 378 Jan. report.....	4.15	16 102 Dec. report.....	86.40	30 275 Jan. report.....	6.30
9 32 Jan. report.....	49.25	16 81 Jan. report.....	27.40	30 345 Supp.	1.00
9 143 Dec. report.....	28.25	16 39 On account.....	10.00	30 73 Supp.	1.00
9 386 Dec. report.....	55.50	16 302 Jan. report.....	12.60	30 435 Jan. report.....	5.55
9 224 Dec. tax (add'l.)	.90	16 143 B. T. & reinst..	30.00	30 215 Jan. report.....	20.70
9 68 Dec. tax (add'l.)		16 53 Jan. report.....	130.20	30 108 Jan. report.....	16.30
supp.	3.00	16 2 Nov. report.....	136.30	30 401 Jan. report.....	23.25
9 407 Dec.-Jan. reports	15.40	17 250 Jan. report.....	18.20	30 202 Jan. report.....	3.60
9 203 B. T. & reinst..	8.40	17 62 Jan. tax (add'l.)		30 344 Jan. report.....	8.25
9 308 B. T.	15.00	supp.	7.25	30 43 Jan. report.....	8.75
10 103 Jan. report.....	10.60	17 78 Jan. report.....	16.50	30 234 Jan. report.....	19.00
10 113 Jan. report (cr.)		17 30 Dec. report.....	19.80	30 8 Jan. report.....	27.50
10 263 Dec. report.....	15.60	17 434 Dec. report.....	4.40	30 105 Jan. report.....	30.25
10 76 Dec. report.....	10.60	17 40 Jan. report.....	5.00	30 88 Jan. report.....	29.95
10 379 Dec. report.....	32.10	17 442 Dec. report.....	3.60	30 100 Jan. report.....	44.55
10 97 Dec. report.....	34.40	17 79 Jan. report.....	18.30	30 74 Jan. report.....	689.60
10 166 Dec. report.....	29.70	18 208 Jan. report.....	7.50	30 225 Jan. report.....	34.50
10 85 Dec. report.....	19.80	18 300 Dec.-Jan. reports	15.90	30 225 B. T.	1.80
10 121 Jan. report.....	11.70	18 139 Jan. report.....	5.40	31 64 Oct. report.....	13.60
10 87 Jan. report.....	9.85	18 222 Jan. report.....	9.90	31 93 Jan. report.....	8.20
10 111 Jan. report.....	12.00	18 386 Jan. report.....	43.05	31 145 Jan. report.....	11.70
10 168 Jan. report.....	7.20	18 185 Jan. report.....	19.45	31 23 Jan. report.....	8.10
10 10 B. T.	1.80	19 151 Nov.-Dec. reports	24.30	31 411 Nov.-Dec. reports	11.70
11 309 Jan. report.....	7.35	19 429 Jan. report.....	13.50	31 143 B. T. and reinst.	15.00
11 104 Jan. report.....	46.45	19 299 Jan. report.....	14.35	31 Interest	1.15
11 143 Jan. report.....	105.00	19 455 Jan. report.....	10.05	31 46 On account	2,025.00
12 258 Jan. report.....	6.30	19 36 Nov.-Dec.-Jan.		Advt. & Sup.—	
12 21 Jan. report.....	5.40	reports	20.80	The Lather ..	30.00
12 9 Dec. report.....	94.10	20 83 Jan. report.....	5.45	Transfer in-	
12 18 Dec. report.....	21.60	20 158 Jan. report.....	5.30	debtedness ...	199.10
13 336 Jan. report.....	5.55	20 456 Jan. report.....	13.05		
13 84 Dec.-Jan. reports	9.15				\$6,412.11

JANUARY DISBURSEMENTS

January		January	
5 Remington-Rand, Inc., office supplies.....	\$ 8.10	6 Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service	6.20
6 The Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies.....	2.60	16 November tax to A. F. of L.....	81.00
6 Western Union Telegraph Co., Dec. messages	9.97	16 November tax to Building Trades Dept.....	60.75

Jan.			Jan.		
16	Frank Morrison, Sec. A. F. of L., supplies...	1.50	31	Office salaries	852.00
19	John Crowl, reporting services in case of W. M. L. I. U. vs. Royal Indemnity Co., No. 349872 on account Local 74.....	52.00	31	Postage	40.06
20	Stationery Supply Co., office supplies.....	2.38	31	Funeral benefits paid:	
25	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	20.57		Local 212, Louis John Bechtel 638.....	500.00
25	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 12-23-32 to 1-20-33.....	2.85		Local 79, Adlor D. Premier, 11596.....	500.00
25	The National Advertising Co., mailing January Journal	62.25		Local 72, John F. Nisbet, 2605.....	500.00
25	Riehl Printing Co., Dec. and Jan. Journals, office supplies	1,161.25		Local 72, Clarence H. Hallsworth, 19061	300.00
27	Goldberg & Solomon, attorneys, service on account Leone v. Murphy.....	50.00	31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	1,050.00
			31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer....	625.00
			31	George T. Moore, Organizer.....	87.12
			31	Miscellaneous	1.87
			31	Federal tax on December checks.....	.90
					\$5,978.37

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, December 30, 1932.....	\$70,446.46
January receipts	6,412.11
	\$76,858.57
	5,978.37
Cash on hand, January 31, 1933.....	\$70,880.20

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBER

25 Joseph Dubuc 36182

REINSTATEMENTS

386 J. H. Burns (Dec.) 8382	143 C. Weiner 19510	143 F. E. Furman 10961
68 L. B. Wathen (Dec.) 16327	143 D. Woods 10439	143 J. M. Spyckaboer 21567
203 H. L. King (Dec.) 30074	143 R. Vanderhook 26039	143 Daniel Woods 31600
113 E. E. Brown 8881	143 J. Packer 3571	42 F. L. Campbell 26375
143 A. Cohen 19774	143 A. Conklin 25686	151 Austin W. Fischel 3021
143 B. Edsall 10675	143 O. Prall 26696	55 B. M. Coulter 17213
143 A. Coocher 17017	143 Theo. Whitter 3749	225 L. C. Thompson 28614
143 J. B. Daly 33977	143 R. Nelson 31463	225 George Wedell 36023
143 A. H. Slotkin 28114	143 C. Hyman 26697	225 Tony Roberts 32314
143 M. F. Edsall 27654	143 Z. Higgins 26040	225 Harold Robinson 29082
143 R. Higgins, Sr. 7378	143 Erven Blauvelt 7914	

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local	Local	Local
2 M. Alexander (Nov.) 10373	2 Jos. Valentine (Nov.) 22894	78 W. A. Norman (Dec.) 5724
2 W. Birch (Nov.) 11121	2 D. Vento (Nov.) 24063	78 C. J. Lynch (Dec.) 19999
2 F. Bond (Nov.) 6825	42 C. W. Hawk (Dec.) 30230	78 C. R. Graff (Dec.) 23031
2 C. H. Bonness (Nov.) 17710	42 F. O. Hoffman (Dec.) 18746	250 Clinton Deck (Dec.) 32194
2 F. Casarasma (Nov.) 33144	53 J. R. Lyle (Dec.) 28699	250 W. C. Babcock (Dec.) 33318
4 A. Cocito (Nov.) 31477	42 M. L. Lynch (Dec.) 35529	50 G. E. Cornell (Dec.) 34178
2 P. F. Dodunski (Nov.) 8878	42 Geo. Neve (Dec.) 26098	250 F. J. Gallagher (Dec.) 35305
2 R. A. Druen (Nov.) 18542	42 R. M. Smart (Dec.) 21465	455 S. J. Davis (Dec.) 32694
2 C. E. Eberle (Nov.) 11143	42 C. L. F. Tryon (Dec.) 6994	123 John Carr 28723
2 W. E. French (Nov.) 10283	42 V. W. Service (Dec.) 33019	83 C. H. Hoyle 5433
2 A. George (Nov.) 8482	70 L. D. Miles 16781	83 W. H. Hoyle 12031
2 Peter Marino No. 2 (Nov.) 35885	72 H. J. Moreau (Dec.) 35086	456 W. E. Trunnell (Dec.) 25683
2 J. Maxwell (Nov.) 25784	73 H. H. Cole 4111	456 R. B. Allen (Dec.) 35590
2 Chas. R. Meyers (Nov.) 31056	73 Arthur Duggar 16494	42 T. R. H. Donnelly (Dec.) 35473
2 E. U. Meyers (Nov.) 22895	73 J. W. B. Filkey 19429	42 J. M. Edgar (Dec.) 1414
2 J. D. Mongrain (Nov.) 20718	73 J. T. Harris 20429	42 C. W. Flanders (Dec.) 24482
2 J. F. McQuown (Nov.) 5994	73 C. M. Livingston 827	42 H. O. Haworth (Dec.) 23526
2 E. Nirmaier (Nov.) 18185	73 Ed. Sylvester 22092	42 W. R. Helsey (Dec.) 28707
2 W. W. Norris (Nov.) 10310	73 D. W. Wren 33700	53 L. C. Mongelluzzo (Dec.) 33141
2 G. A. Pearson (Nov.) 15571	73 J. A. Connelly 24001	93 J. O. Houghton (Dec.) 26925
2 G. Pfingsten (Nov.) 27351	215 J. DePhillippo 28290	62 Nathan Carouna 36082
2 J. Provinzala (Nov.) 19311	215 E. Labagnara 16032	5 H. F. Fritch (Dec.) 16112
2 John Panasiti (Nov.) 24603	93 John O'Keefe 28871	5 H. Ouderkirk (Dec.) 27109
2 Fred. Sanders (Nov.) 3973	93 A. A. Johnson 32567	378 J. H. Colclasure 17513
2 John Sanders (Nov.) 80	411 D. L. Dymond (Sept.) 35960	172 Chas. Oliveri (Dec.) 30724
2 August Scholl (Nov.) 5217	411 O. L. Hickok (Sept.) 35974	173 Thos. I. Bucholz (Dec.) 23701
2 G. E. Smith (Nov.) 20574	411 D. C. Pease (Sept.) 35976	173 Michael J. Andreas (Dec.) 32379
2 G. Terranova (Nov.) 34096	411 C. M. Wallace (Sept.) 33333	315 J. W. Kelly 25614
2 W. F. Tucker (Nov.) 16154	23 Harvey Lee 18598	106 E. E. Townley 34711
	434 R. W. Dunbar (Dec.) 14036	

106 D. W. Stiles 31238
 102 Chas. Loeffler (Dec.) 23143
 102 D. E. Lambie (Dec.) 32519
 81 H. O. Shaffer 28051
 53 S. Aaron (Dec.) 11911
 53 Chas. E. Campbell (Dec.) 12740

53 J. J. Fitzpatrick (Dec.) 3430
 53 H. S. Horn (Dec.) 12374
 53 H. Kauffman (Dec.) 33115
 53 J. W. Laing (Dec.) 13378
 53 J. P. Monaghan (Dec.) 12392
 53 Don. F. O'Donnell (Dec.) 22049

53 J. W. Patterson (Dec.) 35977
 53 T. H. Raynor (Dec.) 33855
 53 S. R. Robinson (Dec.) 25953
 53 J. J. Sharkey (Dec.) 15195
 53 C. K. Snyder (Dec.) 33116

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

72 B. J. Gagnon (Nov. '31 & '32 Ren.) 15217
 74 C. N. Howig (Dec. Ren.) 25894
 67 A. Warsh (Dec. Ren.) 20667
 260 E. L. Whittaker (Dec. Ren.) 23214
 162 Wm. Turick (Dec.) 19404
 162 LeRoy Moore (Nov. Ren.) 18585
 162 Wm. Lynch (Dec. Ren.) 27709
 107 Wm. Webster (Nov.) 2047
 173 J. G. Martinusen 28611

102 G. S. Vohden (Dec. Ren.) 30597
 2 Antonio Scrivano (Aug. Ren.) 20026
 2 J. W. Sanderson (Oct.) 23290
 78 Henry Boudreau (Dec.) 29598
 308 S. Greco (Dec. Ren.) 28637
 308 E. H. Watson (Oct.) 24662
 308 H. L. Watson (Oct.) 34487
 308 P. Palumbo (Sept.) 27999
 308 A. Castro (Aug.) 35116
 308 F. DiPalermo (Aug.) 28870

308 V. Savia (Aug. '31 & Aug. '32 Ren.) 34833
 308 J. P. Basco (Sept. Ren.) 28484
 308 F. Larosa (Nov. Ren.) 8282
 308 A. Cucinotta (Sept.) 27982
 74 Ed. Husinger (Dec. Ren.) 13936
 71 Bryon McCarty (Jan. Ren.) 21130
 74 W. J. Martewicz (Jan. Ren.) 34243
 74 P. E. Hurtt (Dec.) 28542

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

143 R. Berrian (Nov.) 35591

36 W. J. Nicot 35961

225 W. H. Van Kammer 34532

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

74 L. L. Sandstrom 33684, \$100.00
 104 C. M. Blyth 34870, \$50.00
 104 J. W. Chamberlain 6714, \$50.00
 104 W. H. Courtney 4508, \$50.00

104 W. H. Obin 651, \$50.00
 104 B. Sperrow 13266, \$50.00
 5 J. M. F. Tighe 15255, \$30.00
 5 J. A. Ford 33212, \$30.00
 5 C. D. McGregor 5902, \$30.00
 5 R. E. McCann 29407, \$30.00

84 F. H. Walters 7695, \$50.00
 151 B. T. Cherry 27589, \$100.00
 106 A. N. Wells 9687, \$100.00
 25 E. F. Smith 29347, \$25.00
 407 R. V. Jameson (Add'l) 25703, \$100.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

106 C. W. Harding 32459

106 B. D. Howell 11808

99 August St. Peter (Sept.) 11411

APPRENTICE

Local Age
 81 George Willis Albin (Dec.) 20

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

225 Kenosha, Wisc.

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNIONS

44 Evansville, Ind.
 131 Saginaw, Mich.
 135 Harrisburg, Ill.
 138 Olympia, Wash.
 161 Lincoln, Neb.
 205 Edmonton, Alta., Can

207 Vancouver, B. C., Can.
 211 Springfield, O.
 360 London, Ont., Can.
 374 Phoenix, Ariz.
 353 Flint, Mich.
 394 Tucson, Ariz.

395 Warren, O.
 440 Santa Ana, Calif.
 443 Steubenville, O.
 446 Elgin, Ill.
 482 Monroe, La.

TRANSFERS

From To
 9 P. Howard 42.....386
 27 Ed. Foster 13306.....55
 32 Fred. Coughlin 24268.....14
 36 Fred. Rush 9553.....20
 42 Geo. W. Hawkins 33950.....81
 46 G. Becker 16798.....386
 46 J. Brady 16615.....143
 46 Ed. Galloway 23046.....386
 46 T. P. Kipp 7920.....162
 47 Geo. Dishion 17464.....18
 47 Walter Zenz 32948.....62
 53 Chas. Connor 19113.....108
 53 John Duffy 33138.....108
 62 Ben. Collins 32913.....62
 62 Ray Cornell 32381.....62
 62 C. R. Nicholas 4985.....234
 62 Joseph Pacitto 36088.....234
 62 J. B. Silvius 32913.....234
 65 Chas. Cook 8545.....81
 65 C. F. Gray 31691.....268

From To
 65 Rex Pritchard 22834.....302
 65 Harold V. Johnson 30052.....411
 66 Marcus Colwell 20870.....72
 68 Paul N. Stafford 23462.....328
 72 John Ferguson 21917.....275
 72 W. H. Nirmaier 6638.....275
 72 J. F. Ois 16097.....328
 74 L. Cunningham 9995.....328
 74 Tom. Regan 1952.....345
 74 R. Replogle 15306.....55
 76 A. H. Wheeler 1426.....23
 78 Chas. Rivers 33415.....386
 79 Harry Cronin 28679.....386
 84 Sherwood Duerr 25771.....10
 84 John Smolarz 28604.....10
 88 H. R. Cushman 17202.....411
 88 J. Langfield 27533.....411
 102 Harry Parker 16894.....143
 105 E. E. Hicks 31459.....105
 105 LeRoy Richer 35573.....105

From To
 109 G. J. DeRungs 16636.....81
 114 C. S. Ettinger 5482.....114
 120 Elmer Johnson 17740.....166
 125 Frank Bamback 29425.....78
 125 Harold Boyd 32586.....72
 125 Benney DeFilippi 25704.....215
 125 H. S. Falconer 8319.....62
 125 J. J. Kenney 24639.....74
 139 Al. LaFleur 24332.....359
 143 John Albanese 24229.....102
 148 J. P. Hoglund 18072.....134
 148 G. E. Shoop 27133.....217
 151 Earl Jacobs 19850.....2
 166 Harold Hay 27494.....386
 190 S. A. Arkley 14553.....62
 190 Geo. Coe 15656.....62
 190 Andrew Gervais 5319.....62
 190 Chas. F. Radant 8903.....62
 203 J. R. Johnson 25271.....73
 203 H. V. Sheldon 11380.....27

From	To	From	To	From	To
212 W. N. Riney 19188.....	136	345 H. M. Bowen 31293.....	234	388 G. F. Quirt 27971.....	74
212 E. E. Wilson 19177.....	136	358 Robt. Hughes 32042.....	2	392 Roy Barbour 29333.....	386
215 Wm. A. Peters 6141.....	143	380 H. J. Desrosier 29558.....	42	392 O. D. Jackson 25416.....	386
232 S. E. Harwood 33512.....	232	380 L. T. Freeman 34584.....	42	392 J. C. Miller 17083.....	14
232 Stanley Mack 16295.....	232	380 C. H. Geer 8394.....	42	392 C. M. Rainey 19824.....	14
232 W. E. Peterman 26516.....	232	380 A. D. Hoaglin 30706.....	42	407 C. H. Kane 8623.....	238
232 Theo. Wedekind 34037.....	232	380 Wm. Laurenson 6763.....	42	411 H. R. Cushman 17202.....	88
243 W. Lossius 33486.....	268	380 Alfred Lemire 27859.....	42	411 H. V. Johnson 30052.....	302
244 August LaGuisa 34741.....	38	380 W. S. Terry 13918.....	42	411 James Langfield 27533.....	88
252 Benj. Cottell 8871.....	440	386 Geo. Alder 4209.....	32	414 A. A. Rydelius 29559.....	42
252 C. W. Kinnett 9425.....	440	386 Clifford Boudreau 35665.....	143	419 Ira Hoffer 13322.....	62
299 P. C. Dunn 32475.....	388	386 Thomas Hayes 10059.....	102	423 A. Quintal 22802.....	315
299 G. E. Quint 27971.....	388	386 F. S. Snowden 29098.....	102	429 Amil Zeidler 11904.....	53
305 Joseph H. Villas 11749.....	212	388 P. C. Dunn 32475.....	74	455 Joseph Pacetti 36088.....	62

Fooling the People

A BRAHAM LINCOLN must have been mistaken when he said: "You can't fool all of the people all of the time." At least it seems so when one reads of the conscienceless way in which the big corporations and trusts gouge the public.

The Boston Central Labor Union recently brought suit against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. to have phone rates reduced. Wycliffe Marshall, attorney for the Union, presented the following evidence, according to the Federated Press summary, to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities:

"In 1930, the company purchased memberships for its officers in Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and then charged \$19,000 up to its customers to be figured into their phone bills. The company contributed about \$16,000 to non-charitable organizations and helped its employees' social activities with a mere \$3,700. The biggest item, \$70,000, was spent for 'departmental conferences.' These figures are from the company's own reports.

"The New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. has 103 officers who are getting \$6,000 or more a year. Its phone operators averaged \$21 a week in 1921. In 1931 they averaged \$22.40. The company is now

substituting dial phone machinery for operators as fast as possible.

"In 1922 the weekly income from a phone instrument was 89 cents, of which 62 cents went to labor, and the other 27 cents went to pay fixed charges, or depreciation, dividends and interest. In 1931 the labor cost dropped to 55 cents, but fixed charges increased to 43 cents, of which 16 cents went as dividends to stockholders. Fixed charges have gone up from \$250,000 a week in 1922 to \$541,000 a week in 1931."

Before us is another news item, taken from the New York Times, in regard to dividends of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., the giant octopus one of whose tentacles is the New England company. It reads in part: "After having accumulated a large earned surplus through several decades, and with cash and cash items amounting to \$250,000,000 at the end of 1931, the directors felt justified in paying the full \$9 a share on the common stock..."

With the greatest number of unemployed ever known in the history of this country, facing the hardest winter, yet this company is using the people as its unpaid servants, operating dial telephones, while it maintains dividends by high rates and lowered labor costs.

Verily, the people can be fooled all of the time.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
302	\$10.00	42	F. Quirk 26317	136	1.25	113	L. A. Porter 21867
302	10.00	42	I. L. Buck 30419	136	1.25	113	W. A. Porter 1032
203	4.00	65	Geo. Belcher 25555	55	2.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492
203	8.00	73	D. R. Roberts 19091	21	9.00	..	C. L. Brown 29334
359	3.00	139	A. LaFleur 24332	21	9.00	55	E. L. Bright 15936
168	3.00	386	J. Cusatis 29997	380	22.25	54	F. H. McClintock 12802
122	12.00	305	J. H. Villas 11749	70	6.00	74	Fred Hogue 9723
388	1.00	10	G. H. Leubner 20806	27	6.00	203	H. V. Sheldon 11380
388	1.00	10	J. W. Labby 27371	88	4.00	411	H. R. Cushman 17202
302	25.00	65	R. B. Pritchard 22834	74	2.00	299	F. C. Dunn 32475
802	11.00	42	Frank Quirk 26317	74	2.00	299	G. F. Quint 27971
802	10.00	42	Ivan L. Buck 30419	74	4.00	388	P. C. Dunn 32475
62	4.00	456	G. A. Brower 17521	74	4.00	388	G. F. Quint 27971
62	3.00	407	A. G. Stoner 6815	46	4.00	42	A. G. Bellefontaine 6284
62	4.00	47	W. E. Zenz 32948	72	4.00	215	W. A. Fraser 20842
62	4.80	234	H. B. Dalton 20131	72	4.00	215	J. R. Mercer 31505
62	4.80	234	J. E. Dalton 35014	238	.70	42	A. A. Rydelius 29559
222	7.75	74	J. W. Claywell 33961	392	2.00	102	J. W. Mullen 6650

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275 and 350. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 66, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224 and 230. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 90, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Pettridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 61 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual .....	.50
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad .....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.35
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution .....	.15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets Sat. 9 a. m., Machinists' Hall, 114 State St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. O. Jones, 2208 N. Lottle.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles' Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Williamansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 715 E. Corrington Ave.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets every Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 512½ E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Hagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.

- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciant, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellersson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. T. H. Coleman, Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., 936 Eddy St. Tel., Graystone 8838.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St. R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 4 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 p. m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4968a Page Ave. Phone, Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., 97 Park St. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-5212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. J. C. Reynolds, 1302 Park St., Alameda, Calif.
- 90 Lawrence, Mass.—Meets 3d Mon., Bldg. Tr. Hall, Concord St. Alexander Adams, 21 Kirk St., Methuen, Mass.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 94 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bk., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St. S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.

- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and 1 Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 2506 Pine St. Mail address: 801 No. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hilbernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sal. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 471 Central Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1323 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Belgie Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 1001 4th Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8679.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.

- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Wm. Van Kammen, 5515 32d Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 31.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 8. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 17 So. Fremont St., Phone 6341-W.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 1701 State St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 1629 S. 10th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J, Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. Lee Forbis, 1202 Paris Rd.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11. B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique, Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.

- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143 ½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone 764-R.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134 ½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722 ½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Bowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314 ½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 423 Ottawa, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st Wed., Carpenters Hall, 223 Gloucester St. E. W. Desjardins, 103 Nicholas St.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211 ½ So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, sec. pro tem., care of 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets every Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409 ½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 481 Winona, Minn.—Meets 2d Mon. at Eureka Hall, 4th and Center Sts. S. C. Hemshrot, Res., 201 10th St., S. E., Rochester, Minn. Mail address, P. O. Box 66, Rochester, Minn.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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gift for the apprentice
and journeyman*



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The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily

becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisection, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Oggee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Pilasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets. Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (13 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (25 illustrations), and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

They'll Save America

YES, some darned fools are still buying.

Who are they?

Well, they are people who are unshaken in spirit by the past two years, and who still have something in their pocketbooks.

They are not the sort of people who halt business conferences and bridge games to boast of their financial losses.

They prefer to plan future victories rather than glory in past defeats.

They refused to try to keep up with the Joneses when they discovered that the Joneses were in reverse gear.

They hold the curious belief that the majority of people are still going to continue to drive automobiles and buy electric ice boxes.

Not one of them has bought a bicycle, or gone shopping for a good second-hand horse.

When an electric light bulb burns out at home, they buy another, instead of getting an oil lamp.

They are the sort of people who would climb out of a trench and find the enemy in the open and lick him rather than stay endlessly under cover, building impossible defenses and fighting cooties.

They have the old American failing for wanting new and better things, for wanting to live a little today. . . . And some day, when enough of them get together, they'll tow America out of this mess.

He brushed his teeth twice a day with a nationally advertised tooth paste.

The doctor examined him twice a year.

He wore rubbers when it rained.

He slept with the windows open.

He stuck to a diet with plenty of fresh vegetables.

He relinquished his tonsils and traded in several worn-out glands.

He golfed—but never more than eighteen holes at a time.

He got at least eight hours sleep every night.

He never smoked, drank or lost his temper.

He did his daily dozen, daily.

He was all set to live to be a hundred.

The funeral will be held next Wednesday. He is survived by eighteen specialists, four health institutes, six gymnasiums, and numerous manufacturers of health foods and antiseptics.

He had forgotten about trains at grade crossings.

The
UNION LABOR
Life Insurance Company
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Conceived in the
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
Owned by Trade Unions and Trade Unionists

Announces
the perfection of its
Retirement Annuity Contract
designed especially for trade union members

The Retirement Annuity Contract provides:

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2. In the event of the annuitant's death prior to the date on which annuity payments are to begin the Company will return all premiums paid (exclusive of extra premiums for the Disability Waiver of Premium clause) or the cash value of the policy, whichever is greater.

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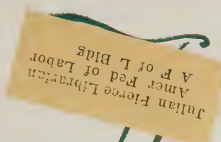
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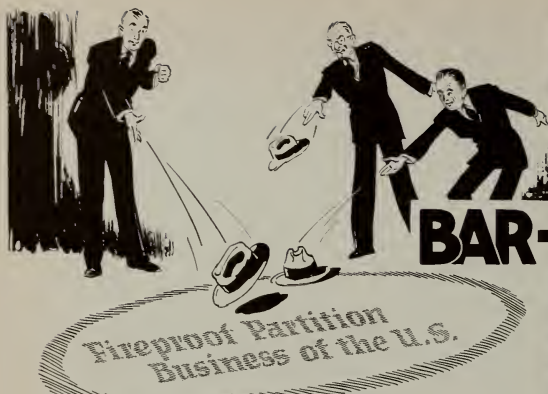
"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

MARCH, 1933

No. 7



BAR-Z-PARTITIONS



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International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXIII. No. 7

MARCH, 1933

Subscription Price \$1.20 a Year

Decisions of the General President and Executive Council

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of *The Lather*, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

E. C. Huehn, No. 23761 vs. Local Union No. 1

Brother Huehn appealed against the action of Local Union No. 1 in placing against him a fine of \$25.00 on the charge of making false accusations against members of the local union, thus causing them to be discharged, and on the charge of violating Section 4 of the local union's constitution by working for less than the scale provided for foremen. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides, found the appellant guilty, and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

E. C. Huehn, No. 23761, vs. Decision of General President in His Controversy With Local Union No. 1

Brother Huehn being dissatisfied with the above decision of the General President, appealed therefrom to the International Executive Council, which body after receiving a copy of all of the evidence submitted by both sides to the General President, sustained the decision rendered, taking this action by a unanimous vote.

J. V. Henry, No. 22891, vs. Local Union No. 234

Brother Henry appealed against the action of Local Union No. 234 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against him on the charge of soliciting in the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 234 without the consent of the local. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this controversy, sustained the action of the local union, but believing the fine excessive, reduced it to the sum of \$50.00.

Harry A. Dietz, No. 7240, vs. Local Union No. 47

Brother Dietz appealed against the action of Local Union No. 47 in placing a fine of \$50.00 against him on the charge of violating the rules of the local union applying to the wage scale, by repairing without pay some flimsy work that was about to fall down. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence as presented by both sides in this controversy, found the appellant guilty, but under the circumstances prevailing, that is, the handling of a similar case by the local union in a different manner, he (the General President) reduced the fine to the sum of \$15.00.

V. V. Hallman, No. 32571, and John Reo, No. 28663, vs. Local Union No. 87

Brothers Hallman and Reo appealed against the action of Local Union No. 87 in placing against them a fine of \$100.00 each, on the charge of working in violation of Sec. 127 on a job in that jurisdiction. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented, as well as the report of Vice President Murphy who investigated this controversy, found the appellants guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action of the local union.

V. V. Hallman, No. 32571, vs. Decision of General President

Brother Hallman being dissatisfied with the decision rendered by the General President in his case, appealed to the International Executive Council, which body voted by a majority to sustain the decision of the General President in the case. The vote of the Council was as follows: To sustain the General President's decision: First Vice President, Geo. T. Moore; Second Vice President, Wm. J. Mur-

phy; Fourth Vice President, Joseph H. Duty; Fifth Vice President, Edw. F. McKnight; Sixth Vice President, M. F. Nealon. **To sustain the appeal of Brother Hallman:** Third Vice President, C. J. Haggerty.

Earl E. Laney, No. 30644, vs. Local Union No. 379

Brother Laney appealed against the action of Local Union No. 379 in placing a fine of \$100.00 against him on the charge of violating Section 1 of Article IX of the local union's constitution and by-laws, and of contracting work without the local union's sanction. The General President after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides, found the appellant guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the fine.

**Buster Damron, No. 30006, and Claude Reed,
No. 15607, vs. Local Union No. 120**

Brothers Damron and Reed (the latter a contractor at that time) appealed against the action of Local Union No. 120 in placing against them fines of \$25.00 and \$50.00 respectively, the former on the charge of working with a non-union man on a job in that jurisdiction, and the latter for employing

said non-union man. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence as presented by both sides, as well as the recommendation submitted by Vice President Murphy who had made an investigation, found no intention on the part of these brothers to violate the law of either the local or the International Union, and he therefore ordered the fine rescinded.

**C. L. Brown, No. 29334, and E. L. Bright, No. 15936,
vs. Local Union No. 21**

Brothers Brown and Bright appealed against the action of Local Union No. 21 in placing against them fines in the amount of \$50.00 and \$25.00 respectively, the former being the foreman on the job, was fined on the alleged violation of Section 164 L. I. U. Constitution, and of working without a steward on the job, also without securing a permit; the latter was fined on similar charges. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this controversy, found there was no intention upon the part of these brothers to either violate or evade the law, and he therefore ordered the fines rescinded.

Just Thought We Had

Where is all the money we used to have? Where is all the business we used to do? Where are all the sales we used to make? These questions are constantly being put on every side. Perhaps the answer is to be found in some of the thoughts that were dropped in addresses and interviews given by H. H. Heimann, executive chairman of the National Association of Credit Men, in the course of his recent visit to Dallas.

The money that we say is gone now, we never had, Mr. Heimann reminds us. It wasn't money, but credit—and it was unsound credit. It wasn't credit to finance legitimate production for legitimate demand, but credit to water high-powered stocks, realty speculations, "consolidations," mergers and expansions for paper profits. Again we have the emphatic return to the old economic fact that credit is not money and must not be confused with it.

And the business we used to do? The truth is that in 1929 we were doing business that legitimately belonged to 1933-35. If you sell your customer a car that he will not be really ready for until 1935, you are taking away from 1935 a sale of a car. If you speed up his demand for an electric refrigerator three years ahead of his private budget, you cut out of that budget a part of your business for the third year hence. The business of 1933, much of it, is

gone because we transacted it in 1929 and 1930. It's already on the books—sometimes as loss. He had no permanent gain—we just thought we had.

A good banker never sells a borrower more credit than he ought to use. A good merchant never over-extends the wants of his customer. A good bond house is anxious that those who buy of it shall get full value for their money. A good manufacturer will never load up a business friend with more than he ought to carry. Letting the buyer beware gets the seller in trouble—and never is this more literally true than when the transaction is on a credit basis. We ought to know that by now.—Dallas News.

EACH HAS HIS SHARE

If times are hard, and you feel blue,

Think of the others worrying too;

Just because your trials are many,

Don't think the rest of us haven't any.

Life is made up of smiles and tears,

Joys and sorrows, mixed with fears;

And though to us it seems one-sided,

Trouble is pretty well divided.

If we could look in every heart,

We'd find that each one has its part,

And those who travel Fortune's road

Sometimes carry the biggest load.

—Anon.

Morrison Links Prosperity With 30-Hour Week and Jobs for All

A. F. of L. Secretary Says Reduction in Hours Must Not Carry Wage Cuts—
Captains of Industry Blamed for Depression—Labor's Buying
Power Must Be Restored by Providing
Work for All the Jobless

THE six-hour day and five-day week without reduction in pay and jobs for the millions of unemployed were stressed as the fundamental measures to restore prosperity, in a radio talk by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Morrison said:

"What are the prospects for prosperity? When will it return to all of the citizens of our country? When shall we walk out of this prolonged depression that has recruited an army of from 11,000,000 to 15,000,000 workless men and women? These are some of the questions that we hear on every side.

"I am certain that prosperity will return. It will return when the millions of those who are now unemployed secure work and again become purchasers and consumers of what they produce.

"Prosperity will return to the people of this Nation when we have established in every industry a shorter work day and a shorter work week without a reduction in pay for the workers of our country.

Unemployment Situation

"Peoples of every country, including our own, are wrestling at this moment with an unemployment situation more severe and tragic than anything that has ever been experienced before.

"We are the richest country in the world in natural resources. We have the capacity to produce more food and more clothing and other necessities of life than any other nation, but notwithstanding these facts, we are now facing a problem of feeding, clothing and furnishing shelter to more than 11,000,000 unemployed and in addition those who are dependent upon them.

"So far, it has been beyond the power and ability of the states, cities and communities to meet the needs of the ever increasing numbers of our unemployed, and today doubt and fear are in the minds and hearts of our unemployed that even the Federal Government may fail them in this their hour of greatest need.

Business Depression

"The present depression forecast its shadow in 1929. During that year the American Federation of Labor gave support to legislation introduced by Senator Wagner, of New York, which had for its object

provisions to ascertain the actual number of unemployed, as well as to make provision for public works which would give employment to labor, such program to be put into effect as a temporary measure until a permanent solution of the unemployment problem could be reached. Congress did not consider the situation serious enough to enact legislation in time to bear fruit before the depressed trade conditions were upon us in full force.

Public Works Program

"The public works program, which has been placed in effect, has been unquestionably of aid, but the whole situation shows an absolute lack of wisdom and foresight on the part of the captains of industry, as well as those responsible for the enactment of legislation calculated to be of great public benefit.

"It is not necessary to refer to the magnitude of the depression which has been felt by every element of our population. The buying power of the people has been checked and reduced. The vicious effects of the depression have been increased.

"There is only one way by which this depression can be checked and business conditions returned to normal, and that is by restoring workers to industry, giving them an earning capacity which will immediately reflect itself in the stimulation of markets.

Unemployment Insurance

"The American Federation of Labor convention at Cincinnati declared in favor of the adoption of compulsory unemployment insurance by states and in favor of the five-day week and the shorter work day. Since that time, the membership of the International Typographical Union has voted in favor of and put in force on the first of January of this year a five-day week in all newspapers for its members and authorized the officers of the I. T. U. to use their best endeavors to have established in all book and job offices throughout the United States and Canada a five-day week.

Thirty-Hour Week

"The following bill is being considered in Committee of both Houses of Congress at the present time, the House Committee reporting it favorably with but one vote against it:

"That no article or commodity shall be shipped, transported, or delivered in interstate

or foreign commerce, which was produced or manufactured in any mine, quarry, mill, cannery, workshop, factory, or manufacturing establishment situated in the United States, in which any person was employed or permitted to work more than five days in any week or more than six hours in any day.'

"The immediate and practical remedy for unemployment is the inauguration of a shorter work day and a shorter work week in industry.

"The trade union movement through its struggles has made a tremendous contribution to the social and industrial life of our country by organizing wage workers and thereby placing them in a position to lift from the back of labor the burdens it has carried and which it will continue to carry where workers are unorganized and defenseless.

Human Element in Industry

"When employers and captains of industry have as broad a vision as has been demonstrated by labor and give serious consideration to the human element in industry in addition to the money interests involved, we may look forward with hope to stabilizing industry on a basis that will not only take us out of this 'slough of despond,' but will make for permanent prosperity never before realized."

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This business depression has demonstrated that only by giving equal consideration to the advancement of Labor's interests can the investors hope to assure their income. Distribution must balance production. Wage-earners must prosper proportionately with other factors engaged in a joint undertaking.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Policy on Wage Scale

RESOLUTION adopted by the Directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, setting forth the terms on which all loans will be made for self-liquidating projects under the Relief Emergency Construction Act. The attention of the officers and members of all subordinate unions is especially directed to paragraph C, which refers to rate of wages.

Whereas by virtue of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act this Corporation has been entrusted with public monies and authorized to make loans thereof to aid in financing self-liquidating projects of the kind and character specified in Section 201 (a) of that Act; and

Whereas the Directors of this Corporation deem that these trusts have been imposed upon it for the purpose of aiding employment in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the territories; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that all contracts or commitments for loans for self-liquidating projects made by this Corporation shall be subject not only to the conditions specified in Section 201 (a) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act, but also to the following further conditions:

(a) No machinery or materials shall be used in or employed in connection with the construction of any such project except such as shall have been produced or manufactured in the United States or its territories; provided, however, that in the event that any applicant shall be in doubt as to whether or not there is available a sufficient supply of such materials or machinery of any particular type, it may apply to the Board of Directors of this corporation for a determination of such question, and the decision of said Board on such question shall be conclusive.

(b) All contracts for the construction work on such projects shall provide that in the employment of labor directly engaged in such construction preference shall be given, where they are qualified, first to ex-service men with dependents and, second, to persons who are either citizens of the United States or who have filed declarations of intention to become citizens, which said declarations of intention still continue valid and in good standing.

(c) That all contracts for construction work on such projects shall contain provisions to the effect that the rate of wage for all laborers and mechanics directly engaged in such construction shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village, or other civil division of the state in which such structure is to be erected;

Provided, however, that in the event that the contracts for the construction work on any project shall be governed in any such respect by local statutes or ordinances that are satisfactory to counsel for this corporation, it shall not be deemed necessary to impose conditions in such respect upon the commitment to make a loan for such project.

The building trades, usually the first, or among the very first industries to recover from an industrial panic, do not seem to be in as favorable a position as in former times. But an improvement in building work is bound to rapidly follow the revival of business in general and the stabilization of real estate values. As practically all private building is done on borrowed capital it is hardly to be expected that the building public will undertake new projects until it feels that its investments are secure, and will bring a return. But it is stimulating to learn that business is looking up.

A New Kind of Bank President

THE annual report of John R. Waller, president of the International Bank, Washington, D. C., to the stockholders of the bank is an unusual document. Instead of attempting to hide the facts regarding the business and labor situation, which is the ordinary practice of bank presidents, Mr. Waller takes off the lid and gives the stockholders the plain undisguised facts.

Pointing out that public confidence has been largely destroyed, but that there is hope in the ability of the present administration to do something constructive, Mr. Waller gives the following analysis of the situation:

"An emergency more serious than war confronts the country, and the people have placed their hopes in a new leader. Unless cures rather than palliatives are made effective, debtors face bankruptcy and creditors face repudiation; unemployment will increase and debtors, creditors and Governments alike will drift into insolvency.

"A year ago this Nation looked hopefully to emergency legislation creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank and other measures, to bring about a gradual recovery. These agencies have proved ineffectual, and public faith has been further impaired. Nearly fifteen million workers are out of employment, and the boasted standards of American wages and living have almost disappeared. As a result, the fiber of the Nation is being gradually weakened, but the depression is compelling the people to cooperate for their mutual protection. They now realize that no magical process will bring this crisis to an end.

"At the present time no commodities that are grown or mined can be sold at a profit. It is imperative that the purchasing power of the people, and especially that of the farmer, be restored. The profitableness of all enterprise, the relief of unemployment and the stability of the Government itself, are dependent upon this being done."

Turning to the billions and billions of dollars of private and public debts which those who control industry and governments have saddled on the people, Mr. Waller declares:

"An examination of production and indebtedness in the United States establishes the startling fact that for years our debts have been increasing at a rate faster than production, and both of them faster than the ratio of population. In 1929 the national income was nearly ninety billion dollars, while in 1932 it was below forty

billion, about equal to the tax levies with interest on private indebtedness. We have reached a point when the total income of the people is insufficient to pay interest and taxes."

Mr. Waller is to be congratulated for the frank and truthful statement of the ruin which those who own and control industry have brought to the American people. It is regrettable that more bank presidents do not apply his policy and tell the truth to their stockholders.

IT'S A GREAT LIFE IF YOU DON'T WEAKEN

Man comes into this world without his consent, and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth, his time is spent in one continual round of controversies and misunderstandings with his fellow man.

In his infancy he is an angel. In his boyhood he is a devil. In his manhood he is everything from a jizad up. In his duties he is a fool. If he raises a family he is a chump. If he raises a check he is a thief, and then the law raises hell with him. If he is a poor man he is a bad manager and has no sense; if he is a rich man he is dishonest, but considered smart. If he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics he is classed as an undesirable citizen. If he goes to church he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church he is a sinner and damned. If he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he doesn't, he is stingy and a tightwad. When he first comes into this world everybody wants to kiss him; before he goes out of it they all want to kick him. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is in the way, and is only living to save funeral expenses. This is a hard road, but we all like to travel it. In order to be healthy he must eat nothing, drink nothing, smoke nothing, and see that the air is properly sterilized before breathing. So let's make the best of it.

To the objection that a higher wage bill will necessitate higher production costs and higher prices for the product, we reply that this result is not necessary if the charges upon production for interest and profits are reduced. If the product is to remain the same and if labor is to get more, capital will be compelled to take less.

Individual workers are powerless to contest the arbitrary management of industry, but organized in unions they can take effective action.

Human Rights and Property Rights

By WM. J. MURPHY

2nd Vice President

IN this present day maelstrom of swiftly devastating events, the time immemorial struggle of HUMAN RIGHTS against the oppression of PROPERTY RIGHTS becomes more intensified, with the accompanying visible disastrous effects upon all mankind. Some individuals and groups try to make it a controversial question, by maintaining property rights must supersede those of human rights, because of things material, which are beneficial only to their own selfish interests in a worldly way, absolutely ignoring the JUST and SPIRITUAL aspect of the entire matter. Only the blind and ignorant fail to see that the American people are demanding that Human Rights shall take precedence over financial and property rights, in other words, GOLD must not take the place of GOD, and must not be permitted to be used as the medium of control over HUMAN BEINGS and the things material. We earthlings, citizens of the United States of America, have now long endured untold misery, wretchedness and privations in thousands of cases beyond human endurance, because of this idolatrous fallacy. We must all return to the fundamental teachings and truths before we can expect to emerge from this most horrible depression, which has taken its terrible toll in most every quarter and phase of life in this country and the world today. In these truculent days of hysteria, panic, apathy, suffering, distrust and chaos, we are tossing about like a cork in mid-ocean, getting nowhere but further out to sea. We have been listening for over three years to all the leading minds of the country, statesmen, legislators, economists, educators, writers, financiers, industrialists, experts in every phase of our national life, giving their views and opinions as to how and why it all came about. In very few instances has there been any real concrete suggestion or definite course proposed or followed to restore this country to somewhere near normal condition, let alone the much talked of prosperity, which, according to the great economist, Roger Babson, in 1930, was just around the corner. None of us like criticism, but honest open criticism of actual facts is, I believe, constructive and contributes greatly to the well-being of anything or situation, whether it be individual or national in nature. With that thought in mind, I merely offer my views and opinions on the vital and important problems confronting our nation, as I see them. I will not attempt to qualify as an authority or expert in any particular way, as that would be impossible and ridiculous upon my part, in view of the fact that my education was limited to grammar

school, but I like to give expression to some of these thoughts in this manner, whether it makes any difference or not.

The outstanding problems that confront our country today, as I see them, are unemployment and the balancing of the national budget, these being the most important, because without some sort of a permanent solution of these two vitally important questions that affect directly all the citizenry, there can be no stabilization of conditions generally. Then there are the almost equally important questions of prohibition, taxation, foreign debts, world trade, agriculture and many other problems that are integral parts affecting economic and social stability. The national administration of the several years past is largely responsible for the deplorable conditions existing over our country today, this includes both major political parties or anyone connected with the governmental administrative affairs, who knowingly encouraged or permitted vicious policies and practices to be carried on against the citizens of this nation by interests not alone un-American, but also inhuman. The economic and social stability of any nation depends upon the equilibrium of several component parts which have their special functions to perform. These parts can be described or classified as capital, labor, industry, trade and agriculture, with the national government as the regulatory force to ensure respect and adherence to the law of the land. Unless all these component parts function properly, there exists a dislocated condition that affects every segment of the cycle, in some way or another. In the lack of control or the inability to have these various elements function as they should, rests the reason for the present chaotic conditions. The most grievous offenders within the cycle, in my opinion largely responsible for the prevailing distress, is the capitalist and industrialist, who through their deliberate mismanagement and manipulation of the monetary and material wealth of this nation, have been permitted to plunder and exploit every field of endeavor, including labor, industry, trade and agriculture, until we find everything paralyzed and stagnated, with little or no effort upon the part of the government to curtail their abusive, unscrupulous methods, in other words, the concentration of the nation's wealth into the hands of a few, brought about through mergers, chain systems and monopolies, strangling the chance of opportunity for the little and independent fellow. These vicious methods are the direct cause of the vast amount of unemployed and idleness of workers numbering in

excess of twelve million people, affecting directly or indirectly at least three times that many dependents, destroying the purchasing power (vehicle of prosperity) of millions of people, by vicious unnecessary wage reductions forced upon the workers through the domination of all industry by the financiers, which is logically and theoretically wrong. Capital and industry should be completely divorced from each other, leaving the essential basic elements to develop themselves and not be hampered by any outside force, which does not even understand the fundamental rudiments of the industry they seek to control. I do not contend that all financiers and industrialists are imbued with the unscrupulous desire to exploit at the cost of human misery, but unfortunately those who do want to deal fair are under the control and influence of the so-called captains of finance and industry, and must do their bidding, otherwise they too would be crushed. The disastrous results of these insane methods are very plain and evident on all sides. I often wonder how much longer it can go on and what the ultimate finish will be if the leaders of this nation do not do something to put an end to this debauchery. We hear many express their fear of revolution, but I do not believe our tolerant, patient, patriotic people will resort to that way out as a means of adjustment, because they are too peace loving and intelligent to be misled by any communistic influence that such a movement would be beneficial to them. Our bulwark against the "Big Red Menace" lies in the "Little Red Schoolhouse."

There is, however, a limit to all human endurance and there has been many a time when the writer has been almost won over to some drastic line of action, like many thousands of others, but after thoughtful consideration, felt that these readjustments can be obtained in an orderly manner. The method recently adopted by the farmers in the various states with reference to the foreclosures on their farms by finance concerns, certainly was exhilarating, to say the least, regardless of whether it was right or wrong. It positively showed that human beings can stand only so much persecution after which they will take things into their own hands. These farmers left no doubt in mind but what they intended to plow their fields to feed their own, even though they were going to disturb a few flower-beds of the privileged interests, the recognition of this fact is very evident by the quick (voluntary?) action of the big insurance and finance companies becoming so considerate of the farmers' plight. A wonderful example of what organized effort can accomplish, truly an example for the rest of us. I believe very much in the old saying, "a chain is only as strong as its weakest link." The component parts that serve

to make up the social and economic structure of our national life, is but an endless chain, it is logical that one portion of the chain cannot be so weakened (to the breaking point) and expect the rest of it to hold, as in the case of the wage reduction to the worker, it follows in turn that it affects the manufacturer, merchant, business man, farmer, realtor, investor, consumer, banker and all financial interests themselves; every field of endeavor is hit through the accumulation and oversupply of commodities (not overproduction), augmented by underconsumption, by reason of the destroyed purchasing power of the consumer; the time-old law and deciding factor, supply and demand. The entire fabric of the nation becomes reduced to an almost decadent state, which in the final analysis means ruin and hardship all the way round. It is a regrettable spectacle to behold in a nation as rich as ours in every natural resource, that there should be starvation stalking amidst plenty. Think of it, bread lines, soup lines and what not. Every city, town and hamlet in the country has been compelled to set up some sort of a charitable emergency relief agency to take care of the ever growing amount of needy men, women and children, which is noble in principle, but inadequate in accomplishment. One thing is certain, that without some sort of readjustment to meet the increasing problems of labor saving devices, the vast numbers of breadwinners will remain chronically unemployed, victims of circumstances, forced to become recipients of charity under humiliating conditions, to which they are subjected in order to obtain such charity, thereby inflicting a destructive, degrading effect upon the individual, when the opportunity to earn a living is all the citizens of this great country desire. No charitable doles, if that employment can be furnished, and there is no question but what it can. It would do away with the heavy burden of financing these inadequate relief agencies through taxation, which are undeniably a drain upon the people of all communities. We cannot enter upon a permanent policy of feeding millions of jobless people from public treasuries nor can we fill the streets of the nation like that of Rome in her decadence with hordes of jobless men existing upon the benevolence of their more fortunate fellowmen. Readjustments in the methods to meet the new necessities of humanity can be adopted constructively by finance and industry, if they will set themselves to the task and face the facts as they actually exist. Capital and industry has steadfastly refused to recognize the changing economic conditions of labor through machinery and other means, refusing to listen to the sound plea for readjustment as advocated by the American Federation of Labor many years past to take up the slack in working units caused by the

adoption of modern machinery, which are alone profitable to them and not to the worker and the country at large. Heedlessly they have pursued their policy of financial greed, until the country is on the very brink of ruin and collapse. It is gratifying, however, to observe the trend and expression of sentiment in favor of the shorter work day and week in government circles and outside of the organized labor movement, the most sound and sensible method by which social and economic stability could be obtained. It is inevitable that this policy must be adopted by capital and industry and the human rights of the masses served in preference to those of property rights. The restoration of our national financial and credit structure to a sound business basis is absolutely necessary before any degree of permanent stability can be realized, which can be accomplished in many ways that will not be injurious to the nation or its functions of government, by regrouping governmental agencies, alleviating taxation, reducing needless and nonproductive governmental expenditures, taxation of over thirty-six billions of dollars worth of tax exempt interest and profit drawing bonds and securities which at present are hoarded away in the vaults of the financial institutions of the country, and in the hands of the more wealthy and fortunate citizens who deliberately use that method to evade paying the government any portion of the profit derived from that source and still at the same time hold everything intact. I do not believe in the policy of sock the rich, but I do believe that the so-called rich should accept their share in the upkeep of our national government where there is a profit sufficient for them to do so and not sock the poor with the unbearable burden of taxation all the time.

Prohibition is unpopular and unenforceable by reason of the fact that the habits of human beings cannot be legislated into law any more than you can legislate the growth of a tree; they are natural, God's creation and cannot be ruthlessly governed by man-made law. The abolishment of prohibition for, which no sane person has any respect because of its kindred evils, would eliminate an illicit industry and traffic, bring millions of dollars in revenue to the government, save millions in outlay for impossible enforcement, afford a large amount of employment reaching into all fields and the psychological effect of such action would tend greatly to restore universal confidence, which is sorely needed. The collection of the foreign debts should be carried out in a protective manner, beneficial to the interests of our citizens and nation, all propaganda to the contrary should be ignored. The abuses of mass production, often referred to as overproduction but which in

reality is underconsumption, should be curtailed by proper legislation.

In establishing sound money, inflation should be rejected, as its benefits are only temporary and artificial in the abstract as a means to stimulate business. The gold ounce should be revalued and silver remonetized as a means of exchange. Congressional legislation should be enacted to permit the issuance of veterans' adjusted compensation certificates in the form of negotiable bonds for the face value, to have the same special tax exempt privileges as national, state, municipal and other gilt-edged securities, thereby relieving many destitute and needy veterans and their families in dire distress; relieving the veterans of paying interest upon their own money already borrowed which, if the present interest rate is permitted to continue, would in most cases consume the remaining half of the certificate by the time they mature. This arrangement would not call for the payment of the so-called bonus by the government and would be no drain on the nation's treasury as some people contend, but it would place into circulation in every section of the country millions of dollars through those veterans that desired to convert their certificates into cash possibly at a slight and willing loss. Such a method in my honest opinion would prove a godsend in many thousands of cases and a real step in the direction of recovery.

Some people honestly and otherwise contend such legislation is class legislation, but that is not true any more than the same thing can be said of other legislation, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Loan Bank, that serve only the financial interests and not the citizens at large, which has been conclusively proven. The creation of these two governmental agencies has been used for nothing more than a huge dole to private interests, railroads, banks and financial institutions, using the citizens' money in many cases to pay off debts contracted prior to the war, ninety millions of which the R. F. C. will never collect by reason of its being lost in the collapse of the Insull utility empire, which was not the intended use of the R. F. C. funds entrusted to them, but to finance self-liquidating projects and reduce unemployment. Barefaced robbery.

The present agitation for farm relief legislation can also be classed as class-legislation, as it is for a special group of citizens, but I would be in favor of this, as it would be most beneficial to everyone, the basic industry of our life and nation. It would help those that legitimately need it and help to restore the purchasing power of over thirty million people; another step toward prosperity.

Like the farmers' relief proposals, my proposal in regard to the veterans' relief bonds would prove

beneficial in every walk of American life. There are many other constructive plans that can be adopted which will place this nation back into its normal position, if our leaders will courageously and honestly in a real business-like manner get down to the job of doing it and quit all this bally-hoo talk and give us action in place of it. It is a gigantic and intricate problem and can be solved only by united effort upon the part of us all.

I am placing implicit faith and hope in the incoming administration under what I believe to be the fearless leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president, who has the capacity of practical and sympathetic understanding of the nation's needs, together with a complete setup in the political and legislative machinery to accomplish the desired effects. I align myself with no political party and am not interested in their political fortunes, but I am

interested in the welfare and well being of the citizens of our nation, which after all is the paramount concern of us all; the love, liberty, life and right to human happiness, opportunity to work and provide the necessities and comforts for which we live; the protection of our homes and dear ones, the very fundamentals upon which our great nation was founded. It is the duty of all of us identified with the American Federation of Labor, one of America's grandest institutions, to exert every possible effort toward the rehabilitation of our nation torn assunder through greed, intolerance and loss of spiritual faith. By and with the grace of God I hope soon to see this country and the world itself once more returned to peace and tranquility.

Depression may be cured by cutting wastes; but not by cutting wages.

INHUMAN GREED

By FRANKLYN E. WOLFE

WHAT is happening in this country. How many persons—what percentage of the people—have any definite, clear idea of the transition that we are in the midst in these days of difficulty? Not many. They seem simply to know they are being hurt, but have not the remotest idea that there is some underlying, fundamental cause. It is true some of them can glibly point to a "cause," but the simplest analysis shows it to be a meager symptom and not a cause at all. Perhaps some may point to a small, subsidiary, contributing cause, but few get down to the fundamentals.

A great philosopher once told us that humanity was at all times comparable to a passenger on the rear observation platform of a rapidly moving train. He sees the landscape, not as a thing of the past, but he thinks it is the present and the future. Thus we are seeing what has been passed and think it the present or perhaps a glimpse of the future.

Right now we are passing through a time of transition in the economic affairs of a nation. We are knee deep in that change and all the while we hear persons, utterly unaware, saying that things are getting back to the place where they were a few years ago.

The great change, name it what you will, is being forced by many causes, but the most pitiful one is that of human greed that preys upon the poor, the weak and helpless. Profit seekers have taken advantage of the extremity of the disinherited and are grinding their faces as never before.

In Massachusetts the ghoulis employers in the

garment trades are paying wages to adult workers that are reported to be less than \$4 a week.

In Pennsylvania children under 16 are working in large numbers for \$2 a week; women in textile industries in the same state are getting \$5 a week; pay envelopes for women in textiles in New Jersey contain for a week's work as low as \$1.96 and \$5 is the top wage.

Candy workers in Illinois, who at one time received from \$18 to \$25 a week, now receive from \$5 to \$7. Time of work has been mercilessly stretched out and men, women and children are working inhumanly long hours. Girls in Connecticut sweatshops are working from 81 to 85 hours a week.

Women in a New Jersey upholstery plant are working 92 hours a week on night shifts. South Carolina mills are operating from 125 to 140 hours, with an 11-hour night shift and 55 hours per week a common condition. That millions will jump at the chance to get such jobs is a measure of current human desperation.

Among the very rich in New York and Washington there is constant talk of a revolution. They fear it as they sense it, yet no steps are taken to abate the atrocities. All the profit-eater seems able to think of is more profits. There is horror in human suffering and starvation—but beyond that stalks the spectre of grim tragedy.

The struggle for human liberty is as old as the human race.

Can Society Be Rebuilt?

By MICHAEL J. LENTZ, JR.

IN the class of social evils if we examine them, we can distinguish the classes to which all people belong. This class distinction tends to segregate neighbor from neighbor group from group, and district from district. As a result we have in place of a consolidated unit in a community, a group of contending forces who hold the name of a city in their hands to do as they wish. The evidence points to the fact that the very element of liberty is lacking and that element is individuality!

In these times of depression, i. e. mental and financial with the accompanying forces at work, we find that a percentage of people are following the standards of poverty. Poverty, in all of its horrors is a social menace, not an evil. It eats the heart out of the people and leaves, instead of a hearty, wholesome, laughing, loving race of citizens, a race of weak-hearted, hating and morose people; people who form the backbone of any organization which will give them the wherewith to live. To what have some of these people, or let us call them mere shells, turned to find sustenance? An investigation would show that some have turned to crime, either in the petty form or the serious form, and they use this as their only alternative against hunger and starvation.

"A busy mind brooks no evil," is an old adage. There seems to be a plentitude of improperly used leisure time. Men's minds are driven by want and starvation, which is written in bold-face type on the faces of families, to secure that which is most needed in whatever manner it is possible to get the desired things. The percentage of the crimes committed per capita over the last five years has increased to an amazing proportion as compared to the five years prior to 1927.

If we sincerely examine the attitude which the successful business and professional man has assumed, the following statement would be the conclusive thought. A critical intelligence, combined with the very human feelings of a man, causes him to be a person with wonderfully developed powers; that is men's minds are broadened to a very wide scope, deepened to provide for weighty reasoning and steadied to the point of being able to throw off that which is not desired. Yet a mind would be a dull and listless thing, almost obsolete in nature, if it were without human feelings and passions. We must find these two qualities in the intellectual make-up of a citizen who is interested in his own individual welfare, as well as in the welfare of the community in which he lives.

All men have passions and in the broad, level minded and intellectual mind is the overwhelming desire for public service. In this form of public service, men of character, stability of will and a broadened outlook on life, play a very dominant part.

After we combined the aforementioned two points to the one above, we have the ideal leaders of a government; the type which society needs as a basis on which to build its whole economic, social and political frame.

Crime and its colleague, Leisure Time, would find a severe enemy to contend with in the form of the liberally educated mind. Since a properly trained mind can find enjoyment in otherwise blank things and can find in other things the necessary duties to keep itself active, with leisure time set at null, the mind would not have the required time to formulate the cowardly deeds that are being and have been perpetrated. Business would by the same process be rid of its enemies and leeches that draw the blood of confidence from its frame and would restore it back to its former strength and surety. This would cause life to be a happier thing to live for the individual and make for a happier race of people.

GOD IN MANY TONGUES

All tongues, says the Pathfinder, know a supreme being under one name or another. Here are some of the examples reduced to English:

Albanian, Peredina; Arabic, Allah; Aramaic, Elatr; Assyrian, Ihe; Basques, Lesne; Bohemian, Buh; Bosnian, Bogn; Breton, Done; Bulgarian, Eotz.

Catalan, Deu; Checho, Buh; Chinese, Joss; Creole, Godi; Croatian, Bogn; Danish, Gud; Dutch, God; Egyptian, Osiris; English, God; Esquimaus, Godib; Finnish, Jumale; French, Dieu; Gaelic, Dia; Galician, Bog; German, Gott; Gothic, Guth; Greek, Theos; Hebrew, Elohim; Hebrew (old) Jehovah; Hindoo, Vishnu; Hungarian, Isten; Icelandic, Gno; Indian, Manitou; Irish, Ozsi; Italian, Dio.

Japanese, Drum; Lapp, Jukel, Latin, Deus; Lithuanian, Dievas; Maltese, Alla; Manx, Jee; Moorish, Allah; Norwegian, Gud; Persian, Goda; Piemont, Iddson; Polish, Bog; Portuguese, Deos; Rumanian, Dumden; Russian, Bohn; Ruthenian, Bohn.

Serbian, Lory; Slavish, Bog; Slovak, Erz; Sorbian, Boh; Spanish, Dios; Suryam, Gado; Syrian, Elotr; Swedish, Gud; Turkish, Allah; Ukrainian, Bohn; Wendish, Bogn; Walloon, Duro.

The shorter work week is the key to adjustment of economic programs.

Government Refuses Real Jobless Relief

By G. M. BUGIAZET

Secretary, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America

THE American unemployed are being bluffed. American labor is being bluffed. To date, in exactly 39 months of the depression nothing has been done for the unemployed except provide a niggardly private dole, irregular in plan and character.

A public works program has never actually been tried. It still lies upon the books. It has been improperly administered, and it is not too much to say, it has been sabotaged.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporaation has wrapped itself in remote dignity, and a cold aloofness from relief problems. It has been more conservative in granting loans to municipalities for relief purposes than private bankers. It has retarded loans. It has done nothing constructive, or reconstructive.

The need for balancing the budget has been misrepresented, used as a fetish to protect shivering millionaires from higher tax rates.

More than a billion dollars of the so-called Federal deficit have been charged up by a perverse sort of bookkeeping, which puts loans to the Reconstruction Finance Corporaation in current expense account. Finally, there are ways to raise new revenue other

Figures for unemployment in the United States are at best only guesswork. No national records are kept. Estimates made from time to time are based on the most fragmentary information and vary according to the sympathies of the writer. The only official information at present available is compiled by the United States Department of Labor from reports sent in by 10,000 concerns in 54 manufacturing industries. The government does not gather these figures directly. It takes them from the employers' own computations which are easily manipulated to exaggerate payrolls and minimize the extent of unemployment.

ALL KINDS OF FRUIT—AND—SAY

Her eyes were big and dark as Plums,

Her lips were red as Cherries;

He gave one look at the little Peach,

And murmured, "You're the Berries!"

"She is the Apple of my eye,

We'd make a dandy Pear;

This should be Grapes for me," he said,

"To make a Date, I'll dare."

Raisin her eyes, she quickly said:

"You're a Lemon, through and through,

I don't give a Fig for what you say;

Raspberry—for you!"

than through the sales tax, but one would not know it from the caterwauling chorus coming from the bipartisan press. Not a word from the honorable gentlemen of the fourth estate against this least fair of all forms of taxation.

In brief, the serious economic crisis makes more clear than ever the character of the conspiracy against the "community" which goes on constantly under the guise of government for, and by, big business.

The American people are being bluffed. They are becoming aware of the cards against them, but as yet they are taking the stand-off, and liking it.

RABBI WISE SAYS BANKERS FOMENT REVOLUTION

The American people should revolt unless the "possessing class" quit "deifying" property and institute reforms to end the "crushing inequalities of the present social system," declared Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, one of America's foremost Jewish clergymen.

In what was perhaps the most plain-spoken discourse ever delivered in an American religious institution, Dr. Wise said that one-fifth of the 130,000,000 persons in the nation are "in the bread line, one way or another."

He assailed "the blindness of the favored classes, who think a little charity will avert the revolutionary day," and attacked the "incredibly stupid bankers" who spare "the backs of the strong" by placing heavier burdens upon those who are already suffering.

"You will end this injustice," the Rabbi thundered, "or revolution will come, as it ought to come. The eternal patience of the long-suffering millions who are half-starved, half-sheltered and half-clothed is about exhausted."

Dr. Wise made it clear that he was not speaking of revolution in any figurative sense, but that the rebellion which only "a careful revision of the social system" could avert would be an actual physical uprising of the people.

"Any form of violence is a crime," he said, "but the violence of a just revolution is less criminal than the violence of war—which the present system encourages.

"It is not logical to tell people that killing a national of another country is justified and then expect them to believe it is not justified in an internal uprising."

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A strikingly clear example of the simple workings of our economic system comes from Connecticut. It begins with a man who works for a factory which makes glass for automobiles. His job looked steady because his employers had just received a big order from Detroit. So he decided that he could afford a car, made a down payment, and drove around for a couple of weeks, full of contentment. At the end of that time he was called in and fired. It was explained that they were giving the job to a worthier workman, one who couldn't afford an automobile. Facing unemployment, our workman went sadly back to the dealer from whom he had bought the car and said he'd have to turn it in.

The happening horrified the dealer, who wrote a strong letter to his automobile people in Detroit. They went up in the air, called a meeting, and canceled an order for glass which they had given the Connecticut factory. When the factory, very nearly in tears, asked why, it was told rather haughtily, that if it was going to fire employees because they

bought automobiles, it could hardly expect to get orders from people who were making automobiles.

The glass men did some heavy and fast thinking. They telephoned the man who had been fired and invited him to come back to work. The man went to the automobile dealer and took back his car. The dealer wrote to the manufacturer and explained, and things were right back where they started. From this little tale we learn that business men are nervous.

Business Cycle.

The Magazine of Wall Street, which publishes some fine things, goes off on a tangent, writing about the A. F. of L. convention. It doesn't like the 30-hour week campaign and it doesn't like the mild criticism of the Share-the-Work movement.

"It is disheartening to see the Federation of Labor now deny the sound principle it established several years ago of the intimate relation between production and wages," says this magazine.

Let us say this to the Magazine of Wall Street: The principle urged by labor never was accepted by management or finance. Thus no intimate relationship between production and wages was ever established.

Instead, the margin between wages and production grew each year. As a matter of fact that margin has been growing steadily since the Civil War. Had labor's view been accepted in practice we should have no depression and by the same token we shall have depressions until it is accepted.

A century ago one man could produce 25 tons of pig iron a year. Now one man can produce 4,000 tons per year. The relation between wages and production has been notable by its absence and therein lies the stupidity of industry and finance which is rapidly bringing the whole issue to a climax wherein new decisions must be made.

HAD "THERE OUGHT TO BE A LAW?"

A sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee is about to hold hearings on a bill which provides that all products produced in plants where men work more than 30 hours a week shall be denied the right to enter into inter-state commerce.

The labor movements will be asked to present testimony, of course.

What that testimony will be remains to be seen.

American labor has traditionally been opposed to regulating the work-day or week by law. Being confronted with what many will call "a condition and not a theory," will the bill be accepted as an expedient to meet that condition?

Certainly, in dire distress unusual measures often are justified. There must be a general maximum

30-hour week. Is law the right way? Constitutionality in this case is a grave issue, but aside from that, had "there ought to be a law" to thus extend the power of the government?

Mexico is little known by her near neighbors to the north. From Los Angeles, where sombered Mexicans loiter near venerable mission chapels, the visitor crosses the California border to Tia Juana. In this city of saloons, vacationing prohibitionists drink their fill and dance with rouged gigolettes. Agua Caliente, near by, is a blueblood resort, increasingly known as the Monte Carlo of our West. Her bullfights, races and gambling table are far-famed, and there is an air of casual opulence abroad. Agua Caliente glitters with gay tiles and exotic vegetation, but probably more Mexican is the peaceful Ensenada to the south, where the tourist finds modern hotels, Mexican style.

If you cross the border at Tucson, Hermosillo is the first big, truly Mexican town.

"Shrill cries of venders sound through Hermosillo's dusty streets. Black and red pottery of primitive good taste, gay sarapes, and glistening green and red fruits lie in confused display against thick adobe walls. All about stretch fertile haciendas, with fields of rice, wheat and cotton, like giant murals. Here are palm-shaded manors, and the hovels of tattered peons; ranchos with hundreds of thousands of acres and countless cattle.

"It has been estimated that 58 per cent of Mexico is composed of estates of 2,500 or more acres. And while the hacienda system, depending upon peon-workers seems strangely feudal, it provides both work for the common people and safe investment for their money. Unsuccessful attempts have been made by the Mexican government to break up these haciendas and restore them to the peon class, but lands without funds for cultivation are worthless."

In days of swashbuckling finance, Commodore Vanderbilt decided to try a freight-rate war. First, he wished to embarrass Jay Gould's Erie, and incidentally to strengthen his own road, the New York Central.

At this time, the rate for shipping cattle from Buffalo to New York was one hundred and twenty-five dollars a carload lot.

Vanderbilt reduced his rate to one hundred. Gould countered with a charge of seventy-five. Central went to fifty; Erie to twenty-five; Central finally to a dollar a carload!

Gould couldn't get much lower than a dollar, and to all appearances gave up the battle. The rate on

the Erie went back to normal, and the Commodore was exceedingly well pleased with himself. He had given Jay Gould a good tanning at last.

Not a head of cattle was being shipped over the Erie, while Central was carrying to capacity.

Vanderbilt's elation was short-lived, however, for he learned that Gould had bought every steer west of Buffalo, and had been shipping them over Vanderbilt's line back and forth at a dollar a carload lot!

Business depressions in the United States occur more frequently than in any European country. That they have not been more severe is explained by the ability of a country in the heyday of imperialist expansion to recover from crises more quickly than a country where capitalism is already in a period of decline and decay. The general average between periods of business depression in European countries has been 5.4 years while for the United States it has been only 4 years. Moreover, the time between periods of business depression in the United States has been decreasing. Between the years 1888 and 1923 it averaged only 3.2 years.

LABOR, CAPITAL AND THE COURTS

Capital did not exist when the Constitution was written. It began in 1804, after the country was formed. One hundred years ago the village cobbler was a capitalist, as capitalists existed in those days. He owned his shop, bench, tools and materials. That was his capital. He was also a laborer, for with his own hands he formed that material into shoes that the neighborhood needed. He was both capitalist and laborer. More, he was the local law giver; and in those days the judge did not have to be a lawyer. The people selected this man to administer justice for the community, as justice of the peace. He administered law from the bench while making shoes. So at one and the same time, he sat there a capitalist, a laborer and a court. Nowadays, labor and courts are not quite so close together as they were then. But capital and the courts have maintained the same old intimacy.—Glenn Plumb.

Farmers, with surplusage of crops and no market; wage earners willing to work and no place to work. Each needs what the other has or can produce. It's a queer and unreasonable thing.

With unemployment on every hand, some plants are running as long as 92 hours a week. Patriotism, it seems, is the last refuge and also the last consideration of some employers.

"PEASANTS SEIZE THE LAND"

If anyone saw the headline, "Peasants Seize the Land" in an American newspaper, he would at once say that's Russia, or Spain, or Czecho-Slovakia. But if one will exercise imagination, intelligence, he will see that it applies to the United States also. That is the significance of farmers' holidays throughout the west. Farmers reduced to a state of peasantry see their prized possession—land—slipping from them, due to a depressed agriculture, and falling prices; the farmers refuse to give up the land; they band together, oppose the law, scrap mortgages, and retain the land. They have seized the land for themselves. True, it was theirs, and is theirs, but not by the rules of business, nor by the code of law.

One view of a depression is that it exists solely for the transfer of wealth from one class to another. That is what has been and is rapidly taking place before our eyes. Banks continue to fail. Businesses and individuals go bankrupt. Workers lose their homes, while Mr. Mellon's Pittsburgh bank passes a 200 per cent stock dividend. This process of mopping up the little fellow goes on apace, and that is what the bankers mean when they say, deflation must take its course.

Interruption of this cruel, brutal and unjust course has been made only by one economic group, the farmers.

LET'S NOT GO CRAZY

Dire predictions fill the air. Our system is going to crash. We shall never recover from unemployment.

There is nothing good under the sun. It is a great day for the prophets of despair.

Let's not go crazy. If we refuse to try to survive we can sink without difficulty.

To go downgrade is easy. To climb is hard. But it is a time for mental balance, for courage, for exertion of every effort. It is a time to put faith in democracy and then to put into it the brains and the effort to make it work.

Our system is not going to crash—not in 1933. I believe the American people are resourceful enough and courageous enough to find the way back to sound national health through right use of the free institutions of the nation.

We shall have to be relentless in fighting injustice. We shall have to bring about a shorter work-week and a steadily rising wage. We shall have to get rid of all autocracy. But we can do these things—not by predicting disaster, but by ordaining success. America is going ahead and American labor is going to lead the way.

THE PESSIMIST

The chronic pessimist, when he is a union man, is a curse to the trade-union movement. From his standpoint everything is going to the dogs and there is no good of trying to do anything, for it won't succeed.

Such discouraging utterances one hears much too often.

Let's take the other view of things and see how much better it will be.

Try something even though it proves a failure; better to make an occasional blunder while making an effort, than not to blunder at all and never try.

Just try looking on the bright side of things for a while and see how much better it will be.

Remember that not all union men in the world have a grouch simply because you have one.

If you have a hammer, lay it one side, stop that continual knocking; just catch hold with your worthy brothers and help them carry on the good work, support the organization, live up to the constitution and laws, help to build, not tear down, and in the end you will see that something has been done, great good accomplished for you, as well as for your fellow worker, and as you go along you will receive the praise of your fellow workers; remember that good men live long after they have departed from this life.

Chart in a financial magazine shows the combined private and public debt bigger than the total national wealth. The budget, it seems, isn't quite balanced. But, TO WHOM ARE WE ALL IN DEBT? And for what? And why?

Forty-four nations are off the gold standard—and a lot of them, with cheap money, are trying to flood their products into the United States to take away the jobs from American workers. There are people who think we should let them do it, without limit.

FOR THE MAN OVER FIFTY

Statisticians for insurance companies declare that when a man reaches the age of 51½ years he has run the average span of life. Before there were labor unions and better factory and housing conditions the average span of life was about 35 years.

It may be some consolation to know that out of every 100 people who are now 51½ years of age, 47 will live beyond 60. Thirty of them will live beyond 70, and out of every 500 people over 70, but one will live beyond 100. Two-thirds of the centenarians are women.

The one big job of medical science today is to lengthen the life-time, prolong the age of expecta-

tion. Some doctors work directly to this end, and all are working indirectly.

It may be pertinent to ask if the economic and social world is keeping pace with the medical world?

For what shall it profit a man to live his three score years and ten if he must struggle through misery just that many years' more.

The problem of the aged is the problem of society. There is nothing more saddening than a dependent man or woman in the sunset of life, and but few experiences are more trying on young married people than the care of their aged parents.

An old age pension law would lighten the burden, bring hope where there is now so little, and sunshine where little less than clouds hover.

Trade unionism has offered a program for actual solution of the nation's economic ills. This program is opposed by many exploiters because its adoption would mean the end of that type of exploitation.

TELLING THE TRUTH

It is not pleasant and profitable always always to tell the truth in the columns of a newspaper. Men who have tried this heretofore have always come to grief. Some time ago the editor of a paper in Indiana grew tired of being called a liar and announced that he would tell the truth in the future. The next issue contained the following items:

John Bonin, the laziest merchant in town, made a trip to Belleville yesterday.

John Coyle, our grocery man, is doing a poor business. His store is dirty and dusty. How can he do much?

Rev. Styx preached last Sunday night on "Charity." The sermon was punk.

Dave Sonkey died at his home in this place. The doctor gave it out as heart failure. Whiskey killed him.

CORRECTION

The suspension for nonpayment of dues against William Oliver, 35861 published in the December issue, has been cancelled as this was in error according to information from Local Union No. 46.

COURT ORDERS BOSSES TO HONOR CONTRACTS

Employers must observe contracts with labor unions, Mr. Justice Surveyor ruled in the Superior Court at Montreal recently.

The Montreal Plasterers' Union entered into an agreement with a local contractor fixing wages at 85 cents per hour. The contractor took advantage of the depression to reduce wages.

Action was entered against him for \$2,903 unfairly taken from his workers. He is now ordered to pay this sum, plus costs of the action.

WHY NOT THINK?

It's a little thing to do,
Just to think.

Anyone, no matter who,
Ought to think.

Take a little time each day
From the minutes thrown away;
Spare it from your work or play—
Stop and think!

You will find that men who fail
Do not think.

Men who find themselves in jail
Do not think,

Half the trouble that we see,
Trouble brewed for you and me,
Probably would never be
If we'd think!

Shall we, then, consider this?
Shall we think?

Shall we journey, hit or miss,
Or shall we think?

Let's not go along by guess,
But rather to ourselves confess

It would help us more or less
If we'd think!

—Author Unknown.

IN MEMORIAM

46—John Joseph Conlon 28025

46—Richard Cunniff 6875

46—James Henry Monahan 34342

46—E. Christ Mulvihill 6108

74—Thomas Joseph Burton, Sr. 20517

74—William Bernard Fleming 29073

142—Timothy William Casey 3508

145—James Patrick Madigan 14170

190—Amil A. Peterson 5056

345—Timothy Turner Uzzle 16515

398—Herbert Lake 7908

483—John Joseph Simmer 483

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

THREE CENTERED SKEW ARCH

To lay out arch in Fig. 12 when rise and span are given, A-B equals span, C-D equals rise. Take any point on lower half of rise as E and make A-F and G-B equal to E-D. Draw F-E and bisect this line by the line H-I cutting the center or large radius line at H, thereby establishing large radius point.

Draw H-F-K and H-G-J. With F and G as centers or small radius points, draw the arcs A-K and B-J and with H as center and H-D large radius draw the arc K-D-J.

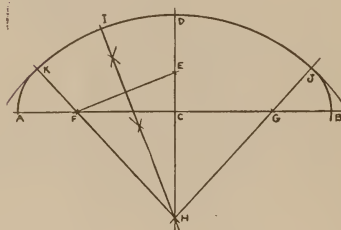


Fig. 12

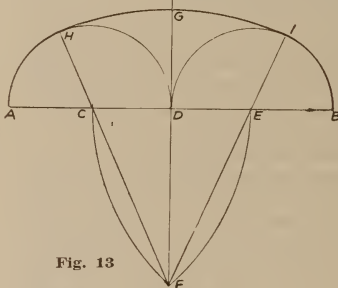


Fig. 13

THREE CENTERED ARCH—RESEMBLING ELLIPTICAL

To lay out arch in Fig. 13, divide span A-B into four equal parts as at C-D-E. From A and B as centers, with a radius A-E, describe the arcs E-F and C-F, intersecting on the center line F-G, thereby establishing large radius point. From C and E as centers or small radius points and with a radius C-A describe the arcs A-H-D and B-I-D and from F as center or large radius point and radius F-G, describe the arc H-G-I—completing the arch.

ELLIPTICAL ARCH ON A RAKE

The method of laying out an elliptical arch on a rake is similar to the method shown in Figs. 9 and 10.

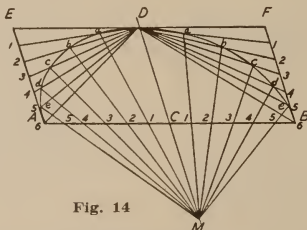


Fig. 14

In Fig. 14 the span A-B and the rise C-D are first laid out. C-D is then extended its own length, in the opposite direction to M. The lines A-E and B-F are then laid out parallel to and made the same length as C-D. E is then joined to F, thus forming the parallelogram A-B-F-E.

E-A, A-C, C-B and B-F are next divided into any desired number of equal spaces, (the more spaces used, the more accurate the results) and lines are projected from D to 1, 2, 3, etc., on E-A and F-B. Other lines are then projected from M thru points 1, 2, 3, etc., on A-B and extended until they intersect diagonal lines of same number, as at a, b, c, etc. A curve is then traced thru the intersections of these lines and the arc A-D-B is formed.

CONSTRUCTING A LARGE SQUARE OUT OF WOOD STRIPS WITHOUT THE USE OF A STEEL SQUARE

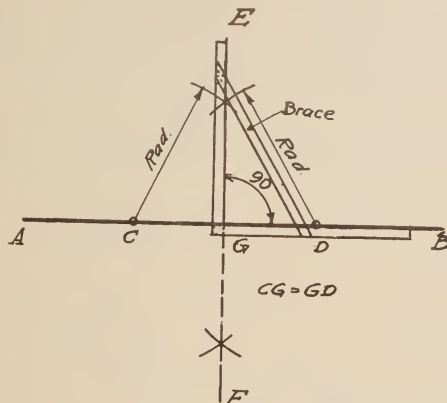


Fig. 1

We often have need for a large square on a job and the construction of one only requires a few minutes. This method is accurate and may be made any size. In Fig. 1 we first snap or draw, a straight line as $A-B$, any length—the longer the better. Erect a perpendicular as $E-F$ at any point (as at G) on $A-B$. Extend $E-F$ as long as needed. Then lay a wooden strip along $E-F$ from G toward E and one along $A-B$ from G toward B . They will be at right angles because $E-F$ is at right angles to $A-B$. Then nail a brace at any angle desired to stiffen the square.

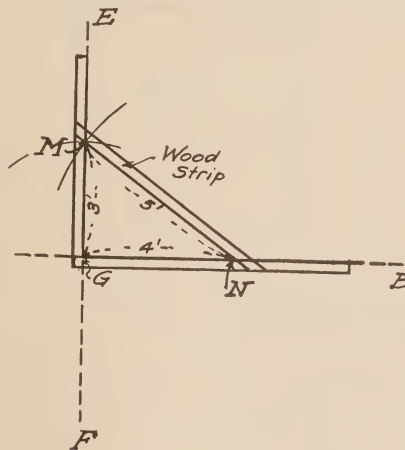


Fig. 2

Another method is shown in Fig. 2. First snap the line G-B about 8 feet long. Lay off G-N at exactly 4 feet. From G draw an arc G-M—the radius being exactly 3 feet, and from N draw another arc, the radius being exactly 5 feet. The intersection of these two arcs establish the point M. Draw a line G-M and the lines M-G-N form a true right angle. (See explanation in Fig. 3.) Strip should then be laid along M-G and G-N for the sides of the square and a wood brace along M-N or any other place to keep in shape. If a larger square is desired just use multiples of the distances 3, 4 and 5 as 6, 8, 10 or 9, 12, 15, etc. The diagonal line M-N is known as the hypotenuse of the right triangle and the rule for finding the length of the hypotenuse is as follows: The square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

In Fig. 2 the square of side 3 is 9 plus the square of side 4 or 16 equals 25 which is the square of the hypotenuse. The square root of 25 is 5 or the hypotenuse which checks with Figs. 2 and 3.

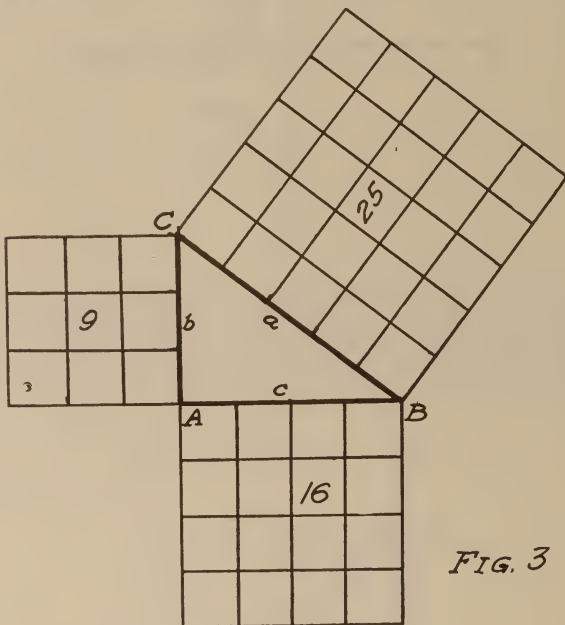


FIG. 3

Fig. 3

Analysis showing relationship of 3:4:5 triangle.

This relationship is clearly demonstrated in Fig. 3, that

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

where a, b, c are respectively 5, 3 and 4 the values become a^2 , b^2 , and c^2 become $25 = 9 + 16$.

For figures of 15, 9 and 12 the value for a^2 , b^2 and c^2 become

$$225 = 81 + 144$$

and so on for all triangles whose sides bear the ratio of 3:4:5.

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

SAINT PATRICK

ON the seventeenth day of March, Irishmen, wherever they are, unite in celebrating the festival of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland. Green is everywhere in evidence—the shamrock, wherever it can be obtained—and eyes are bright and hearts tender with memories of the green isle of Erin, which has always preserved so strong a place in the affections of its children.

The most popular of the countless legends concerning St. Patrick is that which gives him credit for driving all the snakes and similar vermin out of Ireland. Not only has it maintained its vitality better than many a sober truth could have done, but it has strengthened and improved by successive generations of story-tellers. Here is an extract from one of the most popular of Irish songs which tells the story as it is current today:

The Wearin' O' the Green

O, Paddy dear, an' did ye hear the news that's goin' round?

The shamrock is by law forbid to grow on Irish ground!

No more St. Patrick's Day we'll keep, his color can't be seen,

For there's a cruel law agin the wearin' o' the Green!
I met wid Napper Tandy, and he took me by the hand,

And he said, "How's poor Ould Ireland, and how does she stand?"

She's the most distressful country that iver yet was seen,

For they're hangin' men and women there for wearin' o' the Green.

An' if the color we must wear is England's cruel Red,

Let it remind us of the blood that Ireland has shed;
Then pull the shamrock from your hat, and throw it on the sod,—

And never fear, 'twill take root there, though under foot 'tis trod!

When law can stop the blades of grass from growin' as they grow,

And when the leaves in summer-time their color dare not show,

Then I will change the color, too, I wear in my caubeen,

But still that day, plaze God, I'll stick to wearin' o' the Green.

"There's not a mile in Ireland's isle where the dirty vermin musters;

Where'er he put his dear forefoot he murdered them in clusters.

The Toads went hop, the frogs went flop, slap-dash into the water,

And the beasts committed suicide to save themselves from slaughter."

It is impossible to say when the seventeenth of March was set apart as St. Patrick's Day, and observed as the national festival of Ireland. But, however it may have started, the day has become a great popular holiday, not only in the Emerald Isle itself, but in every city where a crowd of Irishmen can be got together to parade and listen to addresses in praise of their birthplace."

Then and Now

FIFTY years ago women wore hoopskirts, bustles petticoats, corsets, cotton stockings, high buttoned boots—frilled cotton drawers, flannel nightdresses, rats in their hair—did their own cooking, baking, cleaning, washing, ironing, raised big families—went to church Sundays—were too busy to be ill. Men wore whiskers, square hats, ascot ties, red flannel underwear, big watches and chains, chopped wood for stoves—drank ten-cent whisky and five-cent beer, rode bicycles, traps or sleighs, went in for politics—worked twelve hours a day—and lived to a ripe old age. Shops had oil lamps—carried everything from a needle to a plough—trusted everybody—never took stock—placed orders for goods a year in advance—always made money. Today, on the other hand, women wear silk stockings, short skirts, low shoes, no corsets, an ounce of underwear—have bobbed hair, smoke, paint and powder, drink cock-tails, play bridge, drive motor cars, have pet dogs, and go in for politics. Men have high blood pressure, wear no hats, and some no hair, shave their whiskers, play golf, bathe twice a day, drink poison, toy with the stock market, ride in aeroplanes, never go to bed the same day they get up—are misunderstood at home—work five hours a day and play ten—die young. Shops have electric light, cash registers, lifts, never have what the customer wants, trust nobody, take stock daily, never buy in advance—have overhead mark-up, mark-down—quota—budget—advertising—stock control—annual, semi-annual and quarterly sales—and never make any money.

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.—Abraham Lincoln.

Some Weather We're Having

(From the Eagle Magazine)

YOU'RE not the only one who likes to confound a neighbor with figures on the calamitous drought of 1930, the famous blizzard of '88, or the cause of last summer's scorcher. So many people want to check up or add to their memory of the weather that one of the biggest jobs of the United States Weather Bureau is answering questions. Every year thousands of inquiries are received at the central bureau at Washington, D. C., and the stations scattered throughout the country. To help in giving accurate answers the bureau has gathered more than 47,000 books, all pertaining to the weather. It's the biggest library of the kind in the world. But big as it is, it cannot furnish sufficient information with which to answer all the questions asked.

Many of these questions, however, deal with common subjects in which most of us are interested: Where's the hottest spot in the United States? The coldest? The rainiest? The driest? Which seasons have been our most unusual? How does the weather man work out the forecast we turn to when we open the morning paper?

Weather in the United States is something for any American to be proud of. We furnish variety, both sudden and slow, and there's a kick in every change. Within our borders any season of the year you may enjoy summer, winter, autumn or spring; suit your own taste and pocketbook. Any July afternoon you may bask on a shining beach, or snow-ball in the Rockies. Almost any January morning you may plow through a Minnesota blizzard or pick oranges in that famous climate sometimes mentioned by Californians.

The United States is far from the equator, but if you like heat of the torrid, equatorial variety, just drop off any summer day in Death Valley, California. You can enjoy a nice 125 degrees—and up. The world's heat record was established there in 1913 when the thermometer recorded 134 degrees. Nine years later, a village in the Sahara Desert bettered Death Valley's score by 2 degrees. But there are desert rats who claim that many points in the interior of Death Valley every year would register an even higher figure. As if to tantalize any human baking in that oven, freezing, snow-capped Mt. Whitney stands within view. Incidentally, Mt. Whitney is the highest point in the United States (exclusive of the territories), and Death Valley is the lowest dry land in the Western Hemisphere—in some places 300 feet below sea level.

The lowest temperature ever placed on record anywhere in the world is that of a town in Siberia which

lies close to the Arctic Circle. The official reading shows 90 degrees below zero. But for all practical purposes, the United States can furnish a thoroughly satisfactory substitute. Any happy winter morning in Montana or the Dakotas, we can boast a cool 50 to 65 degrees below. And we can easily go that Siberian town one better as to range of temperatures. Whereas the temperature there seldom reaches more than 80 degrees above on the hottest summer day, our Dakotas can, without the slightest effort in any sprightly August, run up a tidy 110 degrees Fahrenheit; and they have more than once pushed the mercury up to 115. Not a state in the Union has failed at one time or another to score at least 100 degrees above zero, but out of the whole country only the most insignificant tip of Florida, near Key West, has consistently held itself above the freezing point. The rainiest place in the United States is a section of Tillamook County, Oregon, which soaks up an average of 131½ inches of rainfall every year. The driest spot is that summer furnace, Death Valley, which in a whole year usually gets less than half an inch. The strongest wind recorded for the United States blew over Mount Washington, New Hampshire, in 1878. According to present methods of measuring, it raced along at a merry clip of 140 miles an hour. Of course, even a backward young tornado could better that speed, but we have no figures on tornadoes for comparison. Chicago is really "the Windy City" among the large cities of the United States, but it loses the race many times each year to various smaller towns on both the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboard.

In the three hundred years since this country was settled, the most remarkable summer—until 1930—was that of 1816. It was long known as the "eighteen-hundred-and-froze-to-death" summer. That year in many of the eastern states not one of the twelve months showed a record clear of snow. And in one section the fall was so heavy that great drifts piled up on the thirtieth day of August!

But our generation, too, has been making weather history. The summer of 1930 will go down as the year of the Great Drought. Columns and columns of newspaper space were daily devoted to the dry weather, for it became a major national calamity. The loss it occasioned ran into millions of dollars. A famous newspaper editor classed the drought as one of the ten greatest news events of the year.

In the days before the development of a system for accurately recording the various phases of weather—heat, cold, wind, rain, storm, the most lasting figures we can consult were written in clay de-

posits washed down by the rivers and melting glaciers, and in the annual rings of tree growth. A wide ring stands for a year of heavy rainfall; the narrowest, for a year of drought.

Today, however, weather stations have been established in the far corners of the earth for the scientific recording of weather conditions several times each day. This country alone has hundreds of stations scattered throughout the land, on remote islands, and even on ships at sea. By warnings based on the stations' findings and broadcast to threatened areas, it is now often possible to avert terrible losses of life such as that caused by the Galveston tornado of 1900, when 6,000 persons were killed.

In the Weather Bureau at Washington at eight o'clock each morning and again at eight each evening, several men seat themselves at a high desk. Maps are spread before them. Another man, standing at the end of the desk, translates the hundreds of coded

messages which pour in from all sections of the country. As he reads, the map men silently and quickly make notations of every fact and figure. Then the forecaster comes in. He scans the maps. He begins to speak, slowly. Carefully he weighs each word. A youth at a typewriter takes down what he says. When you opened your paper this morning, you probably read what the forecaster said last night. And you may know that what you read was not romancing. Every word set down there was based on, not one, but on innumerable measurements and weighings and recordings. Visitors to this country often comment on the boundless nervous energy of the American people. Some of our deep thinkers say that this is built on fact: the fact that we live in a country of sudden weather changes, quick shifts which we call thunder storms, hot waves, cold snaps. Anyway, we need never run out of exciting conversation.

The Highest-Flying Bird

THE condor, South American vulture, is the world's highest-flying bird. It lays two eggs on rocky ledges which take seven weeks to hatch. Its young cannot fly until a year or more old. It can go forty days without food. And is the monarch of all gluttons, being known to have devoured a calf, a sheep and a dog in nine days. Average body height four feet; wing spread ten to twelve feet.

Its eyes are both telescopic and stereoscopic, enabling it to locate its food or prey half hidden in grass or under trees. Humboldt, the historian, studied one with glasses that was flying high over a peak in excess of 24,000 feet.

But while it sails the highest skies, it also drops down to sea level. When walking the earth its wings trail the ground; but when it flies it is the last word in grace; its wing action suggesting a glider.

Taking off, the condor flaps its wings furiously, but attaining elevation it drifts down, sails up, swoops, circles or heads straight, without visible wing stirring.

Darwin observed one for more than thirty minutes without noting the slightest sign of wing movement. On the earth it is slow, clumsy, and must have forty feet or more for its take-off.

Natives, knowing this, build palisades between which they expose a carcass. They wait for the condor and do not disturb it until it has gorged. Then, when it tries to take off, it is easily caught.

Its head is flat and repulsive; its eyes savage and restless. It has a comb, and the wattles on its neck it can dilate enormously at will.

The California vulture is a cousin of the Andean

condor, but is nearly extinct. This bird has been known to circle over San Jacinto Mountain and then to swoop swiftly into the sands of Death Valley, the floor of which is more than 200 feet below the level of the sea.

The eagles are mighty birds, but the condors will fly two miles higher than the greatest of them—the bald-headed eagle. Boys of California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, who are hunting eggs, should not touch or move any found answering to this description; ashen gray color, four inches one way by an inch and a half the other. These have been laid by a California vulture, a relative of the highest-flying bird. It is to be hoped that the lesser condor may be restored to its former numbers. Its destruction is the most shameful chapter in American sport annals.

IN 1949

"How about a cabin for Paris?"

"Give you an inside on the Rocket, hopping off in three hours."

"Don't want to wait that long. Isn't there a plane leaving in 10 minutes?"

"Yes, but no cabins left. How about a wing cabin on the Lindy, leaving in 50 minutes?"

"Nope, too noisy on the wings. You hear all the freight ships passing by. Oh, well, gimme the Rocket. I'll have to wait, I guess; but I did wanna eat breakfast in Paris."—Chicago Daily News.

Slashing budgets and advertising appropriations as an aid to business is like turning the hose on a drowning man.

Look Out for Propaganda To Get Government Out of Business—It's Poison

COMES the Shannon Committee with its recommendations for getting government out of business.

To put it another way, there are a lot of big wigs and big money bags who would like to put the government out of business entirely.

Government was made to serve the people, not the few. It is the few who want to put the government out of business, or get it out of business.

Some of our powerful figures don't show their love for this government any too much. Why should they get more favors.

Big men, like Mellon, run steamships under alien registry, own factories in foreign lands and buy the kind of securities that escape taxation. They are trying their best to keep this government out of their business.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, haven of wealth and propaganda machine for business, wants to keep all business for private profit.

To be sure, we don't want a vast bureaucracy, engaging in all manner of enterprise.

But there are certain things that government can do for itself and do better and more safely for the people than private interests can do them.

The nation has a right to make its own munitions, to equip its own soldiers and sailors and to do certain other things like that.

It is clearly the public business to have a public postal monopoly.

Big Business hasn't any too much of a reputation. We don't have to take its word for anything. It has been caught red-handed in too many crooked deals. It has bilked the people too much. It has swallowed its fat profits while the people have starved.

When Big Business wants to chase the government out of its own business we can afford to and ought to tell Big Business to go jump in the lake and mend its ways.

Of course Big Business gets its orders from the big bankers and of the big bankers Rockefeller and Morgan are the kings. Others, like Mellon, are big, too, but Morgan and Rockefeller lead. Both have managed to obtain reputations for being socially fairly decent. Together they could reverse the industrial policy of America—and they do not. They are interested in almost every business from which the Shannon Committee wants the government to get out.

We have come to an issue of the people versus the money kings, the few men who want to monopolize America for themselves.

If the issue is not settled rightly before then and if the people can be made aware of what is afoot the over-turn of the last election will be a zephyr in comparison to the storm that will rage.

The American people are not going to abdicate to financial and industrial monarchs. Democracy will have its way. Labor will play its part in seeing to that.

MYSTERY AND LITERATURE

So-o!

The grand old man of American jurisprudence is an addict!

Mr. Justice Holmes; retired—a devotee of mystery stories!

He made the confession during a visit of Mme. Roszika Schwimmer, whom you may recall was barred from citizenship on pacifist grounds. At the time, Justice Holmes said he was reading "Microbe Hunters"—but that he was especially fond of detective yarns.

With that confession he joins the ranks of the presidents, senators and other notables who have suffered incurable addiction to this form of literature.

Yes, we use the word literature even though that eminent concocter of mysteries, S. S. Van Dine, who is Willard Huntington Wright, says that:

"Detective novels, as most people realize, have nothing to do with literature."

How many of us share Justice Holmes' fondness for detective stories!

And how many are prepared to argue that there is real literary merit in the creation of such intensely individual characters as Sherlock Holmes, Father Brown, Doctor Thorndyke, Philo Vance?

The test of a good book is not in its reading but in its rereading. That test—well, there are quite a few who can go through the adventures of Father Brown—with added zest upon repetition. Modernists call Sherlock Holmes outmoded—but his adventures still are avidly read.

There are detective stories and detective stories.

Some 850 of them were published in 1930 alone. And probably 845 of them were forgotten by the middle of 1931.

But there are a few whose characters stick in the mind—stories which drew one back—and Van Dine's "Green Murder Case" may yet contradict his own dictum—that detective novels have nothing to do with literature.

Chinese Crews on Dollar Ships Built by Uncle Sam's Money

WHEN the Dollar Steamship Lines, Inc.—one of the wealthiest and most powerful shipping companies in America—wants a few million dollars it comes to the United States Treasury for the money—and gets it!

But when it needs seamen at a time when thousands of American sailors are destitute—the company goes to China for its labor!

Recently, 160 Chinese seamen were imported from the Orient to man another of the company's ships—the "President Johnson."

According to Andrew Ruruseth, president of the Seamen's International Union, the average wage of this Chinese crew will be \$7 a month.

Furuseth has made a vigorous protest to the United States Immigration Bureau. He contends that importing Chinese labor in times like these is not only morally, but legally indefensible.

"It is time to call a halt to this practice," Furuseth said. "There are thousands and thousands of American seamen who are unemployed and starving in our ports.

"For a company whose pockets are bulging with American taxpayers' money to slam the door in the face of American labor and go clear across the Pacific Ocean to get men to fill jobs is a crime that cries out against every law of God and man."

The Dollar Lines recently borrowed \$400,000 from the United States Shipping Board to "recondition" the "President Johnson."

The company has also borrowed huge sums from Uncle Sam to overhaul some of its other ships. Always it has received liberal treatment.

And when, a little more than a year ago, the firm built two new vessels—the "President Coolidge" and the "President Harding"—it received a "construction loan" of approximately \$12,000,000 of the taxpayers' money at a ridiculously low interest rate. But when the ships were ready for service crews were imported from China to sail them.

All of the loans are made on liberal terms. The company secures 75 per cent of the construction or repair cost from the government for 20 years. And, so long as the ship is kept in foreign service, the interest rate is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

In addition to receiving this "easy money," the company enjoys fat subsidies for carrying small quantities of United States mail. According to figures recently submitted to Congress, the firm during 1931, was paid \$363,022.50 for carrying 74 pounds of mail.

On six trans-Atlantic trips in 1932, the company handled 12 pounds of mail and was paid \$59,620 for the "task." Uncle Sam received \$5.28 in postage on the shipments.—In "Labor."

SAN FRANCISCO ADOPTS THIRTY-HOUR WEEK PLAN

The San Francisco (Calif.) Board of Supervisors adopted the six-hour day, thirty-hour week, with a higher wage scale for all field workers on municipal construction projects during the next six months.

Officials said the scale will affect more than 80 per cent of the labor involved and will increase the cost estimate of scheduled projects, as based on city civil service wage recommendations, approximately \$150,000. The total cost estimate of projects is approximately \$2,000,000.

The new scale, it was announced, means increases of from 50 cents to \$1 a day over the prevailing wages set by an impartial wage board and the Civil Service Commission. The scale adopted is on an eight-hour-day basis, and workers will receive three-fourths of the scale for six hours, employment. The vote of the board was 8 to 7.

The new scale was adopted after Frank C. McDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, declared it was necessary if earnings were to be kept above subsistence level under the thirty-hour week."

A REAL MAN

A real man never talks about what the world owes him, the happiness he deserves, the chance he ought to have and all that. All that he claims is the right to live and play the man.

A real man is just as honest alone in the dark, in his own room, as he is in public. A real man does not want pulls, tips and favors. He wants work and honest wages.

A real man is loyal to his friends and guards their reputation as his own.

A real man is dependable. His simple word is as good as his Bible oath.

A real man never hunts danger, and never dodges it when he ought to meet it.

A real man is—well he is an honest man, the finest, best, noblest, most refreshing thing to find on all the green earth—unless it is a real woman.—Author Unknown.

When Labor is asked to accept a major cut in order that dividends may be paid, then Labor has a right to inquire into capitalization to assure itself that only bona-fide values are included. In addition, it has a right to an arrangement that compensates for temporary decreases in income.

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Economics Is the Science of Wealth

The foregoing 84 stories complete my series except for a short summary which I shall try to make in this short story and the next.

WEALTH is anything owned. Money is an example,

but a relatively insignificant one except as it measures other wealth. Wealth includes all physical property or rights thereto as well as all rights to or in human beings. While we speak of owning a physical thing such as a typewriter, what the ownership really means is a right to the expected services of the typewriter. Every item of property is a right to a series of future services or desirable events. Such is the series of future services of a typewriter, of a house, of a farm, of a half interest in a farm, of a partner's third interest in a business, of a share of the stock of a railway, of a bond, mortgage, personal note, and so on, with myriads of other property rights.

These various series of services constitute income, while the negative services, or "disservices," constitute outgo; for we cannot usually get services, or desirable events without getting some undesirable ones, too. We cannot enjoy the uses of our dwellings without paying for taxes, repairs, upkeep, or betterments.

The net income of a person, or group of persons, is simply the net value of the services and disservices belonging to that person or group.

Income is the most fundamental factor in economic science. Capital is simply income capitalized. If income is "saved," that is, not enjoyed immediately but "reinvested" so as to become the capitalization of other income deferred to a remoter future, these savings are no longer income. Every dollar saved is capital; only what is spent and enjoyed is real income. It cannot be both at once. "We cannot have our cake and eat it, too."

Income and its capitalization comprise the essentials of the whole economic structure, or machine.

We next want to know how this machine works, how the prices which link it together are formed. The simplest price principle is that which applies to the general scale or level of prices. If we should call

a cent a dollar, the scale of all prices in dollars would be magnified a hundred fold. The principle here involved is that of the "equation of exchange;" namely, that the scale of prices multiplied by the volume of business transactions per year must be equal to the quantity of money multiplied by its velocity of circulation.

If this velocity remains the same and the volume of trade remains the same, the level of prices will vary with the quantity of money.

So the general level of prices is determined by the quantity of money, its velocity, and the volume of trade.

But to determine the general level of prices does not determine prices completely. Individual prices are as free to vary from the general level as the individual waves of the ocean are free to vary from the general sea level. To determine the general level of prices is really nothing else than to determine the purchasing power of the dollar. It is the same thing to say that the general level of prices has doubled as to say that the purchasing power of the dollar has been cut in two; and to say that the general level of prices has been cut in two is the same thing as saying that the purchasing power of the dollar has been doubled.

Everybody takes into account the purchasing power of the dollar whenever he buys or sells. When he balances in his mind the money he spends or receives against the goods he buys or sells for that money, he must have some idea of what that money is worth in terms of other things. So, also, the purchasing power of the dollar is implied in every bid or offer, that is, in the whole mechanism of supply and demand by which the price of any individual good is determined. What fixes the price level is not supply and demand, but volume and velocity of money and credit. And with the price level thus fixed, supply and demand determine the individual prices.

Turn depression into an opportunity to advance the union cause.

AN UNANSWERED QUESTION

Unrehearsed, Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie, the Australian delegate, made a most striking speech during the recent Disarmament Conference at Geneva.

Leaving his written speech for the moment, Sir Granville stood there, a tall, stooped, elderly figure, and spoke, as though to himself, of the days when he led the Anzac troops on Gallipoli.

He talked to the Conference of his "boys." He told them how they were trying their level best to kill Turks. The Turks were trying their level best to kill them.

"And," he said, "most of us did our work pretty well."

Then he reminded them that between Turkey and Australia there was no animosity, no quarrel. Why had they been trying to kill each other?

He stood there visibly wondering why. A man who had taken part in war, a man who had seen the horrors of war, and a man who in old age was wondering why so many had been killed who had no hate against each other.

It was the simplest speech of the whole Conference, but it was the most impressive.

A SINNER COME LATE TO REPENTANCE

Here and there a big employer shows some comprehension of the fact that wage cuts are not the way to increase sales and restore prosperity. One of these is Ernest T. Weir, head of the National Steel Company, who recently said that steel manufacturers are not justified in even considering further wage cuts.

"We have gone, if anything, too far along those lines," he said, declaring that another pay cut would not add a single ton to the sales of steel and, on the contrary, would decrease sales, as buyers would tend to withhold purchases in the hope of still lower prices.

Mr. Weir is a sinner come late to repentance. He has done his share by pay slashing in his own plant since the depression began, but apparently he has now seen the error of his ways and is taking a common sense view of wage cutting. If a few more business leaders would take the same view, and act upon it, there would be hope of business climbing out of the pit of depression. But as long as he is in the small minority, as seemingly is the case, business may be expected to make little progress toward recovery.

Business must turn its attention to the deliberate development of consumer buying power in order to restore and maintain prosperity.

THE WATCHMAN'S SOLILOQUY

You see (said the old crossing watchman), it was about like this. The driver slams on the brakes and brings her to a stop right up against the gates. Then he freezes me with an icy look and yells:

"What d'ya mean stoppin' me as I'm startin' across? I mighta busted them gates."

"Busted gates is easier fixed than busted heads," sez I, as the Limited goes thunderin' past. So then he cuts in with a parting dig:

"That train," sez he, "was a half-mile down the track when I drove up."

"Sure," sez I, "and she's half a mile down the other way right now."

Then his wife horns in. At least I suppose it's his wife—for she's there in the back seat, all primed for advice.

"We was hurryin' to a funeral," sez she.

"Yep, you sure was," sez I. "Not one funeral, but five—countin' them three youngsters."

"Fresh!" she snaps. "I've a notion to report you."

"Go ahead," sez I. "Your report would look a heap better than mine—if I'd a let you through."

* * *

You see (continued the old chap), I've been posted here for eight years. Four tracks, you'll notice—an' a hundred trains flyin' in and outa Chicago every day.

We're pretty busy of course. First we give 'em the warnin' bell. Then comes the gong that you can hear three blocks away. Then my pardner up in the tower lowers the gates an' I step out in the streef an' wave this STOP sign. An' I wear this star an' blow this copper's whistle.

Now you'd think all this fuss might make 'em suspect that possibly there might be a train somewheres in the neighborhood. Yet about once or twice a day we stop some driver just in the nick of time—and then he gits plumb mad because we insist on lettin' the train go first.

Now, son (he went on), I railroaded for thirty years before takin' this job. Surely I oughta know something about trains, an' speed an' such. But there's one thing about these hurry-up drivers that's got me stumped.

Fer eight years I've been tryin' to figure out just why they're always in such a terrible rush. I don't know the answer, and you don't either, an' I've just about reached the conclusion that they don't know themselves!

—Safe Driver.

Capital can not continue to produce at the rate which it maintained in the years immediately preceding 1929 unless it gives a greater share of the product and a larger purchasing power to labor.



WIT AND

The very particular housekeeper was having her bedroom redecorated. Wishing to learn what progress the painter was making in his work, she crept to the bottom of the stairs and listened. Not a sound reached her ears from inside the room.

"Painter," she called out, becoming suspicious, "are you working?"

"Yes, ma'am," came the reply.

"I can't hear you making a sound, she returned bitingly.

"Perhaps not, ma'am," he shouted back, "I ain't puttin' the paint on with no hammer."

An old lady noticed one of those men who go around jabbing a pointed stick into scraps of paper to gather them up. Stopping beside him she said, kindly: "Don't you find that work very tiring?"

"Not so very, mum," he replied. "You see I was born to it—my father used to harpoon whales."

"But," protested the new arrival, as St. Peter handed him a golden trumpet, "I can't play this instrument; I never practiced while on earth."

"Of course you didn't," chuckled the saint. "That's why you are here."

They tell this story about a certain clergyman who had been badly beaten on the golf links by a parishioner thirty years his senior and had returned to the clubhouse rather disgruntled:

"Cheer up," his opponent said.

"Remember, you win at the finish. You will probably be burying me some day."

"Even then," said the preacher, "it will be your hole."

A man brought some sausages and asked his landlady to cook them for his breakfast.

"How'll I cook them?" she asked.

"Fry 'em like fish," replied the lodger.

The next morning, when the landlady served them, she remarked: "I hope you'll enjoy your breakfast, sir; but there's not much in these things when they're cleaned out."

The following dialogue ensued between a recent importation from Lapland and a woman looking for a servant:

"Can you do fancy cooking?"

"Naw."

"Can you do plain cooking?"

"Naw."

"Can you sew?"

"Naw."

"Can you do general housework?"

"Naw."

"Make the beds, wash the dishes?"

"Naw."

"Well," cried the woman in puzzled exasperation, "what can you do?"

"I milk reindeer."

The prominent banker explained just how he started in business.

"I had nothing to do and I rented an empty store and put up a sign reading, 'Bank.' As soon as I opened for business, a man dropped in and made a deposit of \$200. The next day another deposited \$300. And so, sir, the third day, my confidence in the enterprise reached such a point that I put in \$50 of my own money."

Some months after elopement, an old friend met the bridegroom and asked eagerly for details.

"What about her father? Did he catch you?"

"Just that!" quoth the bridegroom grimly. "Incidentally, I may add that the old boy is living with us still."

"Take back those words!"

"I never take anything back."

"Good! Let me have ten dollars."

The highly efficient housewife bragged that she always rose early and had every bed in the house made before anybody else in the house was up.

"I've always been religiously inclined," remarked the oyster as he slid down the minister's throat, "but I never dreamed I would enter the clergy."

HUMOR



A wise old woman once said that men were guilty of three most astonishing follies.

The first was the climbing of trees to shake down the fruit when, if they would but wait, the fruit would fall of itself.

The second was the going to war to kill one another, when if they would only wait, they must surely die naturally. The third was that they should run after woman, when, if they did not do so, the women would surely run after them.

The kindly and inquisitive old gentleman was interested in the messenger boy who sat on the steps of a house and toyed delicately with a sandwich taken from its wrapper. With the top piece of bread carefully removed, the boy picked out and ate a few small pieces of the chicken. The puzzled observer questioned the lad:

"Now, sonny, why don't you eat your sandwich right down, instead of fussing with it like that?"

The answer was explicit: "Dasn't! 'Tain't mine."

Q.: "Married?"

R.: "Twice."

Q.: "Age?"

R.: "Twenty-six."

Q.: "Twice?"

The best illustration of the value of brief speech reckoned in dollars was given by Mark Twain. His story was that when he had listened for five minutes to the preacher telling of the heathen, he wept and was going to contribute fifty dollars. After ten minutes more of the sermon, he reduced the amount of his prospective contribution to twenty-five dollars. After half an hour more of eloquence, he cut the sum to five dollars. At the end of an hour of oratory, when the plate was passed he stole two dollars.

Brown—How do you find marriage?

Jones—Well, it's like this. During courtship I talked and my wife listened. After marriage my wife talked and I listened. Now we both talk and the neighbors listen.

"Would you like a lock of my hair?" asked the gallant bachelor of the spinster who had been a belle a few decades past.

"Why don't you offer me the whole wig?" the maiden lady gibed with a titter.

The bachelor retorted with icy disdain:

"You are very biting, madam, considering that your teeth are porcelain."

In former times, when royalties were more important, a lady at a court ball was intensely gratified when a prince selected her as a partner. She was almost overwhelmed with pride when he danced a second measure with her.

"O," she gushed, as she reposed blissfully in his arms, "your highness does me too great honor."

The prince answered coldly: "But no madam. Merely my physician has directed me to perspire."

"The true secret of success is to find out what the people want," said the prominent financier.

"And the next thing," someone suggested, "is to give it to them."

The financier shook his head contemptuously: "No—to corner it."

The little girl returned from church deeply musing on the sermon in which the preacher had declared that animals, lacking souls, could not go to heaven. As the result of her meditation, she presented a problem to the family at the dinner table, when she earnestly asked:

"If cats don't go to heaven, where do the angels get the strings for their harps?"

"What would you rather be: millionaire or cholera patient?"

"Millionaire of course!"

"I wouldn't. All millionaires die, but statistics show that only forty-eight per cent of cholera patients die."

To avoid trouble, insure safety, and conserve health, breathe through the nose. It helps keep the mouth shut.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

BLYTHEVILLE, ARK.—Post Office: \$58,580. McCarthy Bros. Constr. Co., Roosevelt Bldg., 4903 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

CALIFORNIA

PORTERVILLE, CALIF.—Post Office: \$106,000. Murch Bros. Constr. Co., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

REDLANDS, CALIF.—Post Office: \$104,989. North-Moller Co., Jacksonville, Mich., contr.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA, FLA.—Post Office: \$136,000. J. A. Tintary, 1502 Scott Ave., Chicago, Ill., contr.

GEORGIA

AUGUSTA, GA.—Fourth Ward School: \$116,546. J. B. Mobley, contr.

MACON, GA.—Citizens & Southern National Bank: \$110,000. Southern Ferro Concrete Co., Ellis St., Atlanta, Ga., contr.

IDAHO

WEISER, IDAHO—Post Office: \$84,672. Tapager Constr. Co., Albert Lea, Minn., contr.

IOWA

BURLINGTON, IA.—Store and Office Building: \$105,000. Kresge Co., c/o O. G. Brown, 2727 2nd St., Detroit, Mich., contr. engr.

VILLISCA, IA.—Municipal Electric Plant: \$120,821. Electric Equipment Co., 207 Grand St., Des Moines, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Smith College: \$80,000. E. J. Pinney Co., Inc., 220 Dwight St., Springfield, contr.

MINNESOTA

ROCHESTER, MINN.—Post Office: \$163,500. G. Schwartz, contr.

MISSOURI

CLAYTON, MO.—Theatre and Store: \$50,000. Shady Oak Theatre, Inc. W. C. Harting Constr. Co., International Bldg., 8th and Chestnut Sts., St. Louis, contr.

NORMANDY, MO.—High School Addition: \$204,341. Woermann Constr. Co., 3800 West Pine St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

NEBRASKA

DAVID CITY, NEB.—Post Office: \$54,900. R. Butke, 5013 North 22nd St., Omaha, Neb., contr.

NEW JERSEY

CLIFTON, N. J.—Residences: \$500,000. P. J. Jossler, 240 Broad St., Palisade Park, archt.

GLEN ROCK, N. J.—Residences: \$105,000. Homes Beautiful, Inc. B. Rittner, 727 River Rd., Teaneck, contr. This corrects report in January issue.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Neighborhood House: \$150,000. Altering and constructing. A. Merchant, 1 Elm Row, archt.

OCEANPORT, N. J.—Residences: \$105,000. A. Kellenyi, 25 Lewis St., Eatontown, archt.

RAHWAY, N. J.—Residences: \$150,000. C. Koenig, 164 Bryant St., contr. Maturity in spring.

WALDNICK, N. J.—Residences: \$150,000. Blockend Realty Co., Inc., A. S. Dellefeld, 570 7th Ave., New York, N. Y., in charge. Maturity after April 1.

NEW YORK

HELMUTH, N. Y.—Gowanda State Hospital: \$2,515,027. C. G. Haglin & Sons, Inc., and Winston Bros., Inc., 1464 No. West Bank Bldg., Mpls., Minn., contr.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—Post Office: \$65,400. Woodward Eng. Corp., 11 West 42nd St., New York, contr.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—Infantry Battalion Barracks: \$206,916. J. A. Moraw & Owens Co., 144 West 47th St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

WASSAIC, N. Y.—Wassaic State School: \$332,949. C. Smith & Sons Constr. Co., 750 Main St., Hartford, Conn., contr.

WOODBOURNE, N. Y.—Medium Security Prison: \$914,586. Baber-Comeau & Co., Inc., 3848 Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y., contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Post Office and Court House: \$384,000. Extending and remodeling. R. Sollitt & Sons Constr. Co., South Bend, Ind., contr.

OHIO

DELPHOS, O.—Post Office: \$52,643. Stibbard Constr. Co., 3000 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich., contr.

OKLAHOMA

ALVA, OKLA.—Repairing High School: \$50,000. McMillan Constr. Co., Broadway Tower Bldg., Enid, Okla., contr.

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Artillery Barracks: \$700,000. J. A. Utley, 700 Harper Ave., Detroit, Mich., contr.

OREGON

OREGON CITY, ORE.—Post Office: \$73,587. Dougan-Hammond Constr. Co., 312 Studio Bldg., Portland, Ore., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

GREENVILLE, PA.—Post Office: \$127,546. Cook-Anderson Co., Beaver, contr.

MILTON, PA.—Post Office: \$62,262. F. C. Rowley Co., 928 First Trust Bldg., Hammond, Ind., contr.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT, R. I.—Naval War College: \$200,000. Ferro Concrete Constr. Co., 203 West 3rd St., Cincinnati, O., contr.

TEXAS

FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEX.—Quarters: \$254,640. Christy-Dolph Constr. Co., Construction Industrial Bldg., Dallas, contr.

TYLER, TEX.—Post Office and Court House: \$237,400. R. Sollitt, 228 North LaSalle St., Chicago, contr.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE, VA.—Telephone Building: \$1,500,000. Doyle & Russell, Central National Bank Bldg., Richmond, contr.

WASHINGTON

CHEHALIS, WASH.—Post Office: \$97,500. Murch Bros., 611 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

WEST VIRGINIA

WESTON, W. VA.—Post Office: \$77,000. A. W. Langevin, Upper Darby, Pa., contr.

KEEP *in* MIND

First Aid: What Not To Do

MOST of the traditional remedies that we have been told from time immemorial to use in case of accident are now condemned as worse than useless.

Under this head come lifting an injured person from the ground, rubbing a frosted face with snow, treating a wound with spider-webs, pork or raw onions, and drinking whiskey for snake-bite.

Dr. Eugene E. Wilson, staff physician of the First-aid and Life-saving Service of the Red Cross, is thus quoted to this effect in Good Health (Battle Creek, Mich.):

"Ignorance and superstition often do serious harm to persons who have met with an accident. A number of wrong traditions are exposed by Dr. Wilson, in the Red Cross Courier.

"He warns most strongly against moving the victim of an automobile mishap until the general nature of the injury is learned. If in the way of traffic, he should be shifted gently, but not brought to his feet.

"A Red Cross worker and his wife were in a collision in which she was thrown out on the road. The sympathetic crowd wanted to raise her to her feet and rush her to a hospital in a sitting position. She complained of pains in the back.

"But her husband kept her prone until an ambulance arrived. Then she was carefully shifted. The X-Ray disclosed several broken vertebrae which had not been disturbed. In a few weeks she was well.

"Had she been stood up and rushed to the hospital in a sitting position, the broken bones would probably have been displaced so as to injure the spinal cord and cause paralysis and death.

"Every one has heard of rubbing with snow to cure frost-bite. This was found to be positively the worst method by the Byrd expedition. Instead, the affected parts should be gradually thawed by covering with a warm surface, or keeping the victim in a room just above the freezing point.

"It is unwise to shake an unconscious person to induce him to talk. This will not rouse him, and may do him harm. In cases of opium poisoning, however, the victim should be kept awake."

Modern surgery is based on keeping a wound absolutely clean. Yet, some people still put spider-webs, cuds of tobacco, or soot on fresh cuts. Raw oysters, salt pork, or boiled onions are even in this day placed on infected wounds "to get the poison out." The old superstition prevails in some quarters that you

should put into a dog-bite some of the hair of the animal to ward off lock-jaw. Of course, says Dr. Willison, all such substances increase the chances of infection, septicemia, or tetanus. To quote further:

"Drinking whiskey or placing a freshly killed chicken on the wound are ancient remedies for snake-bite. The more recent measures of applying ammonia or permanganate of potash are now no longer recommended.

"Even without any treatment, only 15 per cent of rattlesnake bites are fatal. If a vein has been penetrated by the fangs, death is certain within a few minutes.

"The modern course is to place a tight bandage between the wound and the heart, cut across the fang marks and suck out the blood and poison as soon as possible. Serums are merely an aid and not a substitute for this treatment. The poison is harmless even if swallowed.

"Formerly, when a person was overcome with carbon monoxid, the plan was to walk him. This uses up four times as much oxygen as is consumed when at rest. More oxygen, not less, is needed. This can be pumped into the lungs by the prone-pressure system of artificial breathing taught by the Red Cross. The oxygen tank is also an aid.

"A man who had been under water half an hour was once resuscitated by this prone pressure. The victim is laid face down, and the operator sits on the body, alternately applying and releasing pressure at the small of the back. Thus artificial breathing is produced.

"Nothing is gained by rolling the person on a barrel or shoving the knees to the chest and back in an effort 'to get the water out of the lungs.' All this would do would be to get the water out of the stomach, where it does no harm. If there is water in the lungs, artificial respiration squeezes out some; the system tends to absorb the rest if there is still some circulation."—The Literary Digest.

Americans are beginning to do some tall wondering about why banks should crash and spread ruination. Once upon a time the banker was a leader and was regarded as a wise man. But when banks crash by the hundred, up into the thousands, reputations crash likewise. Canada has had no bank failures and it is time the United States found out why it is.

WISE OLD MARCUS

Marcus Aurelius hit it when he wrote that in the lives of men we get the bitter with the sweet, unpleasantness we're sure to meet. Each day brings shadows with the sun; some lives begin, some lives are run; good fortune has its turn with bad; we have our laugh, again we're sad. We get our plaudits, get our sneers, we alternate our hopes and fears; we've times of health and times of pain; we're bound to have our days of rain. Why worry, then, Aurelius asks, about unpleasant things and tasks? They're bound to come, it's plainly seen; just treat them as mere routine.

If breakfast isn't up to snuff, don't leave the table in a huff, but to yourself just smile and say: "This seems to be bad breakfast day." If on your way you strike a crowd, the kind who push and talk too loud, don't let yourself engage in strife, but realize that such is life.

The nation can not transcend the level of its citizens.

THE PRICE CUTTER

He admits his own failure as a salesman.
He acknowledges that he can't come out and win in the open.

He allies himself to the bootlegger, the professional beggar and the gangster.

He reveals to everyone the fact that he cannot win by fighting fair.

He brands himself as a hitter below the belt.

He confesses that he has to have special "rules" made for his side.

And like all those who fight under cover, he eventually perishes by his own hand.

Don't overlook the fact that if the business world were dominated by price-cutters, there would be no business at all."
—The Coach.

Selfishness is the fundamental cause of what is wrong with the world. The employer who denies workers the right to organize is only seeking to maintain a special advantage in distributing the returns from production.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
1	Columbus, O.	T. E. Davies	J. W. Limes	C. E. Stephens	
2	Cleveland, O.	D. Donley	F. Noble		F. Smith
8	Des Moines, Ia.	G. B. Simpson	O. E. Simpson	O. E. Simpson	
14	Rochester, N. Y.	J. Ferguson	C. H. Carey, Jr.	J. Sullivan	C. H. Carey, Sr.
24	Toledo, O.	J. Rippinger	L. A. Moffitt		
29	Atlantic City, N. J.	H. Bender	E. Murphy	H. H. Burk	O. Channell
31	Holyoke, Mass.	A. Herbert	A. Paille		H. Ruel
38	Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.	F. Denier	J. W. Schmid	J. Denier	J. J. Clark
49	Pueblo, Colo.	P. C. Dunlap	T. A. Dunlap		
54	Portland, Ore.	P. J. Hurst	W. A. Himstreet	A. C. Hoggan	W. A. Himstreet
71	Akron, O.	G. Allman	W. P. White	C. Perrin	
81	Pasadena, Calif.	C. Ward	C. Mobray	A. Meldahl	A. Meldahl
83	Fresno, Calif.	H. C. Laufer	R. E. Linderstrand		
96	Quincy, Mass.	A. E. Rundle	E. Lord	C. R. Lord	
116	Passaic, N. J.	N. Deputy	N. Hallahan	J. Halaishyn	N. Hallahan
107	Hammond, Ind.	C. Coyle	E. A. Leader		
132	Topeka, Kan.	J. Lester	J. Florence	J. Florence	J. Florence
228	Tulsa, Okla.	P. E. Massie	T. L. Maddock	L. Strader	P. E. Massie
243	Santa Rosa, Calif.	E. W. Layton	A. L. Fautley	A. L. Fautley	
254	New Bedford, Mass.	A. Laplante	J. Lord	A. Laplante	A. Laplante
279	Joplin, Mo.	C. E. Barron	E. Downer		E. Downer
286	Stamford, Conn.	E. Gwinnell	J. Roberts	H. Johnson	H. Johnson E. Gwinnell
309	Jamestown, N. Y.	E. Clauson	C. Ross		B. Kelley
344	Anderson, Ind.	J. B. Rumlft	G. Anderson	G. Anderson	G. Anderson
434	Mercedes, Calif.	C. A. Mack	G. Smith	G. Smith	G. Smith
439	Windsor, Ont.	R. Schofield	W. L. Hall	E. Tuck	

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

FEBRUARY RECEIPTS

Feb. Local	Amount	Feb. Local	Amount	Feb. Local	Amount
1 71 Jan. report.....	\$ 14.00	10 162 Jan. report.....	37.65	17 250 Feb. report.....	16.20
1 122 Jan. report.....	2.70	13 ... Independence In-		17 224 Jan. tax (add'l)	.90
1 7 Feb. report (cr.)		... demnity Co., Re-		17 209 Jan.-Feb. reports	15.40
1 442 Supp. ....	.70	... fund on prem.	49.50	20 165 Feb. report.....	2.70
1 62 Feb. report.....	34.20	13 66 Feb. report.....	14.40	20 83 Feb. report.....	4.50
1 67 Jan. report.....	36.90	13 379 Jan. report.....	27.00	20 442 Jan. report.....	3.70
1 292 Jan.-Feb. reports	10.80	13 345 Feb. report.....	22.50	20 455 Feb. report.....	11.00
1 340 Dec.-Jan. reports.	3.60	13 299 Feb. report.....	8.80	20 254 Feb. report (cr.)	
1 26 Dec. report.....	5.40	13 380 Feb. report.....	4.50	20 20 Jan. report.....	4.50
1 308 B. T.	55.00	13 268 Jan. report.....	9.15	20 158 Feb. report.....	5.40
1 82 Jan. report.....	9.25	13 186 Jan. report.....	15.35	20 32 Feb. report.....	43.20
1 123 Feb. report (cr.)		13 5 Jan. report (cr.)	5.40	20 238 Jan. report.....	7.00
1 10 Jan. report.....	23.70	13 21 Feb. report.....	24.05	20 78 Feb. report.....	18.20
2 49 Jan. report.....	4.50	13 224 Jan. report.....	24.05	20 19 Int. fine—W. M.	
2 228 Feb. report.....	9.00	13 53 Feb. report.....	120.60	... Cochran, 28622	
2 76 Jan. report.....	9.00	13 65 Dec. report.....	57.75	(part payt.) ..	2.50
2 53 Jan. tax (add'l.		13 109 Feb. report.....	36.00	20 111 Feb. report.....	9.90
... supp.	2.90	13 174 Feb. report; B. T.	27.00	21 305 Feb. report (cr.)	
2 172 Dec. report.....	9.20	14 230 Jan.-Feb. reports	9.00	21 259 Feb. report.....	3.60
2 75 Dec. report.....	30.75	14 315 Feb. report.....	23.02	21 386 Feb. report.....	32.15
2 286 Jan. report.....	15.60	14 79 Feb. report.....	10.30	23 222 Feb. report.....	8.10
3 12 Jan. report.....	15.40	14 275 Feb. report.....	6.30	23 203 Feb. report.....	6.60
3 116 Jan. report.....	11.70	14 81 Feb. report.....	24.50	23 122 Feb. report.....	10.80
3 439 Jan.-Feb. reports		14 217 Jan. report.....	6.30	23 73 Feb. report.....	64.80
(cr.)		14 359 Jan. report.....	7.20	23 53 Supp.; bal. on	
3 209 Supp.	1.65	14 166 Jan. report.....	16.45	Feb.	4.90
6 28 Feb. report.....	12.45	15 208 Feb. report.....	7.55	23 39 Dec. report and	
6 54 Jan. report.....	45.90	15 12 Feb. report.....	14.40	Jan. on acct..	48.70
6 413 Feb. report.....	9.90	15 8 Feb. report.....	16.20	23 42 Feb. report (cr.)	
6 5 On account	50.00	15 213 Jan. report.....	3.60	24 107 Jan.-Feb. reports	11.20
6 32 Supp.	2.00	15 173 Jan. report.....	7.20	24 26 Jan. report.....	4.00
6 99 Jan. report.....	17.55	15 132 Jan. report.....	8.00	24 134 Feb. report.....	11.70
6 305 Jan. report.....	7.20	15 336 Feb. report.....	3.55	24 31 Feb. report.....	5.50
6 57 Feb. report.....	5.40	15 87 Feb. report.....	8.10	24 96 Feb. report.....	10.90
6 1 Feb. report.....	17.30	15 434 Jan. report.....	3.60	27 113 Feb. report (cr.)	
6 143 Jan. report.....	51.30	15 14 Jan. report.....	22.65	27 63 Jan. report.....	2.75
6 19 Feb. report.....	12.60	15 27 Feb. report.....	33.30	27 279 Feb. report.....	3.60
7 353 Jan. report.....	15.30	15 25 Feb. report.....	15.90	27 110 Feb. report.....	5.05
7 155 Jan. report.....	9.90	15 125 Feb. report.....	17.20	27 344 Feb. report.....	8.10
7 332 Jan. report.....	8.56	15 18 Jan. report.....	22.50	27 70 Feb. report.....	4.50
7 103 Feb. report.....	10.25	15 144 Jan. report.....	9.00	27 51 Feb. report.....	10.80
7 378 Feb. report.....	3.50	15 115 Jan. report.....	9.90	27 40 Feb. report.....	5.00
7 139 Feb. report.....	2.40	16 234 Feb. report.....	12.00	27 302 Feb. report.....	9.90
7 68 Jan. report.....	22.50	16 212 Feb. report.....	14.00	27 262 Dec.-Jan. reports	4.65
7 29 Jan. report.....	22.50	16 147 Feb. report.....	4.45	27 286 Feb. report.....	21.80
7 36 Feb. report.....	11.50	16 232 Feb. report.....	22.50	27 456 Feb. report.....	2.04
8 24 Feb. report.....	30.00	16 142 Jan. report.....	14.50	27 114 Feb. report.....	12.60
8 121 Feb. report.....	2.70	16 106 Feb. report.....	21.10	27 108 Feb. report.....	14.40
8 419 Jan. report.....	4.50	16 97 Jan. report.....	41.59	27 55 Feb. report.....	24.30
8 9 Jan. report.....	80.19	16 85 Jan. report.....	18.80	27 192 Dec.-Jan. reports	5.40
8 52 Feb. report.....	15.40	16 429 Feb. report.....	18.90	27 392 Feb. report.....	15.00
8 33 Jan. report.....	75.60	16 258 Feb. report.....	7.40	27 243 Feb. report.....	5.40
8 140 B. T.	11.05	16 23 Feb. report.....	9.00	27 68 Feb. report.....	21.60
9 55 Supp.	2.00	16 24 On account	45.00	27 74 Feb. report.....	478.23
9 48 Feb. report.....	2.70	16 47 Feb. report.....	99.00	28 38 Feb. report.....	26.20
9 358 Jan. report.....	9.90	16 295 Feb. report.....	7.35	28 100 Feb. report.....	51.35
9 281 Feb. report.....	5.40	16 230 Jan.-Feb. tax		28 27 Jan. and Feb. tax	
9 263 Jan. report.....	15.30	(add'l.)	3.60	(add'l.)	1.80
9 449 B. T.	9.15	16 108 Feb. tax.....	.90	28 401 Feb. report.....	16.30
10 4 Feb. report.....	24.00	16 326 Charter & outfit.	15.00	28 72 Feb. report.....	178.60
10 84 Feb. report.....	4.50	16 2 Dec. report.....	140.75	28 43 Feb. report.....	9.10
10 478 Dec.-Jan. reports	3.60	17 174 Supp. ....	.15	28 190 Jan. report.....	30.00
10 77 Jan.-Feb. reports	10.95	17 102 Jan. report.....	99.15	28 ... Advt. & Sub.—	
10 328 Jan.-Feb. reports	16.20	17 319 Jan. report.....	4.65	... The Lather ...	46.70
10 168 Feb. report.....	6.30	17 309 Feb. report.....	7.20	... Transfer indt....	149.75
10 313 Dec.-Jan.-Feb.		17 34 Feb. report.....	2.70	28 46 On account.....	975.00
... reports	5.40	17 30 Jan. report.....	16.20		
10 23 Jan. tax (add'l.)	.90	17 278 Feb. report.....	25.05		
		17 185 Feb. report.....	4.60		
					\$4,908.58

FEBRUARY DISBURSEMENTS

February	February
3 Wm. J. Spencer, Sec. Bldg. Trades Dept., 3	3 Western Union Telegraph Co., Jan. messages
copies convention proceedings	9 The Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies.....
.....\$ 1.50	9 Dec. tax to A. F. of L.....
3 Distillata Co., Jan. cooler rental and water..	
6.80	
	\$1.00

46 Wm. M. Ward (Dec.-Ren.)
26258
46 Geo. A. Yockel (Ren.) 26990
46 W. F. Lamb (Nov.) 27206

46 J. H. Smith (Jan.) 35872
46 L. J. Wall (Nov.) 32266
122 Noble L. Barter (Jan.) 35495

100 G. Tinagero (Ren.) 10596
148 Frank L. Shoop (Nov.) 27132
308 A. Eckert (Ren.) 24421

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

25 Joseph Dubuc (Jan.) 36182

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

250 F. T. Gallagher, Jr. 29447

250 C. K. DeCoster 30486

250 E. A. Johnson 17492

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES REVOKED

250 Patsi Fera 30012

111 Leroy Stephenson 10311

42 L. R. Smart 30348

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

104 Roy Anderson (Sept. '32)
24041 \$50.00

106 C. W. Harding 32459, \$75.00

278 Thomas Humphrey 16938,
\$5.00

97 J. W. Vaughan (Oct. '32)
1229 \$100.00

106 C. W. Harding 32459, \$25.00

278 Thomas Humphrey 16938,
\$5.00

106 B. D. Howell 11808, \$75.00

111 Leroy Stephenson 10311,
\$100.00

278 C. LeTourneau 24719, \$5.00

106 B. D. Howell 11808, \$25.00

42 L. R. Smart 30348, \$100.00

278 C. LeTourneau 24719, \$5.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

81 J. J. Mattson 15397

81 G. A. Hawkins 33950

AMALGAMATED LOCAL UNION

90 Lawrence, Mass. with 246 Lowell, Mass.

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNION

423 Ottawa, Ont., Can.

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

326 Little Rock, Ark.

TRANSFERS

From Name To
2 Roy Van Osdale 32275.....166
8 Elmer Riney 22520.....110
9 J. P. Ready 7751.....46
14 Fred Coughlin 24268.....32
20 Fred Rush 9553.....114
21 Chas. Brown 29334.....27
25 Raoul Beaudry 16718.....31
26 John Otis 16097.....72
25 C. H. Robichaud 29268.....72
32 Wm. Pfeiffer 24188.....166
42 Boyd Baker 15270.....68
42 F. L. Campbell 26375.....81
46 P. J. Birney 6278.....286
46 J. A. Kennedy 14403.....286
46 W. F. Kennedy 14421.....286
47 Ray Dishion 17356.....18
53 William Griffith 27619.....9
55 E. F. McKnight 18445.....5
59 R. Replogle 15306.....55
62 E. L. Mateer 23262.....62
68 O. R. McNutt 23931.....328
73 Chas. Alton 2753.....27
74 N. Tanneyhill 1794.....36
72 Frank Bambach 29425.....52
78 V. Van Henkon 7335.....52
78 Geo. Van Hudlon 28546.....78
79 Chas. Hammond 16460.....72
79 Geo. Schroeffer 758.....72
88 Chas. H. Cook 8545.....65
88 B. W. Edwards 20888.....65
88 Leo Fleitz 23535.....65
88 J. B. Makowski 7496.....65
88 John Pelat 16843.....65
88 H. Schumacher 1881.....65
90 L. P. Lafond 29181.....359

From Name To
102 John Albanese 24229.....143
103 W. B. McHenry 16109.....19
108 O. E. Kinney 15509.....106
109 Martin Huarte 4134.....42
109 Wm. H. Olson 12079.....42
110 Fred Hill 22901.....36
129 A. Laplante 20275.....254
143 E. Sorrick 30293.....113
148 Harry Shoop 27134.....217
148 McClellan Snyder 27221.....217
151 John Barnoff 30016.....166
151 Patrick Casey 28452.....166
151 James English 5699.....166
151 E. H. Farmer 25847.....166
151 A. W. Fischel 3021.....166
151 H. L. Griffin 31695.....166
151 J. A. Lang 30634.....166
151 Geo. Larson 28389.....166
151 Donald Marx 36148.....166
166 W. F. Hinchey 33565.....33
168 James Cusatis 29997.....4
185 L. C. Brown 14490.....55
185 Chas. Tatom 9978.....132
185 M. J. Welch 32086.....185
190 John J. Contoski 21201.....62
190 Fred R. Mitchell 14464.....140
190 Victor Nordstrom 15787.....62
203 Geo. Belcher 25555.....65
203 Chas. G. Culver 4641.....73
203 D. R. Roberts 19091.....73
203 Carl Van Vleet 11146.....27
203 W. E. Summers 30541.....353
215 C. J. Collins 5189.....286
222 J. G. DeNault 2429.....217
222 W. A. Elliott 7909.....217

From Name To
234 S. V. Perrine 23724.....46
258 L. A. Reed 11728.....68
278 Roy Gordon 9514.....434
302 Wm. Young 4145.....65
345 Chas. C. Hall 9703.....62
345 O. C. Tuff 12186.....62
380 J. B. Anderson 16770.....42
380 A. C. Bauer 28752.....54
380 P. W. Peppard 24268.....42
380 R. A. Pierce 29857.....42
380 C. M. Vincent 15619.....54
380 E. A. Wolfe 7303.....42
386 Ray Ames 18004.....392
386 H. K. Coe 36062.....1
386 C. Conley 33563.....217
386 Harold Hay 27494.....166
386 S. L. Richards 15130.....109
386 J. Clark 19129.....46
386 P. Howard 42.....46
386 A. R. Lindner 35129.....46
386 A. G. Lorenz 23827.....46
386 J. McCartney 9038.....46
386 R. E. McCartney 6043.....46
386 F. P. Murray 23115.....46
386 F. Wittrock 15139.....46
388 E. Brasch 17793.....10
388 John Labby 27371.....10
388 Gust. Leubner 28086.....10
388 Peter Peterson 9227.....10
407 Carl Henderson 12795.....238
419 E. L. Mateer 23262.....62
429 C. Thomas 33799.....53
435 J. B. Little 3222.....65
435 P. E. Simmons 35078.....65
446 G. Bassett 9552.....114

FIRST GYPSIES IN EUROPE

Organized gypsy bands first appeared in Europe at the beginning of the fifteenth century, and in Italy their number in 1422 was computed at 14,000. Five

years later they made their first appearance in Paris, saying that they were Christians of Lower Egypt, driven to take refuge in Europe from the Saracens, and had recently left Bohemia.

THE WASHINGTON "MERRY-GO-ROUND"

Some one called Congress the Merry-Go-Round; Whoever it was, his judgment was sound: Republicans, Democrats, Technocrats, all Running in circles and courting a fall. Gold men and Silver men, Dry men and Wet, Deflators, Inflators have done little yet, Save differ and dodge as well as they're able, In one confused, unintelligent Babel. The lame duck says this; the sound duck says that, But nary a one knows where he is at. Some want more money and others want less: Many are getting less now is my guess. Nero once fiddled when Rome was afire: Congress now fiddles and rouses our ire. Disagreed doctors of Congress seem bent On coming out entrances wherein they went. What will the harvest be? I must confess Wise men know little and others know less.

—John Ketrick.

NIBBLES OF SCIENCE; USUALLY AMAZING

Airplanes have been used for all sorts of freak feats in the past, but as yet no housewife has endeavored to bake a cake in a plane 10,000 feet above the earth.

Nevertheless several thousand "keepers-of-the-kitchen" face a similar problem every day in States having a high altitude. Easterners may be familiar with the old problem of boiling eggs at high altitudes, but few are acquainted with similar conditions that exist in baking due to the low atmospheric pressure at high altitudes.

Baking recipes suitable for low altitudes have proved unsatisfactory for mountainous regions, and for 20 years the Colorado Agricultural College has sought a solution to this question. Lack of proper facilities have prevented up to the present year a successful culmination of these tests, but now an altitude room has led to many useful results.

This altitude room contains a steel, cylindrical tank seven feet in diameter and nine feet high; an electric range; other cooking utensils and plenty of cupboard space. Next to this room is a laboratory containing a rotary blower which can produce pressure corresponding to elevations from 1,000 to 15,000 feet above sea level.

The experiments have proved that atmospheric pressures greatly influence the baking of all flour mixtures. The use of the altitude ovens has two definite purposes, first the influence of changes of atmospheric pressure upon the physical and chemical factors involved, and second, the formulation of proper recipes and rules for baking and cooking in high altitudes.

Mac.—This prefix to Scotch-Gaelic and Irish names signifies son. MacDonald would mean son of Donald, therefore. This prefix is often abbreviated to Mc and, in British uses, M', as, MacDonald, Macdonald, McDonald, M'Donald. When thus compounded it is usually pronounced mak ("a" as in "am"), ma ("a" as in "ask"), m', if unaccented, as is the case in the word M'Donald, in which the accent comes on the syllable "Don." In the word M'intosh the M' would have the sound of Mac because the accent of this name comes on the first syllable.

It devolves upon union members to know the qualifications of those they elect as representatives and to do their full part to select those who will do the most for the union. Personal interests or profit should not enter into consideration. Individual loyalty and devotion is the only basis upon which a true trade union can be maintained. No union member should advocate any policy that falls short of the highest union ideals nor should he tolerate suggestions or policies subversive to those ideals. We must purge our movement of racketeers and of those conditions that provide opportunities for racketeers.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
62	\$ 7.00	456	R. L. Cornell 32381
62	6.50	456	G. A. Brower 17521
4	2.00	168	James Cusatis 29997
25	6.00	125	J. R. Piccirillo 33332
53	2.00	429	C. I. Thomas 23799
166	2.00	151	E. H. Farmer 25437
166	2.00	151	George Larson 28389
166	4.00	151	Donald Marx 36148
14	2.00	32	W. F. Coughlin 34268
232	1.50	419	S. E. Harwood 33512
106	3.00	386	P. J. Mahon 30137
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754
78	4.00	125	F. J. Bambach 29425
19	12.50	34	W. M. Cochran 28622
19	14.00	165	W. M. Cochran 28622
19	21.00	107	W. M. Cochran 28622
111	4 25	74	George Hughes 24030

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
302	2.00	54	R. O. Jones 34007
302	9.00	42	I. L. Buck 30419
302	12.00	65	B. W. Howell 33237
302	10.00	42	Frank Quirk 26317
55	4.00	238	P. Bynum 33798
55	1.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492
55	6.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492
72	6.00	25	C. H. Robichaud 29268
72	4.00	25	J. F. Otis 16097
46	6.00	386	W. G. Karl 26600
65	2.50	58	W. E. Turney 10289
65	2.00	54	W. O. Harris 30743
65	3.00	278	O. W. Olson 28237
254	12.00	139	A. G. Laplante 20275
5	2.00	55	E. F. McKnight 18445
42	2.75	380	P. W. Peppard 22468
42	2.75	380	J. B. Anderson 16770

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275 and 350. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.

Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224 and 230. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual .....	.50
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.25	Ink Pad .....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.25
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrange Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution .....	.15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. Cherry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Pen Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Fitzhugh St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 164 Raeburn Ave. Genesee 3990-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. W. E. Ballard, P. T., 911 N. W. 32d St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3855.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St. Willmansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 715 E. Corning Ave.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5119 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Hagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave. Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaid St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave

- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percacianta, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Mon., Balls Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balls Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 414 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. T. H. Coleman, Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., 936 Eddy St. Tel., Graystone 8838.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4968a Page Ave. Phone, Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobraay, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. J. C. Reynolds, 1302 Park St., Alameda, Calif.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bld., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. E. A. Leader, 23 Webb St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.

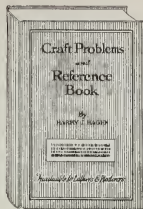
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1803 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 22286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.
- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 2506 Pine St. Mail address: 801 No. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hilbernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sal. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. E. E. Lee, 266 Hartford Ave., West Kildonan, Winnipeg.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Westcott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 471 Central Ave.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. D. A. Miller, 1319 W. 19th St.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 1323 E. 17th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Agerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Blitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. M. F. Ferris, 1001 4th Ave.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2242.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.

- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Payton, E. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Wm. Van Kammen, 5515 32d Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 31.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadway.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.
- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 17 So. Fremont St., Phone 6341-W.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 642 E. 25th St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. Lee Forbis, 1202 Paris Rd.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique, Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark. E. W. Bryden, care of McCrary Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.

- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. Gibson Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d fl. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 371 Pocatello, Idaho.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem. Dewitt Moffitt, 633 N. Grant Ave.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 20 Baker St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone Dial 2—5852
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Howling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, First St. and Shasta Ave., Los Altos, Calif. Tel., L. A. 243-J.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St. E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—J. L. Hayes, 211½ So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, sec. pro tem., care of 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 449 Visalia, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 209 N. Fort St. Harry J. Starrett, Rt. 2, Box 61, Lemoore, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. Arthur A. Nyberg, Res., 873 E. Rose St. Phone, Tower 6740.

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NON-UNION, low wage paying employers are partially responsible for the present depression. They are working against the working masses by lessening the consuming power of the workers who are unable to buy and consume that which they produce. Result—under-consumption and final paralysis of all business, unemployment, poverty, loss of homes and billions of dollars, and direct injury of these employers themselves. They are their own worst enemies. They injure society as a whole and should be considered and treated as working against the best interests of progressive civilization of this generation in this new age. They are fifty years behind the times.

It's up to society as a whole to protect itself against the reactionaries by forcing them to get in step with those who want to preserve our free institutions. Justice, liberty, and a fair deal for all!

We are living in the most serious crisis that has so far confronted our Republic. We shall somehow pull through this depression but unless we take steps to equalize on a fair basis wages and income we shall surely plunge into another depression much worse than this one. It will be a deluge of want, privation, misery, and suffering, and a catastrophe which can

and must be avoided to insure stabilized prosperity and our own security.

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Reserve for Policy Dividends.....	4,829.00
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Contingency Reserve	35,000.00
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
**WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS’
INTERNATIONAL UNION**

VOL. XXXIII

APRIL, 1933

No. 8



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A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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APRIL, 1933

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Contractors Ask United Action

**Congressional Committees Act Separately on Bills That Have to Do With
Construction Legislation, Association Declares**

UNDER the existing regulations there are seventeen or more standing committees in Congress whose function it is to consider and frame legislation directly affecting the construction industry, but in neither house is there a committee to consider the problems of the construction industry as a whole. With these facts underlying their intentions, the board of governors of the Associated General Contractors of America will consider the advisability of seeking the formation of some standing committee in both houses to which all matters pertaining to legislation in connection with construction may be referred.

According to Edward J. Harding, general manager of the A. G. C., the depression more than any other factor has brought about a realization of the necessary integration of the construction industry and the interdependence of each branch upon the other. Recognizing this, it would certainly seem that Congress should provide means for considering the industry as a whole, as it has done with agriculture, banking, labor, the railroads and mining, by providing a standing committee dedicated to that purpose, Mr. Harding points out.

Closely related pieces of legislation affecting the industry frequently are simultaneously and independently considered by two or more committees of the same house, Mr. Harding states, whereas they should be considered in their relationships to each other and the entire industry.

He offered as an instance the fact that at the last session of Congress the Bingham-Goss bill to require general contractors to list their subcontractors in their bids was being considered by the house committee on expenditures in executive departments

headed by Representative John J. Cochran of Missouri, while at the same time the Carley bill to provide for separate contracts with subcontractors was before the house committee on public buildings and grounds, headed by Representative Fritz G. Lanham of Texas. Both of these measures involved a basic change in contractual relations, Director Harding says, while the field of activities of neither of the committees gives them the proper background to deal with the questions from the viewpoint of the entire industry. He further pointed out that the original Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage law emanated from the Senate committee on manufactures, whereas the Metcalf amendment to the measure subsequently was reported out by the Senate committee on educational and labor.

"The great advantage of the committee system of considering proposed legislation," Mr. Harding declares, "is the opportunity afforded committee members to become thoroughly familiar with the problems in a given field, but in so far as the construction industry is concerned, no group of men in Congress are at present being given that opportunity. As a result, there has been much ill-advised and hodge-podge legislation affecting the building industry."

The Globe Union Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Memphis and Seattle recently announced a 10 per cent increase in wages of their 4,500 employees.

Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.

Society for Savings

SAFETY for the savings of our people, and especially of the workers, is the paramount question which the collapse of our banking system has brought to the forefront.

Depositors have lost hundreds of millions of dollars by bank failures.

Fear for the safety of their money has led thousands and thousands of people to withdraw their deposits and resulted in the decree issued by President Roosevelt closing all banks for four days.

There is one deposit bank in the United States that is absolutely safe.

That bank is officially called "The United States Postal Savings System." It is owned by the United States Government and operated by the Post Office Department, with branch offices in thousands of post offices.

Deposits may be made from a minimum of ten cents up, with a maximum of \$2,500 in the name of each depositor.

The Government pays two per cent annual interest on the deposits.

The deposits may be withdrawn wholly or in part at any time.

In the last year citizens desiring absolute safety for their savings swelled the deposits in the Postal Savings System to nearly one billion dollars.

There are two drawbacks to the system as now administered.

The first drawback is the secrecy which is imposed by the Post Office Department.

Under instructions issued by Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General under President Hoover, postmasters were told that information regarding the advantages of the Postal Savings System should generally be given out only "in response to specific inquiries."

This ban on information should be removed. Postmaster General Farley should instruct postmasters to acquaint all persons in their communities with the advantages and especially with the safety of the Postal Savings System.

The second drawback is the limit of \$2,500 for each account.

This limit is imposed by statute law enacted by Congress at the demand of the bankers who wanted to get hold of depositors' money without the guarantee for its safety which the Government gives depositors in the Postal Savings System.

This \$2,500 limit should be abolished and the Postal Savings System thrown open to all citizens regardless of the amount they desire to deposit.

The objection that abolishing the \$2,500 limit will injure the private banks by reducing their deposits

is essentially dishonest. The law prescribes that the Government shall re-deposit postal savings funds in the banks in the district from which they reached the Postal Savings System, with the just proviso that the banks shall turn over to the Government adequate collateral to guarantee the safety of the depositors.

The chaos resulting from the collapse of our banking institutions has engendered a deep fear among the masses for the safety of their savings.

A statesmanlike way to lessen this fear and impart confidence is to make the United States Postal Savings System available without unreasonable restrictions in every community.

Congress can do its part by removing the \$2,500 limit on deposits.

Postmaster General Farley can do his part by abolishing the secrecy imposed on postmasters regarding the system and spreading information about it to every person in the United States.

The United States Postal Savings System is absolutely safe.

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Elsa is making her little cafe
All shining and clean against the day
When happy hours will spread their sheen
And once more we'll have—well, you know what I mean!

Trudie is busy scouring each stein
And humming (in German) "For Auld Lang Syne";
They've stood on the shelf since back in 'thirteen,
But they'll shortly be filled with—you know what I mean!

Rosa is washing away each last speck
From those tablecloths gay with red and white check;
It's whispered they've ordered some pretzels, I ween,
They're hoping soon to serve—you know what I mean!

Won't it be grand when we don't have to sneak
Up some dark alley to some smelly "speak,"
But can enter Frau Elsa's cafe, neat and clean,
And gayly call out for—you know what I mean!

The Constitution of the United States assures us the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We petition now for that which gives content to these constitutional rights—the right to earn a living.

More and Worse Poison Gas

HERE is one of the contradictions of modern civilization. For centuries scientists, patient souls such as Pare, Vesalius, Pasteur, Ehrlich, Jenner, and many, many others, have searched for ways and means to relieve the sufferings and pains of mankind. The world is a much better, safer and healthier place to live in because these men through their untiring efforts have made it so.

On the other hand, because of the untiring studies and work of other scientists, warfare is getting nearer and nearer to Sherman's definition, "War is hell."

We quote from an article in the Manchester Guardian, one of the outstanding newspapers of England:

"Gas drill for civilians may not remain confined for long to Continental citizens. The statement that numbers of volunteer workers of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are now receiving training, with the help of Territorial and ex-army instructors, in the

protection of the civil population from gas attacks shows the way the wind is blowing. After nearly a year of Disarmament Conference in which if there has been any single proposal on which all countries were agreed it was the proposal for the abolition of poison gas, the nations have still so little confidence in each other that preparation for the use of poison gas is daily pursued more vigorously than ever."

So it is that while some men have worked to relieve suffering and pain, the brains of others have been used to work out formulas for poison gas causing death accompanied with the most excruciating pain.

The death message of poison gas is aimed not only at the **soldiers but at the non-combatants as well.** Babies in arms, young girls, women, the sick, the lame and blind are all targets for this most infernal of all the infernal implements of war.

Let us have a world conference on this one question alone. Send civilians as representatives, leaving the swash-buckling, saber-rattling, military bogey-hunters at home, and leaving behind diplomats and politicians who speak for those who make money from war. If the common people had their say at such a conference, perhaps we might get different results.

BAD LIGHT EXPLAINS WHY FAMILIES QUARREL AND ACES ARE TRUMPED

An object lesson in why bridge players get nervous and irritable was presented before a recent meeting of the Illuminating Engineering Society at the Westinghouse Lighting Institute in New York City in the form of a playlet acted by women home lighting specialists belonging to the Society and directed by Mrs. Bernice Bowser, editor of *Beauty at Home*. The chief trouble, these experts say, is bad light. Among 25 "light points" listed as important in home lighting was one which will surprise many complacent owners of conventional "bridge lamps." One of these lamps supplies only enough light for one player, not for four. If players wish to see their cards well enough to avoid eye strain, uncertainty and nervousness a bridge game requires four such lamps instead of one; or three if somebody is willing to get up and move one lamp each time a new person is dummy. Overhead lighting, the 25 points continue, is the proper kind of lighting for affable card playing; preferably from one of the modern indirect fixtures which throw all the light on a light-colored ceiling from which it is reflected down on the card table. Other rules for comfortable lighting in homes are that cleaning the lamp bulbs regularly keeps the light up to standard brightness, that all lamps in a home should be shaded to avoid direct glare and that lamps in wall brackets should be used for decoration only, rather than for light. Many an ace is being trumped, many a temper ruffled and many a home life made nervous and irritable, the experts claim, because old-fashioned lamp fixtures are unequal to their jobs.

THE DEVIL'S AUCTION

The Devil announced, once upon a time, that he was thinking of retiring from business and would offer all of his diabolical inventions for sale to anyone who would pay the price. On the day of the sale the tools were all attractively displayed, in spite of the ugliness of most of them. Malice, Hatred, Envy, Jealousy, Sensuality, Deceit, and all the other instrumentalities of evil were spread out, each marked with its price.

Apart from the rest lay a plain, wedge-shaped tool, much worn, and priced higher than any of the others. Someone asked the Devil what it was.

"That's Discouragement," was the reply.

"Why have you priced such a simple tool so high?"

"Because," the Devil answered, "it is more useful to me than any of the others. I can pry open and get inside a man's consciousness with that when I could not get near him with any of the others; and when once inside I can use him in whatever way suits me best. It is much worn because I have used it on nearly everybody, yet very few know that it belongs to me."

And it came to pass that the Devil's price for Discouragement was so high that it never was sold. He still owns it and is still using it.

Business Mentally Busted

CAME, one by one, before the Senate Remedy-Hunting Committee the great men of business and finance.

Such men as the touted Owen D. Young, the curt Lenor Loree and whiskers, Melvin Traylor the banker and wage-cutting advocate, Wood, president of Sears, Roebuck, Duffield, head of Prudential Life.

The big wig parade came and went. Not a single, doggoned idea was left in their wake at the end, unless mention is made of that man, Garrison, head of the Wholesale Drygoods, who said, "put actual money into the hands of the people."

The Senate committee was devised to comb the country for the best thought on how to cure the economic mess. It was supposed that the Senatorial Sherlock Holmes would get the real dope.

They did not discover remedy from the master minds of big business. They did discover the mental bustedness, the great and dramatic bankruptcy, mentally, of the biggest brains of business.

Just the orthodox prattle. Just the same old palaver. Just the bunk.

Labor alone had a remedy, a sensible, workable scheme of things.

Never as in these days has labor so vindicated its title to leadership. Never has it so strikingly shown its mental advantage over those who "sit in high places" and fear to look out the window.

Well, perhaps there is a reason. The best minds summoned to Washington for self-revelation are the minds that have been in control while everything has been going to smash. They ruled during the slide downhill. They engineered the debacle. They ran the machine into the ditch. They didn't know how to stop it, or didn't want to stop it, or were too shortsightedly profit-mad to stop it. And, being any or all of those things they couldn't know or couldn't tell how to get the machine back on top of the grade, on the level, and in motion.

It was a shame to parade the high hats under the spotlight that way, or else it was poetic justice, as you look at it. There they were, a lot of dressed up emptiness, looking wise and talking the lingo of 1914, or of 1800, or maybe of 1650. Anyway, what they said was the thought of many decades ago, as foolish and without meaning today as anything could be.

Myron Taylor of Steel, Frank Vanderlip, of bankdom—talk and only words come forth. Words, but not ideas. The Senate Committee went to the end of the trail, hoping for a pot of golden ideas, finding only the good old vacuum—and a vacuum without even a bottle around it.

Business, by and large, has relied on cutting wages. It has gone on the assumption that somehow

those who have could get more by taking more away from the workers who have nothing.

Business, as a doctor of economic ills, is the world's great fiasco. It seeks cure by blood-letting.

Labor comes forth with real cure—more blood in empty veins.

There are the piles of food, to overplenty. There are the factories and the machines. The people are in the midst of plenty. The thing to do is to give them the chance to get it. America is coming rapidly to understand the emptiness of the high hats, the vacuum under the big wigs. Labor is coming to more and more determination to drive forward with its own great program to cure America for good!

TWICE TOLD TALES

Circumspection

"My boy," said the editor of the Billsville Bugle to the new reporter, "you lack caution. You must learn not to state things as facts until they are proved facts—otherwise you are very apt to get us into libel suits. Do not say, 'The cashier who stole the funds'; say 'The cashier who is alleged to have stolen the funds.' That's all now, and—ah—turn in a stickful about that Second Ward social last night."

Owing to an influx of visitors, it was late in the afternoon before the genial editor of The Bugle caught a glimpse of the great family daily. Half way down the social column his eyes lit on the following cautious paragraph: "It is rumored that a card party was given last evening to a number of reputed ladies of the Second Ward. Mrs. Smith, gossip says, was the hostess, and the festivities are reported to have continued until 10:30 in the evening. It is alleged that the affair was a social function given to the ladies of the Second Ward Church Club, and that, with the exception of Mrs. James Bilwilger, who says she comes from Leavits Junction, none but members were present. The reputed hostess insists that coffee and wafers alone were served as refreshments. The Smith woman claims to be the wife of John Smith, the so-called 'Honest Shoe Man' of 315 East State Street."

Shortly afterward a whirling mass, claiming to be a reporter on The Bugle, flew fifteen feet into the street and landed with what bystanders assert was a dull, sickening thud.—Puck.

He is a man of sense who does not grieve for what he has not, but rejoices in what he has.—Epictetus.

Life without endeavor is like entering a jewel mine and coming out with empty hands.—A Japanese Proverb.

Many Jailed in England for Debt

THERE are 24,000 persons in Britain sent to prison for debt every year. They constitute more than 45 per cent of the 60,000 receptions into prison, and public opinion is rising daily against such a system, writes William Hillman in Universal Service.

"If it were possible, without weakening the authority of the courts," says Sir John Gilmour, home secretary, "to reduce the number of persons sent to prison for non-payment of sums of money, everyone would welcome such reform."

"A very large proportion of those sent to prison for debt," adds Sir John Gilmour, "are sentenced for non-payment of fines or for failure to comply with wife maintenance and affiliation orders and other court orders for payment."

Miss Margery Fry, a well-known authority on prisons, thinks that a good case has been made out

for a government inquiry into the system of imprisonment for debt.

"Debtor prisoners," she states, "are liable to varying sentences. Imprisonment purges some classes of debt, but not all. Debtor prisoners greatly decreased in numbers during the war years, but have been steadily rising since, and follow with remarkable fidelity the curve of unemployment."

"The state seems to imprison not for poverty, but unwillingness to pay, yet the relation between the two is too close for mere accident. It is not likely that obstinacy goes up and down with unemployment, whereas it is certain that poverty does."

In Britain, if a man is sent to prison for non-payment of his municipal taxes, then imprisonment for a certain term wipes out the debt. But in the case of government taxes, however, the liability still remains existent.

CHAIN GANGS IN SPOTLIGHT

Chain gang conditions have been in the spotlight recently following exposure made in a novel by John L. Spivak and following refusal of the Governor of New Jersey to extradite Robert E. Burns, who escaped from a chain gang and wrote a book on the subject. Burns' book was made into the motion picture, "I Am a Fugitive From a Chain Gang."

Such punishments as suspension of convicts by wrists and ankles, stretching of arms until they are nearly pulled from their sockets, iron neck-collars and ankle-spikes which cause "shackle poison," are described by Spivak in his novel, "Georgia Nigger," which also offers photographic proofs. Spivak's book has led to a resolution in the Georgia Senate which would authorize full investigation of present camp conditions.

David Kraft, a 14-year-old New Jersey boy who was arrested as a vagrant while hitch-hiking through the state, reports most brutal treatment on a South Carolina chain gang.

"In camp at night they used a leather thong whip," he said. "The end of the strap was punched with holes and it cut out pieces of your bare flesh at every swing. They used a stick to beat you over the shoulders if you didn't stoop all the time you were shoveling. After we worked from 4:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. we were locked to a long chain stretched across the cots, with our legs shackled. We could hardly move, but we were so tired and sore we slept anyway."

Without resorting to fiction, Spivak has given a first-hand account of torture and peonage in a new pamphlet, *On the Chain Gang*. Sweat boxes, stockades and poisonous swamps in which the gangs are held are described.

The Lather's Stein Song

By JOHN J. BUCKLEY

Beer, Beer, soon will be here.
Save up your thirst, for that day draws near.
Elbow muscles, now cramped from disuse,
Soon will be loosened and worry reduced.
"Slantha," "Slantha," and "Slantha," again
Will be our glad cry; that old Irish refrain.
One foot on the rail and wishing all well,
The "new deal" is here; Prohibition's in Hell.
Hoover has gone from us and all that he meant;
Left us in poverty, without a damn cent.
Roosevelt is with us to right all our wrongs,
So join in the chorus. We will sing the old songs,
"Hi Lee, Hi Lo," and a "Ho Ho Ho,"
The boys all at work, when the beer starts to flow.

So here is a toast to our new President,
With him comes beer, and work, and rent,
And, when summer days arrive on time,
We will quench our thirst. Two beers a dime!
We will chase the wolf from our front door
And be men again. "Agra Asthoro!"
The butcher, baker and grocery man
No longer we'll have to "put on the pan."
New shoes for our feet and a hat for the "Frau";
And the kiddies happy again, I swear.
The landlord once more we'll look in the face
When we put Prohibition out of the race.
When the band strikes up, "My Country 'Tis of Thee,"
We'll be all in step, once again we are free.
And the people will shout with joy and mirth.
With the "new deal" here and a new rebirth,
The shadows will go, and grief disappear
When we get together and drink good beer.

The sun long dimmed, now shows its face
To a awakened people of a mighty race,
Who have borne the burden for long tedious years;
But have loosed the chains, and dispelled the fears;
Were patient under the galling yoke,
Suffered and sacrificed, till we went broke;
Got nothing for it save grief and despair,
Taxes for everything, only God's air.
Anxiously we waited until the "day" came
That we might square accounts, banish our shame.
Up from the "East" arose one, brave and strong,
We choose as our "leader," hence why our song,
"Stand By Him," and trust him and bide for awhile,
And he'll put on the face of us all—"A NEW SMILE."

An American Dictator

THERE are plenty of men in the United States who would welcome the job of being an American Mussolini. There also is a substantial group who would be willing to ape Il Duce's blackshirted, castor-oil dispensers.

A recent issue of the Nation has an article telling of a meeting in New York where a number of millionaires "solemnly decided to launch what may be described as an American fascist movement.

"This particular hocus-pocus was sponsored by Walter P. Chrysler, the automobile manufacturer, Thomas L. Chadbourne, the New York lawyer who attempted unsuccessfully to form an international cartel to control sugar production, and Edward F. Hutton, a broker," says the Nation. "With an optimism which would be inspiring under other circumstances. Chrysler underwrote the project for 150,000, and eleven of his fellow-connivers coughed up \$5,000 each. The prime objects of this comic-opera movement, as explained to those invited to participate, are: (1) repeal of the anti-trust laws to permit big business to 'govern itself' (meaning, of course, to govern the country); and (2) to reduce government expenses and 'improve methods of taxation' (meaning, of course, to substitute a sales tax for high taxes on large incomes).

"In support of the suggestion that these gentlemen actually take their movement seriously, I can only point to the fact that they have put up their money," the article concludes.

"It hardly seems to constitute a serious threat to our present political and industrial system, but there is no reason why the Department of Justice should not look into it. It is rather significant that the eminently practical boys who represent the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington hastily refused to have any truck with the American Mussolinis."

There may not be an acclaimed, "enthroned" dictator in the United States in the same sense as Mussolini in Italy, but the House of Morgan comes too near to such eminence for the comfort of the working class.

John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recently told the Norris-Black sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee how he had discovered that J. Pierpont Morgan is actually the dictator of wages and other conditions of life of the working class in the United States.

The following is a part of the report of the Federated Press on Frey's statement to the Senate committee:

"There are 19 directors on the board of Morgan & Co., he said: These include J. P. Morgan, Junius S. Morgan Jr., E. T. Stotesbury, Thos. F. Lamont, Charles Steele, Horatio G. Floyd, Thomas Cochran, George Whitney, E. C. Leffingwell, A. M. Anderson, Harold Stanley, H. P. Davison, Thomas Newall, S. Parker Gilbert, Francis Barstow and William Ely. He did not refer to them as the master 'public enemies' of the working class, but he did show that they dominate the boards of six so-called Morgan banks, whose directors, 181 in all, hold 2,023 directorships in other corporations. These other corporations include the principal commercial banks outside their own circle, 569 miscellaneous corporations, 142 insurance companies, 360 manufacturing and mining companies, 234 transportation companies and 266 public utility corporations. He likened Morgan to a field marshal of an industrial and financial army, made up of divisions, brigades, regiments and smaller units.

"One of the six Morgan banks is the Guaranty Trust Co. Frey read the list of banks on whose boards its directors sit. These ranged from Boston to Butte. Then he read the list of railroads and steamship lines, and pointed out that when Morgan directors sit on the boards of railroad companies, the rail managers do not make their own labor policies; they do what the House of Morgan directs."

During the hearings Senator Norris remarked: "If the time ever comes when the government wants to buy the railroads, I should say it would have to talk to Mr. Morgan."

"And borrow the money from him, to pay for the roads," said Senator Black.

Keeping nearly all of the purchasing power in a few hands is one of the main causes for the continuation of present conditions.

Eliminating the religious side of the question, those who have listened to the speeches of Father Coughlin of Detroit over the radio for the past few Sundays must have certainly obtained a thrill of hope from the man who has the courage to disagree with his class and to expose, at an enormous expense, the evils surrounding our country, and who has also been constructive and offered suggestions, many of which are practical. What surprises us most is that the powers that be, and they are many, do not find some way of shutting him off. While we may not agree with all he says, no one can deny that he has given, in many of his addresses, information and suggestions that cannot help but bring encouragement and enlightenment to a discouraged and disheartened country.

Bankruptcies of the Future Will Be Far Less Profitable to Cheats

Fraud Prevention Department of National Association of Credit Men Plans to Expose Crooks Who Go Through Bankruptcy

FRAUDULENT bankruptcies and commercial crime of all kinds are going to be less profitable pursuits during 1933, the Fraud Prevention Department of Credit Men declares, after mapping the "commercial crime belt" and laying plans to concentrate its vigilant exposures of credit risks in that area during the year.

Recognizing that bankruptcy fraud is growing at an alarming rate, with creditors suffering steadily increasing losses, the association undertook a study of commercial crime wave and is concentrating its activities on New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, in which sections credit fraud was found to be most prevalent.

While fraud prevention work will be concentrated in these districts, constant coverage will be maintained in all sections throughout the country as the occasion demands. The department declares that reduction of America's annual credit waste is an essential for business prosperity. Incomplete figures place the annual credit waste at close to \$1,500,000,000, which is far greater than the \$250,000,000 of foreign debt due the U. S. A. per year, including principal and interest, or the \$710,000,000 world war veteran and bonus fund, or the annual \$500,000,000 fire waste.

Of this huge loss \$50,000,000 is accounted for by commercial crime. With the repeal of prohibition the department's officials are anticipating a switch by racketeers and liquor rings into the commercial crime field. The rise in commercial failures has caused business interests to request added effort by this police arm of the Credit Association.

Since its inception on June 1, 1925, the department has convicted 1,381 persons, and obtained 2,655 indictments. Particular attention has been paid at all times to the investigation of cases wherein it was learned that debtors have entered a particular line of business with the sole idea of defrauding creditors, and support of the authorities has been freely given to the work.

The association's Fraud Prevention Department maintains a "commercial rogue's gallery," containing photographs and descriptions of all well-known racketeers in the field of credit. The report of the department for 1932 showed 138 convictions of in-

dividuals for commercial fraud, and, in addition, 194 indictments were obtained in the various courts, both Federal and State, throughout the country.

"We are continuing the operations of the Fraud Prevention Department with renewed vigor," said Henry H. Heimann, executive manager of the association, "and are attacking the commercial crime problem in three ways:

"Prevention—which requires definite co-operation from business.

"Investigation—with prosecution as the objective.

"Uncovering concealed assets.

"There will be no wavering in our purpose, no faltering in effort in carrying out the program, as commercial crime syndicates must be smashed. Losses suffered through commercial crime are a direct reduction from the net profit. Fearless and determined action is imperative to reduce this waste today."

The Fraud Prevention Departments records are invaluable, not alone in the prevention of commercial crime, but in apprehending those who perpetrate fraudulent failures under numerous aliases, it was pointed out.

DOG BARK USED TO OPEN DOORS, TURN ON LIGHTS

Seattle.—A house of magic was discovered at Issaquah, a little town in the Cascade Mountains, at which the bark of a dog opens the garage doors and turns on the lights.

William Udd, chicken rancher, has fitted up a radio device that results in the sound waves actuating an electrical device to open the doors and turn on the lights.

Sensitive vacuum tubes placed at the gate of the yard are affected by the large amount of metal in any gun and they turn on a red light if an armed person enters the gate. Movement of the gate otherwise turns on a green light.

Udd has amplified the slight noise in the cell-building process of potatoes and assertion is made that the sound has been distinctly heard.

A humidity meter which switches on electricity when moisture dampens it closes the doors of the chicken house automatically when it rains. They are released when the sun is shining. The meter was fashioned out of an old alarm clock.

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THE UNION SHOP AND FREEDOM

The synonyms for "union" shop and "non-union" shop respectively are "democracy" and "autocracy." In the union shop the workers are free men. They have the right of organizing in trade unions and to bargain collectively with their employers through representatives of their own choosing. Employees in the non-union shops are like cogs in a machine. They have nothing to say as to conditions under which they will work, but must accept any wages, hours, and working conditions that may be fixed arbitrarily by the employer.

A non-union man who accepts employment in a union shop has the privilege of joining the union which has a voice in determining with employers the wages, hours and conditions of work. He is given time in which to make application, if he so desires.

No union man, if known, is permitted by the employers to work in a non-union shop.

Men who believe that the Chinese Exclusion law

should be repealed, who believe the Literary Test should be repealed, who believe that hordes of illiterate immigrants from southeastern Europe should be permitted to enter the United States as freely as citizens of this country pass from state to state, are the men who object to the union shop. They believe in autocracy in industry. They hope to use these hordes to lower the standard of living of the workers of the United States. Furthermore, they will fight to the last ditch to prevent the taking away from them of the arbitrary power of dictating wages, hours and conditions of employment to the workers in their employ.

"FAIR WEATHER SAILORS"

There is a difference in the type of men who sail boats. Some will never venture outside the harbor when a stiff mind blows. Others having confidence in themselves and in their craft, experience a stimulating thrill when the wind drives at hurricane speed and the waves roll high.

Some men are wonderful sailors when everything goes well. The type is well recognized. We call them "fair-weather sailors," but the men who count, the sailors who are worth-while, are those who bravely and intelligently handle the ship when the storm rages. When the "fair-weather sailor" may be hiding in the hold terrified by the storm, the deep-sea sailor is up in the shrouds or at the wheel. The officers instead of losing their stomachs, stick to the bridge no matter how the water may dash over. So it is with our trade union movement. Some men are like the "fair-weather sailors." When all goes well, when negotiations with employers can be carried on in a friendly spirit, and satisfactory agreements reached, they become of the most active in the union meetings, and boast of their trade unionism. But when the winds of depression scream through the industrial rigging, when sails are split or torn away, when the ship of business plunges and tosses, and the waves seem mountain high, they lose both their courage and their confidence.

They condemn the ship, they criticize its officers, and are unwilling to give a loyal, helping hand to the faithful deep sea sailors who are standing by their ship.

The industrial depression we are passing through is an industrial storm which requires stout hearts and clear heads to steer straight and prevent a wreck. These are the times when our deep sea sailors, our veterans, the trade unionists who are governed by the principles of human justice which they have learned, are called upon to prove their metal. One of the most inspiring developments of this depression has been the evidence that our trade union movement still possesses so large a number

of thoroughly grounded trade unionists, that regardless of how the trade union ship may be battered by the waves, and blown about by the winds, they can stand by their posts so that it will successfully weather through the storm.

In every local union there are some of these valiant, experienced trade unionists, and to them the wage earners owe an obligation they can never repay.

The "fair-weather sailor" with his natty cap, and trim uniform is pleasant to look upon, but it is the "Old Salt" in his frayed, water-soaked clothes who stands by the ship when the storms come, who is the inspiring spectacle.—Metal Trades Department Bulletin.

Mr. Roosevelt as a president has accomplished more in the short time he has been in office than some presidents in four years.

Organized labor will give its finest brand of loyalty to President Roosevelt. Trades Unionism will be absolutely fair with our new president. Among the American people he has no more loyal supporters than those who carry union cards. If his administration plays fair with Labor, it is a certainty Labor will be duly and honorably appreciative.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

The number of persons in the older groups of the census classification has increased faster than the increase in total population. While the number of persons under 5 years decreased between 1920-30, those between 45 and 64 years increased by 25 per cent and those between 65 and 74 increased more than 33 1-3 per cent. We have had a declining birth rate together with a declining death rate.

In 1870, 3 per cent of the population was 65 years or over; in 1920, 4.7 per cent; by 1930, 5.4 per cent. This shift in the age distribution of the population means an increase in the periods of dependency which usually accompanies the upper and lower age periods. Dependency in old age is more serious than dependency in childhood—the normal agencies for relief are too often lacking in addition to the difference in mental outlook.

Often those over 65 who are able to work are displaced in favor of younger workers. The tendency has been to make 45 the dead line in modern industry. Employment agencies could help solve the problem of the employable older worker by finding the jobs which can best be filled by workers with the experience and judgment gained through years of experience. For the aged unable to continue to support themselves, a decent regard for social obligations requires legislation providing old-age pensions. We can not without blame abandon our self-respecting older citizens to almshouses or poor relief. They

have made their contributions to the needs of the nation, and having reached the end of their period of service, should have pensions as a right. The experience of private organizations with old-age pensions shows the burden is too heavy for a group and industrial pensions have not proved dependable.

In an emergency like the present old-age pensions would take care of many for whom relief must be provided, putting a heavy strain upon emergency resources for relief that should be met by normal provisions. Many have seen the savings and investments intended for old-age security melt away in this economic catastrophe—a situation for which they could have no responsibility. The emergencies due to the operation of social institutions should be borne by society. Now is a strategic time for urging old-age pension legislation. This emergency will convict us of incapacity if we do not establish some agency for providing against those inevitable emergencies which have always been with us. Providing for the aged is a first claim against society.

The number of business voices in favor of high wages is growing. Years of "hard times" are making business and industrial leaders see the truth of organized labor's contention that high wages spell prosperity and low wages mean depression.

Comment has been made on the recent pronouncements of Philip K. Wrigley and Ernest T. Weir in favor of high wages. They have just been joined by J. Howard Pew, president of the Sun Oil Company, who urges liberal wages in his annual report as the best guarantee against the breakdown of consuming power which brought on the depression.

Business men are more and more realizing the logic of labor's high wage, shorter hours policy. This is one bright spot in an otherwise dark picture.

ORGANIZATION THE KEY

For the past ten years or more the farmers have been urged to organize to deal with economic problems collectively. The Farm Board sent agitators around to promote organizations for collective marketing of products. Organization brings power in unexpected ways. The one group that is effectively preventing the inequitable consequences of financial control is the farmers.

About 50 per cent of the farms in the United States are mortgaged. Farm values fell sharply just after the war. Prices of farm products have fallen steadily until now they are 50 per cent below prewar levels, while prices of things farmers must buy are 6 per cent above prewar levels. In 1932 out of their gross income of approximately \$5,000,000,000, representing a decrease of 60 per cent over 1929, farmers paid \$2,000,000,000 for interest, taxes,

and rents. The average farmer ended the year with a deficit. Those farmers who could not pay interest or taxes were threatened with foreclosures. In those localities where banks had failed farmers were left without credit resources. Some farmers have been paying interest charges of 3½ per cent per month.

Threatened with foreclosures that put them at an enormous disadvantage, farmers have organized in self-defense. They have prevented foreclosure sales or bought in the farms, cattle, tools, and household goods for a nominal sum. The result is to save the farmers their land to assure our nation food producers of experience with substantial interest in national welfare.

BLACK DEATH STILL STALKS

Bubonic plague, the black death of 1347-49, is due to the bacillus pestis, discovered in 1894 by the Japanese Kitasato and the Frenchman Yersin in Saigon—has been responsible in the last quarter of a century for millions of deaths in India, as elsewhere. In 1903 it was proved by Captain Liston in India to be transferred by a flea that prefers rats to human beings. This discovery and the production by Haffkine of a protective vaccine have enabled us to check and to a large extent prevent the spread of outbreaks of the disease, which has a disastrous history, from the days of the plague in London, with its 97,000 deaths in 1665.

If anybody was to ask you "Is the rabbit important?" you would say right off the bat "No."

But, Mr. Edditer, you'd be wrong again. For instance, it takes a judge, a jury, and a bunch of lawyers to get a feller to wear on his back a number given to him by the state. Now look at the influence the rabbit's got. Every year he is the cause of thousands of otherwise sane citizens roamin' through the woods with a state number on their backs.

Then at Easter time who is the most important feller - Ain't it the rabbit? He lays the eggs, builds the nests, and carries the Easter baskets to the kiddies, and don't you think they're not sold on him.

Now the achievements of most folks ends when they bump off. But the rabbit, after spendin' a life of usefulness like I told you, just starts to do things in a large way after he crosses the river.

If he ain't one of the big shots he may become just a man's felt hat—five rabbits to a hat, but if he is from the upper crust, he will help to keep the beautiful ladies warm under fifty or more nom de plumes.

Here are some of the names they gives a rabbit

after he gets to be an angel: Arctic Seal, Baltic Black Fox, Baltic Leopard, Baltic Lion, Belgian Beaver, Electric Mole, French Beaver, French Sable, Maskin Ermine, and Russian Leopard.

So you see, Mr. Edditer, you never can tell how important you are in the scheme of things and if you start gettin' the notion that you ain't so much or your job ain't so much, just think whether you're as big as a rabbit, and snap out of it.

—Profitorials.

A Trip in a Snapper Schooner

By FRED H. DAVIS

(With apologies to Kipling's "A Fool There Was")

You all have heard of the One Horse Shay,
That ran a hundred years to a day,
In the mind of the Deacon there wan't a doubt
That it would not break down but simply wear out.
(Which it did!)

I was sure my liver, heart, lungs and spleen
Were the most perfect organs in the whole machine.,
That they would keep functioning year in and year out.,
That they would not break down neither would they wear out.
(But they did!)

Experience is a great teacher, as a rule dearly bought,
For you can't fool Mother Nature by word, deed or thought;
If you have gone through Life, turning night into day,
In the end you'll be worn out like the old One Horse Shay.
(And that's me!)

My appetite was gone, there was no spring in my step.,
I had no ambition, I had lost all my pep;
My complexion was sallow and gone was my hair,
I had all the ailments to which we humans are heir.
(So I thought!)

Then I consulted a doctor who looked serious and wise,
He looked at my tongue and examined my eyes;;
Then all of my organs came in for a share
From the soles of my feet to the roots of my hair.
(All had the once over.)

Then he said something about bacteria and germs;
And diagnosed my case in rising medical terms;
The lecture he gave me was a classic no doubt,
And I reckon he knew what he was talking about.
(But I didn't.)

"Your condition is not serious, that is neither here nor there,
What you need, dear sir, is rest and fresh air;
Good food, recreation and plenty of sleep
All of which you can get on the sea bounding deep."
(Likeellucan.)

For twelve days and nights I was wet to the skin
But I was game to the core and wouldn't give in;
Understand, I'm no fault finder, sissy or knocker,
But I was a fit subject for Davvy Jones Locker.
The food was good, the crew treated me fine,
But all jokes aside I had a Helluvatime.
(And I don't mean maybe.)
L'envoi

You may sing of a life on the Ocean wave, a home on the
rolling deep
Where the Pollywag wiggles his tail, as the bull frogs sing
him to sleep;
You may also sing of the frog in the pool
And the dog on the bank who called him a fool.
Yes you may sing like a mocking bird, thrush or a linet,
Barnum was right. "There is one born every minute."
(And I am one of them.)

The American Federation of Labor is pointing out that depositors of failed banks have a right to ask certain questions of the banks' stockholders. The law provides, the Federation says, that when a bank cannot meet obligations to depositors, stockholders are liable for assessment up to the par value of the stock they hold.

"Are stockholders bearing their share of the burden now, or are they shifting losses to depositors?" the Federation asks and adds "that no information is published to answer this question."

The Federation asks a pertinent question and it would be interesting to know how many stockholders of failed banks have paid assessments. Many had fat profits while times were good, as a result of their ownership of bank stock. Now that times are bad, there is no reason why they should not take their share of the loss. But how many of them are? This is something for depositors in "busted" banks to find out.

By higher rates and shorter hours the flow of income to producing workers can be increased.

Industry needs workers' unions intelligent and strong enough to make them listen.

CORRECTIONS

The suspension for nonpayment of dues by Local Union No. 2 against Brother J. Provinzala, No. 19311 published in the February issue has been cancelled, as the secretary stated he reported it in error.

Brother J. McNeil is the president of Local Union No. 38 and not Frank Denier as erroneously published in the March issue.

Through error, Local Union No. 46 suspended Brother George McDermott, 34334 for nonpayment of dues, as published in the December '32 issue and this suspension has accordingly been cancelled.

DUES BOOKS LOST

Local 14 H. H. Hill 24624

Local 14 E. M. Holzer 27647

IN MEMORIAM

2 Herman Juengling, Jr., 15425

8 Jesse A. Hoffmaster, 14032

9 Wm. Edgar Sterns, 12890

34 Leonard McConnehey, 15285

39 Wm. Raymond Van Wye 23199

46 Walter Joseph Caddle 22296

46 Edward Joseph Ferrick 7401

74 Frank Joseph Chapin 16059

74 Herman Louis Schultz 3913

108 John Logan Wilson 9418

260 Edgar Thos. Ashdown 15526

278 Daniel Dorgan 3735

308 Stephen Edward Burton 3522

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst Brother Wm. E. Sterns 12890, be it

RESOLVED, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official journal and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in respect to his memory.

T. A. HILL,

Secretary Local Union No. 9.

WHEREAS, In accordance to the divine law of life our Brother Edgar Thomas Ashdown, 15526 has completed this life and passed on to a well earned rest, and

WHEREAS, Brother Ashdown has been a true worker and a loyal member of our Local Union No. 260 and the passing on of Brother Ashdown leaves a vacancy in the hearts of all members, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of our Local Union No. 260 be draped for the period of thirty days and the members of Local Union No. 260 extend to the family of our departed brother our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our International Office for publication in our official journal.

A. J. BENNETT,

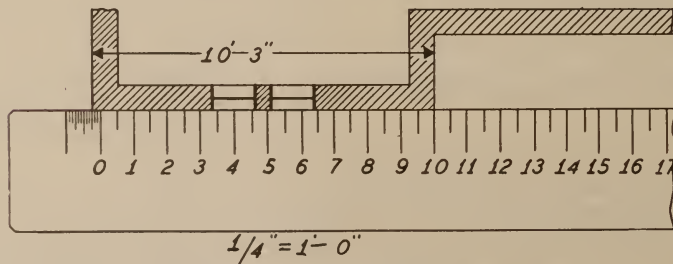
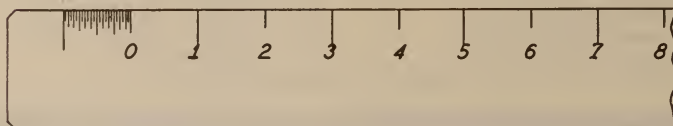
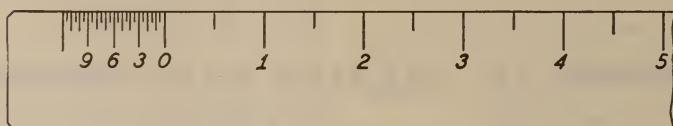
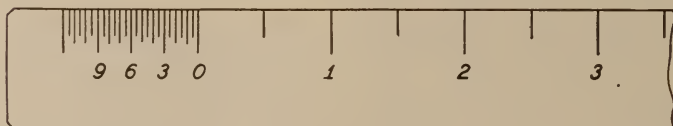
Secretary Local Union No. 260.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

SCALE RULES AND SCALING DRAWINGS OR BLUE PRINTS

Full or life size drawings, in which an object is drawn to its actual size, are generally made when it is possible to do so. This is especially true of small objects and detail drawings in which sections and elevations of various objects are being illustrated, in order to show as clearly as possible all the parts.



Proportional Scales

In a full size drawing, objects are shown their actual size, one foot on the drawing representing one foot of the object. A box 3 feet square, for instance, drawn to full size scale would require a drawing 3 feet square. If the same drawing was made to a quarter inch scale in which $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$, it would only require a drawing three-quarters inch square as each quarter inch on the drawing would represent one foot of the object. This is illustrated and explained later.

Buildings, bridges and other large structures cannot be made their actual size on drawings, so the drawings of them are reduced to a scale, in which the drawings are made a small fraction of the size of the object.

For making drawings to a fraction of their actual size, scale rules are used for dimensioning purposes. A convenient scale rule is the triangular scale, shown on page 6. There are eleven scales shown on this rule which will suffice for scaling purposes for the average mechanic.

If it is desired to make a drawing one-half the size of the actual object, 6 inches on the drawing would represent one foot of the object. This scale in which $6" = 1'0"$ is known as the 6-inch scale. To make a drawing one-fourth the size of the object, the 3-inch scale in which $3" = 1'0"$ on drawing equal one foot of object, would be used. Other scales commonly used are the inch and a half scale ($1\frac{1}{2}" = 1'0"$) one inch scale ($1" = 1'0"$) three-quarter inch scale ($\frac{3}{4}" = 1'0"$) one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}" = 1'0"$) one-quarter inch ($\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$) and the one-eighth inch scale ($\frac{1}{8}" = 1'0"$).

The latter three and the inch scale are more commonly used than the others.

In the scale $1" = 1'0"$ one inch on the drawing or blue print represents one foot of the object drawn, thus the drawing is one twelfth the size of the object. Similarly when the half inch scale is used the drawing will be one-twenty-fourth the size of the object. When the quarter inch scale is used the drawing will be one-forty-eighth the size of object and when the one-eighth inch scale is used the drawing will be one-ninety-sixth of the size of object.

Each of the scales shown in the illustrations are about 5 inches long, actual measurement, being cut off at this length for convenience in printing. However, these five inches, when divided into various sections to indicate feet and inches, represent different lengths. For instance, in the $1" = 1'0"$ scale, the figures 1, 2, 3, etc., to the right of the figure 0 represent feet and the 3, 6, 9, etc., to the left of 0 represent inches, the one foot to left of 0 being divided into 24 parts, each part representing one-half inch. Thus a drawing can be made or scaled with great accuracy, to fractions of an inch. When larger scales are used, the one foot to left of 0 is divided into much smaller sections.

The other scales shown are likewise divided into feet and inches, the only difference being in the quarter-inch scale in which the one foot to left of 0 is divided into twelve parts or inches.

The proper method of determining the exact length of any line, when a scale is being used, is illustrated in the $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'0"$ scale, in which the scale is placed on a section of wall for measuring purposes. Note that one of the even feet marks (as 10) is placed exactly even with the one end of line being measured, so that the other end of line rests within the one foot to left of 0 that is divided into inches (as at 9). Thus it is shown that the exact length of this line is 10 feet and 3 inches. Other distances are likewise measured.

Architects generally denote on the bottom of a plan, the size scale that was used to make a drawing. However, if this is not shown, it is very easy to determine the scale by placing the scale rule on some dimension of the plan and trying the various scales on the rule until one is found on which the feet and inches on the scale corresponds with the dimension being measured on the plan.

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

Poor John Jones, Atlas!

HERE is the amazing yet all-too-common story of John Jones—the Joneses who have read the school book mottoes and bought himself a home. And here is the story of the “socially minded” men who made Jones the base of a terrible financial pyramid, or, in common parlance, the great goat of bootledom.

The story reveals, hopefully, that when all Joneses get together they can “do something about it,” which is a lesson to all of us.

As here told, it is reprinted from *Business Week*, a guarantee that it has no pro-labor bias and that it is not loaded with the virus of any anti-Rockefeller feeling. It seems to be just the plain, unvarnished tale of how the average man has been getting hooked just for trying to be a good citizen, just like the school children who put pennies in the bank because teacher told them to, only to have the bank go bust, which teacher failed to predict.

So, what follows is the Jones epic, as related by *The Business Week*, New York.

John Jones, white collar worker in New York City, listened to the leaders who told him he should own his own home. He wanted a garden, and the children needed play space.

Jones bought a home from the City Housing Corp.—a limited-profit institution to establish model homes at moderate prices for the Joneses. Such men as John D. Rockefeller helped in the financing. Alexander M. Bing advised on the real estate problems. Prof. Richard T. Ely advised on the land utilization problems. Jones, therefore, was in the hands of socially-minded experts.

Jones' home cost him \$11,500. He paid down about \$1,000, gave a 6 per cent first mortgage for \$6,500. On the \$4,000 second mortgage he paid interest and amortizations of \$40 a month. These payments, with taxes, ran to \$970 a year. Though this with heating and upkeep was higher than rent, he felt comfortably that part was savings. Besides, he was getting the advantages of a home for his family.

The City Housing Corp. proceeded to pass the first mortgages on to Equitable Life. The second mortgage was put in trust with the Irving Trust Co. and on it were issued bonds by the City Housing Corp. which were sold to the public. Jones therefore all unawares became the Atlas who carried the world of high finance. Upon him rested, through taxation, the burden of carrying the municipal and state governments. He became the source for dividends to insurance policy holders, and thousands of bond holders now depended on him for payment to make good their life savings.

The many Joneses of Sunnyside, one of City Housing's developments, have struggled valiantly with the problem which destiny has imposed upon them.

Through 1930, '31, and '32, though there came one reduction in salary after another, and though unemployment began to creep into their numbers, by and large, the owners of homes of the City Housing Corp. were held up as model debtors. But Jones now must have relief. In the first place, though still paying on debts of \$8,000 to \$9,000, the sale value of his property has deteriorated to an unbelievably low figure, and the price at which he could now buy or build a similar home is between \$500 and \$1,000 less than the first mortgage.

The hard-headed business man might counsel Jones to walk out on his property, but Jones isn't that kind. In the first place, his bond makes him subject to a judgment on his automobile, his life insurance, his wages, and his furniture. In the second place, he has an affection for the home for which he worked and saved and denied himself.

And so when his salary cuts began to come, or when he lost his job, he went to the agent, hat in hand, to see what relief he could get. He was told that there was no way to help him. The corporation was powerless. It had passed on the mortgages to third and fourth hands, and, in fact, had endorsed them.

It was after some 20 evictions and when some 20 or more additional home owners were forced to relinquish title, that Jones bethought himself that possibly united action among home owners, the City Housing Corp., representatives of the insurance company and representatives of the Irving Trust Co. might work out a solution. A survey showed that 441 out of 561, or 73 per cent, of Jones' Sunnyside neighbors were in his fix. They willingly joined a movement to ask for relief. The group has asked the highest authority, the Home Mortgage Advisory Board, Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman, to mediate. Robert D. Elder, vice chairman of the board, was delegated.

One of the first steps was to advise Mr. Bing, president of the City Housing Corp., of the advisability of returning the warranty deeds to the houses which the owners in distress had been induced to sign to the City Housing Corp. in return for deferment of amortization for one and two-year periods. Further negotiations now promise to bring about a meeting between all interested parties. The representative home owners have drawn up a brief which they propose to present. It suggests a moratorium on the amortization payments of second mortgages, a reduction of interest rate on the first mortgage, and a reduction in principal of both first and second mortgages so that the loss in equity will be divided among home owner, first and second mortgage holders rather than fall exclusively on the home owners.

Money in Circulation

MANY things have been used at one time or another in the world's history as money: cattle nearly everywhere; furs, especially in northern countries; oil, wampum among the early New Englanders; tea at Russian fairs; tobacco as in Maryland and Virginia; all the baser metals; and the two precious metals, gold and silver. Of all the metals, gold and silver have in civilized nations been found best adapted to many uses, but gold bids fair to survive as the money metal of the future.

When the metals first came to be used as a medium of exchange, they passed from hand to hand in their rough state as "dust" or in nuggets and the testing of amount and fineness was left to the parties to the exchange. In the course of time, private individuals of note occasionally stamped or otherwise certified to the weight or fineness, or both. Gradually governments took over the work of providing an authorized currency and systems of regular coinage developed. Gold, silver, nickel and copper are used in coining money in the United States, coinage being exclusively under the auspices of our government.

The paper money of the United States is issued both by the government and banks, and this consists of gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes and treasury notes issued by the government; national bank notes issued by the national banks

and federal reserve notes issued to the federal reserve banks under authority of the federal reserve board.

Gold and silver certificates take the place in the circulation medium of the coin they represent and save the trouble of handling large amounts of metal. They are also more convenient to carry, cheaper to store and in large denominations, save the time which would be required for counting the coins and the expense and danger of transportation. These certificates take the place of exactly the same amount of gold and silver deposited in the treasury. The power to exchange them on demand for the metal they represent is secured by cent for cent reserve.

Bank or government notes are promises to pay gold on demand. The bank or government that issued these certificates knows that not all the notes will ever be presented for cash payment at once and therefore maintains a cash reserve against them sufficient only to pay cash for so many as are likely to be presented.

A new currency authorized in the emergency banking act consists of Federal Reserve bank notes. These notes have no gold backing, but are a typical asset currency based upon the general assets of the twelve Federal Reserve institutions.

Way Out of the Depression

By JOHN J. MANNING

Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

IN various circles of society the all-important question is, when and how will the present situation of business be changed for the betterment of all.

Many who are offering solutions to this problem are employers, and, naturally, the question arises, what is being done by them of a constructive nature, outside of lip service, to bring about a change.

The daily press carries stories of further reductions in wages, bank and mortgage foreclosures, which are only a continuation of what transpired during the past three years.

There must be an "about face" in this program. Jobs must be created by huge appropriations for public and semi-public works by national and state governments, so that the great consuming public, the workers, may have purchase power restored.

Relief must be given to those losing or about to lose their homes and the savings of millions in banks must be so safeguarded as to create a sense of security among depositors.

The preaching of a restoration of confidence means

nothing unless steps are taken which will take idle men from the streets and charity lists and put them to work. Jobs for all who are able and willing to work, good wages and the shorter workweek are the only way out of our present situation.

One cannot successfully prate about confidence and the ideals of democracy to those who are suffering the pangs of hunger or to those who are about to lose homes or farms which represent a life's effort of hard labor.

Work at fair wages is the only remedy which will restore purchase power, which is the only lever that will steer the wheels of industry and eliminate want and misery.

The bankers and captains of industry have contributed very largely to the continuation of this depression because of their lack of ability to plan and lead. When private industry thus shows its incapability to improve conditions, then our recourse left is through the national and state governments.

Will our representatives have the foresight and nerve to inaugurate such a program?

SHORT STORIES ON WEALTH

By Irving Fisher

Professor of Economics, Yale University

Concluding Summary

IN the course of these short stories (of which this is the last), we have seen how the general level of prices is determined by monetary causes. Next comes the determination of individual prices by supply and demand. Supply and demand always implies a given price level. That is, it implies a given purchasing power of the dollar. When a man makes a bid for wheat or anything else he makes it in terms of money and he must have some idea of what that money is worth if used for something else.

Each price tends to be fixed at the point at which demand and supply will be equal and the market will be cleared. If for a moment the price is above this point, the supply will exceed the demand and the price will tend to fall; while if it is below this point, demand will exceed supply, and the price will tend to rise. This principle of supply and demand fixing a price so as to "clear the market" applies to the price of everything in a competitive market.

Behind demand and supply are the wants of man. Thus every demand results from balancing the want for a good against the want for the money to buy it with, and so against the want for the other things which that money could buy.

Each sort of price has a story of its own. The most unique sort of price is the rate of interest. This is the premium we pay in next year's money to get spot cash now. When we promise to pay \$105 next year for \$100 now, the rate of interest is said to be 5 per cent. The rate of interest is determined by supply and demand and, back of them, by human wants for present and future real income.

There is always impatience for immediate income as compared with future income. That is why we are willing to pay a premium to get immediate income. That premium is the measure of human impatience—the impatience for one more dollar's worth of enjoyable income today rather than next year.

But quite consistent with this subjective influence on interest is an objective one—the opportunity to invest a dollar of present income so as to secure more than a dollar of future income. This opportunity to invest with gain is offered us not simply by other people, borrowers impatient to spend, but by

Nature herself. Nature multiplies her flocks and crops. Again we hear it said that often a "stitch in time saves nine" later. This aphorism suggests a very big rate of return, and such there are, especially after a new discovery or invention. But these big opportunities are exploited so quickly that they also disappear very quickly. The investor usually finds he can get only about the market rate. So the rate of interest which will clear the market tends to be such that it increases the rate of return over cost for an additional dollar invested, just as it measures the impatience for each dollar spent. So the rate of interest may be said to be determined by two factors, one subjective and the other objective. These are: (1) the impatience to enjoy income now, and (2) the opportunity to invest it for future enjoyments.

The problem of the rate of interest leads naturally to the next problem, that of distribution. There are two steps in the study of distribution. The first is about the distribution of income relatively to its sources, namely, labor, land, and other capital. If labor, land, or other capital is hired, the hire is then the income. The hire of labor is wages and the hire of land is land rent and the hire of other capital, factories, houses, typewriters, taxicabs, etc., etc., is other rent. But besides such contractual hire of man and things there is also a residual profit or loss to be considered. This profit or loss takes up the slack and represents the unknown, uncertain speculative part of the income flowing from the various respective sources.

Wages and rent are fixed by supply and demand, varying under varying conditions.

Land rent is somewhat peculiar because land is so nearly fixed in quantity, so nearly permanent, that is, indestructible and uncreatable, and so variable in quality or productivity. Other things equal, the rent of land represents its productivity, which means, in the case of crop land, its fertility, and there is usually land on the margin of cultivation barely worth the labor of cultivating, which bears no rent. The rent of more fertile land will measure its excess of fertility over and above the no rent land.

The second step in the study of distribution is

about distribution of income relatively to its owners. How rich or poor in income any person may be now depends on how rich or poor he was at the start, or any time in the past, and how much has been added or subtracted since that time, taken as a starting point. How rich or poor he started depends chiefly on inheritance. The chief cause of inequality of distribution lies in unequal inheritance; but how much is added or subtracted later is also important. Many of our richest men—like Ford, Rockefeller, Raskob—started with almost nothing. The additions which are made may be classified as coming from thrift, industry, ability, luck, force, or fraud.

A few get rich largely by thrift alone—that is, saving income instead of spending it and reinvesting, so that it compounds or rolls up, like a snowball; while many grow poor by thriftlessness. Others owe their success, such as it is, to industry or hard work; others, to superior ability; and still others to good luck in speculation, prospecting, etc. Force and fraud are, of course, illegitimate ways of gaining wealth and income; but they must be reckoned with to make the list complete.

In most legitimate cases of attaining great wealth, several of these causes are at work—usually, inheritance to start with, and then thrift, industry, ability and good luck.

How can we improve the economic machinery which has been studied? So far we have reviewed its anatomy and physiology; but to complete the picture we need also to study its pathology and therapeutics, that is, its diseases and their remedies.

The commonest and worst disease consists in variation in the purchasing power of money—inflation and deflation. Inflation robs the creditor and deflation the debtors. Both are wasteful, in the end leading to business depressions and confusion and reduced productivity and unemployment, and produce discontent as well as strikes and lockouts.

Remedies for this disease—the chills and fever of industry—have been found by economists, but as yet have only been partially applied. They consist in two measures: (1) credit control, especially control of bank discount, checking inflation by raising the rate, and checking deflation by lowering it; and (2) gold control through central banks as far as possible, as well as direct control of gold mines or control at the mint of the weight of gold in the dollar.

The other chief betterments which are at all practicable in our economic machinery consists chiefly of ways of increasing productivity. Increased productivity comes chiefly from stimulating science and invention, including scientific management. We are living in an age of science and mechanical and chemi-

cal progress which tends to an extraordinary rapid increase in per capita income.

The productivity per capita of labor and so the increase of wages and of all income may be greatly increased by safeguarding men from illness. This will be a slow process, but the possibilities are great. Also, through birth control, the numbers may be limited which will tend to increase the share per capita.

Besides increasing per capita income, a complete far-sighted program for economic betterment must include decreasing the inequalities of distribution. Any communistic leveling, as in Russia, however, tends to defeat itself. It levels down but not up, and the average is apt to be decreased, although we must still keep an open mind as to Russian experience. The most promising way to improve the inequalities and to prevent their becoming stereotyped, is to levy heavy and progressive inheritance taxes, as suggested by the Italian economist Rignano, the rates to be higher if the inheritance lasts through two generations and to be still higher if it lasts through three.

Something can also be accomplished by attacking the whole problem of risk. Insurance is a helpful measure of this sort. Widespread information is another.

But we should not apply any method of improving distribution without care and study and even then only gradually and with caution. The economic machine is more delicate than a watch and rough handling may merely result in its destruction or impairment.

This completes our study of Economics. It has covered four parts corresponding roughly to Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology and Therapeutics. Under Anatomy we studied the bookkeeping of capital and income and their relations. Under Physiology we studied the influences of the price level and of individual prices, including the rate of interest and the influences on the distribution of income relatively to its capital sources and of capital and income relatively to its owners. Under Pathology and Therapeutics we studied inflation, deflation, poverty, vanity, degeneration, inequality of distribution and the various plans of coping with these evils.

Workers need a union. Industry needs workers' unions intelligent and strong enough to make them listen. Society needs unions as a safeguard against unequal distribution.

Society needs unions as a safeguard against unequal distribution.



WIT AND

"To illustrate the point," said the professor in his address before the ladies' club, "suppose you give up beauty treatments for thirty days. The savings would pay for a month's police and fire service."

"Then we wouldn't need any police service," came from a voice in the audience.

"Really, Bill, your argument with your wife last night was most amusing."

"Wasn't it though? And when she threw the axe at me I thought I'd split."

"Been eatin' Kodaks again! There's film on your teeth," said the owner to his pet goat as he examined its teeth.

A lawyer defending a poor farmer said: "But may it please your honor, treason is made reason by means of the absentee."

"This is Johnson, Johnson, Johnson & Johnson, lawyers," came the voice over the telephone.

"Oh," came the reply. "Good morning, good morning, good morning and good morning."

He—There is the Pole Star, the Great Bear and the Little Bear—

She—Fancy being able to read the names so far off.

A little girl, aged 7, was asked to state the difference between pride and vanity.

After considerable thought, she replied: "Pride means, 'I don't think much of you'; vanity means, 'What do you think of me?'"

A farmer went to town and bought a gallon of whiskey. He left it in the grocery store and tagged it with a five of hearts from the deck in his pocket, on which he wrote his name. When he returned two hours later, the jug was gone. He demanded an explanation from the grocer.

"Simple enough," was the reply. "Jim Slocum come along with a six of hearts and jist nacherly took that thar jog o' yourn."

The three words most conducive to peace in this world are, "Yes, my dear."

A storekeeper with no conscience, put by his door a box with a slit in the cover and a label reading, "For the Blind." A month later the box disappeared. When someone inquired concerning it, the shopkeeper chuckled and pointed to the window.

"I collected enough," he explained. "There's the new blind."

One Japanese bragged to another that he made a fan last twenty years by opening only a fourth section and using this for five years, then the next section and so on.

The other Japanese registered scorn.

"Wasteful! I was better taught. I make a fan last a lifetime. I open it wide and hold it under my nose quite motionless. Then I wave my head."

The recruit complained to the sergeant that he'd got a splinter in his finger.

"Ye should have more sinse," was the harsh comment, "than to scratch your head."

'Twas midnight—

"Wow! Wow!! WOW!!!" came weird noises from the crib.

The ball-player-father poised on the edge of the bed:

"Four bawls and I walk," he murmured.

"What is the difference between a client and a customer?"

"A customer pays cash on the spot."

"A slap on the back contributes to a man's success," says a noted writer. We add: If it's down low enough, and done soon enough, with a hair brush.

"You know I would like to marry your friend, but she's too dumb for me."

"That's all right. What you need is a wife with brains for two."

HUMOR



Little Peggy has been sent to entertain her mother's friend, Mrs. McGee, while mamma was making herself ready.

"How did you enjoy your holiday, Mrs. McGee?" inquired the child.

"Holiday?" replied the other. "Why, I haven't been away yet this year."

"But I heard mamma, tell daddy," Peggy said "that you had been at loggerheads with your husband."

Judge—And what did you do when you heard the accused using such awful language?

Policeman—I told him he wasn't fit to be among decent people, and I brought him here.

A Scotsman crossing the ocean proved to be a bad sailor and asked the captain a cure for seasickness.

"Have you got a dime?" asked the captain.

"Yes," replied the Scot.

"Well, hold it between your teeth during the trip," the captain advised.

"Yes, me and Bill are in partnership in this selling game, but we don't carry the same goods."

"Explain yourself."

"Well, Bill goes around selling a stove polish that leaves a stain on your fingers, and two days later I go around with the only soap that will take it off."

Wife: "Have a look at the cake I decorated for my birthday party. Don't you think my sense of design is wonderful?"

Husband (counting the candles): "Yes, but your arithmetic is terrible."

"Do you summer in the country?"

"No, I simmer in the city."

"I didn't raise my daughter to be fiddled with," said the pussy-cat as she rescued her offspring from the violin factory.

Dealer in Second-Hand Cars—What's the matter with the car you bought last week?

Victim—Everything makes a noise but the horn.

"Where can I get a license?"

"A hunting license?" asked the clerk.

"No, the hunting is over. I want a license to marry the girl I've caught."

A—I understand you went through a very serious operation.

B—Yes; I had my alimony cut off.

No man should make a bigger garden than his wife can hoe.

"What makes you so uneasy? Is your conscience troubling you?"

"No; its my winter underwear."

Bride: "I made this pudding all by myself."

Hubby: "Splendid! But who helped you lift it out of the oven?"

Tractor Salesman: "With this tractor you can do twice as much work."

Farmer (with a look of disgust): "I do plenty of work now. What the heck do I want with a thing that makes me do twice as much?"

Mother: "No, Johnny, you can't have the hammer to play with, you will hurt your fingers."

Johnny: "No, I won't. Joan is going to hold the nails."

Young Wife—Harold is so slovenly. Half the buttons are generally missing from his clothes.

Severe Aunt—H'm. Perhaps they are not sewn on properly.

Young Wife—That's just it. He's awfully careless about his sewing.

Rev. Barrow was once called upon to officiate at the funeral of a married woman well known in church work. Meeting the husband of the lady a few weeks afterward on a very hot day, the minister said:

"Awful hot day, isn't it? . How does your wife endure the heat?" He had forgotten all about the funeral.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Bachelor Officers' Quarters: \$64,791. Maxwell Field. Rogers & Leventhal, 826 East 11th St., Chattanooga, Tenn., contr.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.—Veterans' Hospital: \$132,000. Murch Bros. Constr. Co., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

ARIZONA

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—Post Office: \$1,080,000. Treasury Dpt. at office Sup. Archt., Washington, D. C.

YUMA, ARIZ.—Post Office: \$129,800. Bannister-Field Co., Ltd., 4101 Goodwin Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., contr.

COLORADO

BOULDER, COLO.—Courthouse: \$162,064. F. Anderson, 626 South Washington St., Denver, contr.

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON, CONN.—Post Office: \$205,300. Central States Constr. Co., 6221 Olive Blvd., University City, Mo., contr.

SOMERS, CONN.—Grade School: \$105,000. Ebbets & Frid, 15 Lewis St., Hartford, archts.

GEORGIA

COLUMBUS, GA.—Post Office and Court House: \$239,572. J. Devault, Canton, Ohio, contr.

FORT BENNING, GA.—Barracks: \$469,000. M. E. Gillioz, Monett, Mo., contr.

ILLINOIS

CHANUTE FIELD, ILL.—Quarters: \$104,400. Wm. A. Riley Construction Co., 6221 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

MENDOTA, ILL.—Church and Parish House: \$150,000. St. John's Lutheran Congregation. H. Zolper & Sons, contr.

INDIANA

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—Store: \$150,000. C. Gress, 223 South Green St., contr.

MAINE

PRESQUE ISLE, ME.—Inspection Station: \$70,193. C. Weitz Son, 713 Mulberry St., Des Moines, Ia., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD, MASS.—Post Office: \$81,225. Thibau & Chomeau, 143 Federal St., Boston, contr.

MISSISSIPPI

GREENVILLE, MISS.—Hotel: \$100,000. N. W. Overstreet, Jackson, archt.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.—Post Office: \$125,000. Math. Rauken Co., 326 North Madison St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LITTLETON, N. H.—Post Office: \$159,800. Demolition and constructing. V. and M. Constr. Co., 50 Woodbury St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY

DOVER, N. J.—Theatre: \$105,000. Altering. R. C. Campbell, 15½ Monmouth Ave., contr.

FLORHAM PARK, N. J.—School: \$160,000. Rasmussen & Wayland, 36 West 47th St., New York, archts.

SOMERSVILLE, N. J.—Post Office: \$66,740. Rice Constr. Co., 30 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

SPARTA, N. J.—Residences: \$105,000. A. D. Krane Co., R. Krane in charge, Lake Mohawk, contr.

NEW YORK

CORNWALL, N. Y.—Dormitory, Stanton Preparatory Academy: \$105,000. G. E. Lowe, 301 Advance Bldg., 286 Wall St., Kingston, archt.

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Military Academy: \$164,820. Constructing service detachment barracks. D. A. Sullivan & Sons, Northampton, Mass., contr.

WILLARD, N. Y.—Infirmary, Willard State Hospital: \$340,039. A. E. Stephens Co., 1200 Main St., Springfield, Mass., contr.

OHIO

CELINA, OHIO—High School: \$150,000. Immaculate Conception Parish. Forsthoff Bros., contr.

—O—

MARRIED BLISS AND—BANANAS

The bachelor girls who give advice to the love-lorn on how to get husbands, and to married women on the upbringing of children, may be forgiven by their victims, on the grounds that they can only speak theoretically. They are guides who have never before traveled the route which they undertake to point out to others.

But to whom can one look when even experienced guides fail? Read this recent news item and weep:

'LOS ANGELES—Mrs. Lorna Fantin, lecturer on 'How to Hold Your Husband' and giver of other advice to women, today had on file a suit to divorce Humbert Fantin, wealthy Italian importer, formerly of New York but now of Italy.

'Mrs. Fantin alleged that Fantin was cruel and often would leave a 'tasty' meal at their dinner table to eat a banana from a sideboard.'

We suggest that the lecturer's next subject should be: "How to hold your husband away from bananas."

—O—

The law should be loved a little because it is felt to be just; feared a little because it is severe; hated a little because it is to a certain degree out of sympathy with the prevalent temper of the day; and respected because it is felt to be a necessity.—Emile Fourget.

Beer Expected To Provide Jobs for Many

THOMAS H. CULLEN of New York, author of the beer bill, in a recent radio address predicted immediate employment of 300,000 with the return of legalized beer with an eventual increase recalling that Matthew Woll, vice president of the A. F. of L. and chairman of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act had predicted direct and indirect employment for 1,000,000.

The president of the American Hotel Association, Thomas D. Green, estimated that the brewing industry would produce 40,000,000 barrels yearly, providing new jobs for 500,000.

Among the more than a dozen lines of industry and agriculture expected to be benefitted, it is predicted that the bottle manufacturers will be an outstanding beneficiary. Reports have been received that bottle manufacturers have received large orders from breweries, which are preparing to begin distribution of beer as soon as the law permits. In ad-

dition to this industry, manufacturers of bottle caps, specialty printers and lithographers who make labels for bottles, are making plans for increased orders. Manufacturers of heavy motor trucks are looking forward to substantial orders from breweries, nearly all of which have to buy new trucks. The railroads are also anticipating additional freight business in transporting beer made in the Middle West to various parts of the country.

Manufacturers of brewery equipment and the industries that furnish metal alloys for vats, tubes and other apparatus, manufacturers of kegs and bottle cases, are also expecting increased business.

Extensive advertising by brewers will once more be necessary. Fifteen years is a long time to be out of the public eye and they will of necessity have to embark once again on national campaigns in newspapers to bring their various brands before the public.

CRISES AND TIMES

TODAY'S economic crisis is "worse" than any that have preceded it because its savage blows have fallen upon a more sensitive social organism, upon a public opinion more susceptible to shock. A million unemployed today is worse than a million unemployed 40 years ago because our social conscience today is more awake to the reproach of willing workers who can find no work to do. We can no longer think with equanimity of a "labor reserve," to be mobilized when needed and turned out without provision when production slackens. Unemployment and public relief used to be accepted not so many years ago as essential in a social scheme with its "lower orders" seldom rising above the level of bare subsistence. The industrial nations of the West have built up in the last 50 years ideals of human worth, of social justice, of standards of living, of channels of opportunity which render us more keenly aware of failure in these respects than was the case less than a hundred years ago when Disraeli wrote of the England of "the two nations," the rich and the poor, living without human contact on the English soil. It is well enough to tease Mr. Hoover about his crusade to abolish poverty just before the bull market died, or to remind Mr. Ford of his board of experts to set up the \$5 a day wage in Europe just as prosperity was about to explode in his face. The mere fact that the ideal should have been stated and the attempt made is enough to show how far we have moved from the "iron law of wages."

Because we aimed higher than ever before, today's

hard times are worse than they were in days when men were not so tender-minded. But that is only to say that we perhaps feel the depression worse, not that we are really worse off then before. To say that our social organism today is more responsive to pain is not to say that it is an organism less capable of resistance to attack. Because we have cut down infant mortality, reduced the ravages of disease, sent the children of the plain people into school by the scores of millions, and into the high schools by the millions, and into the colleges by the hundreds of thousands, any check we encounter in these processes is felt more acutely now than when Thomas Gradgrind was defining the whole duty of social man. But because of these same things the social organism today is much more capable of bearing up under shock and strain. We may feel worse, but we are healthier.

* * * *

Europe's sweep toward dictatorship continues with greater impetus than ever, as "Boss" Mussolini of Italy looks on in glee. The election in Germany has confirmed in power the virtual dictatorship of Hitler and his German Fascists and dealt a tremendous blow to German democracy, once so promising. A dictator has just seized power in Greece. The movement for dictatorship and autocratic rule grows in other nations.

The present European situation emphasizes the fact that democracy is engaged in a world-wide struggle for survival. It needs the help of all its

friends. If America stands firm for democracy, despite an economic crisis which encourages the demand for dictatorial rule, supporters of democracy everywhere will be heartened and will continue with new courage the battle for government by the people. Let labor remember this and not be misled by specious pleas to abandon its faith in democracy and democratic processes.

There is a lesson being taught the nation in this

farmer revolt. It is that organization maintains rights when intelligently and purposefully directed.

In this period of national and world crisis, our hope hangs upon one individual—our Chief Executive.

Labor submits that the humanly created wealth of this nation be used primarily to protect and conserve the citizenry of our nation.

LOCAL UNIONS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY

A	G	N	
29 Atlantic City, N. J.	105 Grand Rapids, Mich.	11 Norfolk, Va.	73 St. Louis, Mo.
40 Anderson, Ind.	192 Galesburg, Ill.	38 Nassau and Suffolk	76 Sharon, Pa.
71 Akron, Ohio.	259 Granite City, Ill.	Counties, Long	82 So. Bend, Ind.
121 Aurora, Ill.	305 Great Falls, Mont.	Island, N. Y.	84 Superior, Wis.
166 Albany, N. Y.	388 Green Bay, Wis.	46 New York, N. Y.	84 Spokane, Wash.
238 Atlanta, Ga.	398 Glendale, Calif.	51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.	104 Seattle, Wash.
234 Albuquerque, N. M.	419 Greensboro, N. C.	62 New Orleans, La.	109 Sacramento, Calif.
311 Amarillo, Texas.		102 Newark, N. J.	113 Sioux City, Iowa.
346 Asbury Park, N. J.		174 New Kensington, Pa.	122 Salinas, Calif.
401 Allentown, Pa.		213 Newark, Ohio.	144 San Jose, Calif.
407 Austin, Texas.		215 New Haven, Conn.	151 Syracuse, N. Y.
B	H	256 New Bedford, Mass.	203 Springfield, Mo.
7 Birmingham, Ala.	31 Holyoke, Mass.	262 Nashville, Tenn.	243 Santa Rosa, Calif.
23 Bridgeport, Conn.	78 Hartford, Conn.	263 New Brighton, Pa.	260 San Diego, Calif.
32 Buffalo, N. Y.	107 Hammond, Ind.	308 New York, N. Y.	268 San Rafael, Calif.
57 Binghamton, N. Y.	145 Hamilton, Ont.	386 Newburgh, N. Y.	278 San Mateo, Calif.
72 Boston, Mass.	162 Hackensack, N. J.	413 Norwalk, Conn.	286 Stamford, Conn.
75 Baltimore, Md.	224 Houston, Texas.		299 Sheboygan, Wis.
123 Brockton, Mass.	275 Hamilton, Ohio.		353 Santa Monica, Calif.
244 Brooklyn, Kings and	429 Harrisburg, Pa.		379 Santa Barbara, Calif.
Queens Counties,			380 Salem, Ore.
New York.			435 Shreveport, La.
258 Billings, Mont.			456 St. Petersburg, Fla.
281 Boise, Idaho.			474 Santa Maria, Calif.
300 Bakersfield, Calif.			483 St. Paul, Minn.
C	I	O	
1 Columbus, Ohio.	39 Indianapolis, Ind.	26 Oklahoma City, Okla.	
2 Cleveland, Ohio.		88 Oakland, Calif.	
47 Cincinnati, Ohio.		136 Omaha, Nebr.	
48 Colorado Springs, Colo.			
74 Chicago, Ill.			
103 Chicago Heights, Ill.			
115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.			
202 Champaign, Ill.			
292 Charleston, W. Va.			
313 Columbia, Mo.			
328 Cheyenne, Wyo.			
D	J	P	T
5 Detroit, Mich.	19 Joliet, Ill.	33 Pittsburgh, Pa.	24 Toledo, Ohio.
8 Des Moines, Iowa	67 Jersey City, N. J.	36 Peoria, Ill.	66 Trenton, N. J.
12 Duluth, Minn.	134 Jackson, Mich.	49 Pueblo, Colo.	70 Terre Haute, Ind.
30 Dayton, Ohio.	279 Joplin, Mo.	53 Philadelphia, Pa.	97 Toronto, Ont.
63 Denver, Colo.	309 Jamestown, N. Y.	54 Portland, Ore.	132 Topeka, Kan.
140 Dallas, Texas.	358 Johnstown, Pa.	81 Pasadena, Calif.	155 Tacoma, Wash.
158 Dubuque, Iowa.		106 Plainfield, N. J.	228 Tulsa, Okla.
222 Danville, Ill.		116 Passaic, N. J.	
E	K	143 Paterson, N. J.	
64 East St. Louis, Ill.	27 Kansas City, Mo.	173 Perth Amboy, N. J.	
77 Everett, Wash.	110 Kankakee, Ill.	350 Portsmouth, Ohio.	
85 Elizabeth, N. J.	225 Kenosha, Wis.	359 Providence, R. I.	
295 Erie, Pa.	414 Klamath Falls, Ore.	411 Palo Alto, Calif.	
392 Elmhurst, N. Y.		428 Ponca City, Okla.	
F	L	Q	U
34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.	18 Louisville, Ky.	96 Quincy, Mass.	52 Utica, N. Y.
83 Fresno, Calif.	42 Los Angeles, Calif.	336 Quincy, Ill.	
139 Fall River, Mass.	99 Lynn, Mass.		
230 Ft. Worth, Texas.	165 LaPorte, Ind.		
	171 Lorain, Ohio.		
	172 Long Beach, Calif.		
	209 LaSalle, Ill.		
	245 Lowell, Mass.		
	326 Little Rock, Ark.		
	340 Lexington, Ky.		
	344 Lafayette, Ind.		
	M	R	W
	10 Milwaukee, Wis.	14 Rochester, N. Y.	9 Washington, D. C.
	55 Memphis, Tenn.	63 Richmond, Va.	79 Worcester, Mass.
	111 Madison, Wis.	87 Reading, Pa.	100 Westchester County,
	190 Minneapolis, Minn.	114 Rockford, Ill.	N. Y.
	212 Missoula, Mont.	197 Rock Island, Ill.	108 Wilmington, Del.
	250 Morristown, N. J.	208 Reno, Nevada.	125 Waterbury, Conn.
	315 Montreal, Que.	232 Racine, Wis.	142 Waltham, Mass.
	319 Muskegon, Mich.	442 Redondo Beach, Calif.	147 Winnipeg, Man.
	345 Miami, Fla.		168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.
	378 Marion, Ill.		185 Wichita, Kan.
	434 Merced, Calif.		217 Williamsport, Pa.
			276 Waterloo, Iowa.
			439 Windsor, Ont.
			455 West Palm Beach, Fla.
			478 Wenatchee, Wash.
			Y
			28 Youngstown, Ohio.

KEEP in MIND

Every family should have a small kitchen garden for a number of good reasons, for no matter how small, it will be large enough for both the eatable vegetables and smellable flowers. What is important is to have the whole family interested in your garden and it is the vegetable department which usually helps to engage the sympathy of some members who might otherwise be lukewarm.

One problem in every home is to provide sufficient quantities of healthful, palatable and wholesome food for family use. Take the best site you can get. Do not be too particular. Pluck and perseverance can make a garden wherever weeds will grow. Avoid shady places and ground in which tree roots have spread. Gardens should have at least five or six hours of sun daily. Do not select low, wet land, unless you can drain it.

The garden should be as near to your house as possible. Many an odd moment can be spent in working a nearby garden, when there would be no time to go to a distant one. It is good to make a plan of your garden on paper. Allow in your planning for vegetables with spreading tops, so that smaller plants will not be overshadowed.

One of your hands may not know what the other does because one side of the body is more "human" than the other. As reported to the American Association of Physical Anthropologists one side of the body is more primitive than the other, the left side being generally the one that has lagged behind in man's evolution.

We seek only the right to self-respecting life.

The name Easter is derived, as some suppose, from Eostre, the name of a Saxon deity whose feast was celebrated every year in the spring about the same time as the Christian festival—the name being retained when the character of the feast was changed, or as others suppose from Oster which signifies rising.

GLASS MADE OF SUGAR

Windows of houses, motor cars and other transparent articles may be made from treacle, a syrup obtained from refining sugar. An English scientist has developed a method which may prove one of the most important inventions for many years. At the present time the world produces more sugar than it can use for food, and one of the great problems is to know what to do with the surplus.

The invention, as described in London Tit-Bits, is a process by means of which crude sugar in the form of molasses or treacle can be converted into a substance as hard and as transparent as glass. It has, moreover, the valuable property of passing the health-giving ultra-violet rays which are stopped by ordinary window glass. The material can be blown, molded, or rolled, just like glass.

Though some people may be disposed to regard the idea of sugar windows as a joke, the invention is really no more amazing than others which have produced substances of great utility from unlikely materials. The buttons on your coat, for example, are probably made from milk. The shiny dials and knobs of your radio set are made of a material derived from carboic acid.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
114	Rockford, Ill.	T. Gustafson	G. Borst	G. Borst	
121	Aurora, Ill.	R. Nugent	Alec J. Plant	Alec J. Plant	
228	Tulsa, Okla.	O. J. Hancock			
263	New Brighton, Pa.	C. H. Williams	H. C. Eiler	H. C. Eiler	
292	Charleston, W. Va.	C. B. McIntosh	E. V. Stricker		
326	Little Rock, Ark.	B. M. Coulter	E. W. Bryden		
332	Victoria, B. C.	L. McKay	J. Wilson		
419	Greensbooe, N. C.	H. T. Perkins	W. A. Mateer	W. A. Mateer	
429	Harrisburg, Pa.	J. Lerew	E. C. Schlosser	D. McKerrock	E. Pottelger
435	Shreveport, La.	W. T. Troegel	M. W. Walkup	M. W. Walkup	M. W. Walkup

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

MARCH RECEIPTS

March Local	Amount	March Local	Amount	March Local	Amount
1 71 Feb. report \$	4.00	15 173 Feb. report ...	6.30	23 392 Mar. report ...	14.40
1 7 Mar. report (cr.)		15 28 Mar. report ...	7.20	23 107 Mar. report (cr.)	
1 145 Feb. report	8.10	15 428 Feb. report (cr.)		23 2 Jan. report	138.00
1 140 B. T.	4.50	15 27 Mar. report ...	30.40	23 260 Mar. report ...	19.75
1 54 Feb. report	23.65	15 162 Feb. report ...	38.85	23 14 Supp.	4.55
1 62 Mar. report	36.10	15 76 Feb. report (cr.)		23 308 Feb. report ...	100.00
1 34 Former indt. (supp.) ....	.40	16 258 Mar. report ...	6.30	23 70 Mar. report ...	4.50
1 10 Feb. report	17.40	16 263 Feb. report ...	15.30	23 328 Mar. report ...	9.85
1 202 Feb. & Mar. tax	1.80	16 429 Mar. report ...	13.10	23 39 Jan.-Feb. reports	40.70
1 93 Feb. report	7.20	16 358 Feb. report ...	7.20	23 62 B. T.	5.30
1 340 Feb. report	9.10	16 246 Mar. report (cr.)		24 259 Mar. report ...	3.60
2 99 Feb. report	21.35	16 79 Mar. report ...	12.60	24 262 Feb. report ...	3.90
2 64 Nov.-Dec.-Jan.- Feb. tax	3.60	16 36 Mar. report ...	9.90	24 435 Feb. report ...	6.30
2 224 Feb. report	18.00	16 326 Mar. report ...	1.40	24 110 Mar. report ...	4.50
2 279 Feb. tax (add'l.); supp.	1.60	16 85 Feb. report ...	19.80	24 132 Feb. report ...	7.20
2 215 Feb. report	12.80	16 254 Mar. report (cr.)		27 250 Mar. report ...	16.20
2 104 Feb. report	39.70	16 106 Mar. report ...	24.30	27 96 Mar. report ...	9.90
2 49 Feb. report	5.40	16 102 Feb. report ...	70.20	27 230 Mar. report ...	3.60
2 82 Feb. report	8.10	16 9 Feb. report ...	82.00	27 63 Feb. report ...	2.75
3 18 Feb. report	25.80	17 228 Mar. report ...	9.90	27 379 Feb. report ...	18.90
3 151 Dec-Jan. reports	19.80	17 115 Feb. report ...	9.90	27 224 Mar. report ...	18.10
3 116 Feb. report	9.90	17 455 Mar. report ...	10.90	27 71 Mar. report ...	8.35
3 5 Feb. report	17.40	17 278 Mar. report ...	7.65	27 279 Mar. report ...	5.80
3 190 Feb. report	24.25	20 378 Mar. report ...	3.60	28 30 Feb. report ...	12.60
3 90 Jan. report	7.00	20 185 Mar. report ...	12.60	28 134 Mar. report ...	8.10
3 246 Feb. report (cr.)		20 19 Mar. report ...	14.45	28 23 Mar. report ...	8.10
6 353 Feb. report	15.30	20 434 Feb. report ...	3.60	28 38 Mar. report ...	26.25
6 121 Mar. report	11.70	20 122 Mar. report ...	6.30	28 55 Mar. report ...	4.30
6 155 Feb. report	9.90	20 32 Mar. report ...	39.40	28 5 Mar. report ...	33.30
6 57 Mar. report	5.40	20 203 Mar. report ...	9.60	28 401 Mar. report ...	15.30
6 260 Feb. report	20.75	20 67 Feb. report ...	36.90	28 419 B. T.	2.70
6 52 Mar. report	15.30	20 21 Mar. report ...	5.40	28 79 Feb.-Mar. tax (add'l.)	3.60
7 332 Feb.-Mar. reports	9.24	20 413 Mar. report ...	9.90	28 374 B. T.	2.70
7 103 Mar. report	9.00	20 442 Feb. report ...	3.60	29 25 Mar. report ...	15.30
8 105 Feb. report	17.10	20 309 Mar. report ...	7.20	29 68 Mar. report ...	22.50
8 217 Feb. report	8.10	20 208 Mar. report ...	7.20	29 104 Mar. report ...	34.20
8 24 Mar. report (cr.)		20 83 Mar. report ...	4.50	29 42 Mar. report ...	40.00
9 75 Jan. report	22.10	20 20 Feb. report ...	4.50	29 344 Mar. report ...	8.10
10 268 Feb. report	9.00	20 65 Jan. report ...	71.40	29 386 Mar. report ...	34.10
10 48 Mar. report	1.80	20 26 Feb. report ...	6.05	29 222 Mar. report ...	6.30
10 62 Supp.	1.70	20 109 Mar. report ...	35.10	29 114 Mar. report ...	34.30
13 212 Mar. report ...	11.75	20 14 Feb. report ...	27.00	30 12 Mar. report ...	14.40
13 123 Mar. report ....	.80	20 136 Feb. report ...	14.75	30 43 Mar. report ...	8.10
13 281 Mar. report	5.40	20 46 On account ...	956.00	30 234 Mar. report ...	19.30
13 345 Mar. report	19.80	21 144 Feb. report ...	5.70	30 105 Mar. report ...	17.10
13 168 Mar. report	3.50	22 108 Mar. report ...	28.70	30 72 Mar. report ...	174.80
13 143 Feb. report	48.40	22 125 Mar. report ...	5.70	31 93 Mar. report ...	6.30
13 407 Feb.-Mar. report	3.60	22 276 Jan.-Feb. reports (cr.)		31 142 Feb. report ...	11.70
13 53 Mar. report	122.70	22 75 Feb. report ...	16.20	31 340 Mar. report ...	3.75
13 308 Jan. report	60.00	22 40 Mar. report ...	3.00	31 300 Feb.-Mar. re- ports	14.40
14 474 Dec. report	3.60	22 165 Mar. report ...	2.70	31 97 Feb. report ...	41.50
14 11 Feb.-Mar. re- ports (cr.)		22 31 Mar. report ...	4.50	31 111 Mar. report ...	11.90
14 4 Mar. report	21.20	22 313 Mar. report ...	1.80	31 10 Mar. report ...	14.40
14 449 Feb. & Mar. tax	1.80	22 113 Mar. report (cr.)		31 74 Mar. report ...	749.95
14 158 Mar. report	3.60	22 51 Mar. report ...	8.10	31 100 Mar. report ...	46.80
14 8 Mar. report	16.20	22 78 Mar. report ...	11.80	31 147 Mar.-Apr. reports	5.40
14 139 Mar. report ...	5.40	22 73 Mar. report ...	82.05	31 Misc.	1.00
14 359 Feb. report ...	6.45	22 66 Mar. report ...	14.40	31 Transfer indt. ...	131.20
14 166 Feb. report ...	27.90	22 232 Mar. report ...	16.00	31 Advertising—The Lather	27.50
15 213 Feb. report ...	3.60	22 243 Mar. report ...	5.40		
15 419 Feb. report ...	7.20	22 319 Feb. report ...	4.90		
		23 456 Mar. report (cr.)			
		23 238 Feb. report ...	7.35		

\$4,794.19

MARCH DISBURSEMENTS

March	Amount	March	Amount
2 January tax to Building Trades Department. \$	60.75	3 John J. Busher, Clerk of Courts, costs in Suit No. 349872, W. W. M. L. I. U. vs. Royal Indemnity Co.	9.51
2 January tax to A. F. of L.	81.00	21 Independent Towel Supply Co., service 2/17-3/17	2.85
2 Workers Education Bureau, 1st quarter tax.	20.00		
2 The Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies.	2.75		
3 Rand, McNally Co., 1933 atlas service.	36.00		

March

21	Central United National Bank, rental of safety deposit box	5.50
21	The Distillata Co., Feb. cooler rental and water service	6.20
21	Western Union Telegraph Co., Feb. messages	7.26
21	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., Local and L. D. service	18.49
21	The National Advertising Co., mailing Mar. journal	58.97
31	Federal tax on February checks .....	.76

March

31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 74, Frank Jos. Chapin, 16059...	300.00
	Local 345, Timothy T. Uzzle, 16515...	300.00
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	995.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer ..	625.00
31	Postage	16.03
31	Riehl Printing Co., March journal, on acct.	450.00
31	Office salaries	1,068.00
31	Miscellaneous	1.00
		<u>\$4,065.07</u>

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, February 28, 1933	\$71,215.57
March receipts	4,794.19
	<u>\$76,009.76</u>
March receipts	4,065.07
Cash on hand, March 31, 1933	<u>\$71,944.69</u>

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBER

234 John Camp Davis 36184

REINSTATEMENTS

449 F. E. McLean 12179	224 W. G. Allen 27453	114 E. J. Corbett 18662
102 T. J. Young (Feb.) 32201	114 L. G. Landstrom 33447	114 B. L. Peterson 24469
62 T. C. Jones 35096	114 K. W. Landstrom 29161	340 G. Irvin 34595

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local	Local	Local
104 J. Bearault (Feb.) 637	36 D. T. Hill (Feb.) 27536	104 W. A. Cobb 9959
104 D. Finlayson (Feb.) 24205	102 M. B. Cavanugh (Jan.) 3012	104 B. I. Falkner 16452
104 E. M. Holmes (Feb.) 34871	102 E. Dalley (Jan.) 1702	104 A. Gooch 9632
104 H. H. Haley (Feb.) 26552	102 J. Schuster (Jan.) 30011	104 C. H. McPeak 28609
104 C. A. Mason (Feb.) 25065	102 T. F. Hayes (Jan.) 10059	104 W. J. Turner 34872
104 J. Oatman (Feb.) 10300	434 C. A. Mack (Feb.) 36089	42 A. J. Flanders (Feb.) 23489
190 W. W. Sweet (Feb.) 30219	73 C. Herwig 23688	42 A. A. Rydelius (Feb.) 29559
190 H. H. Johnston (Feb.) 18842	73 W. LeTempt 30227	42 R. E. Sage (Feb.) 4410
190 L. Wilke (Feb.) 29825	73 C. A. Nivin 34822	42 J. W. Shannon (Feb.) 10016
53 J. W. Macauley (Feb.) 16137	73 J. E. Styles 4801	222 L. W. Payton (Feb.) 29064
53 T. J. Shanley (Feb.) 11896	30 A. E. Beam 27721	222 J. F. Will (Feb.) 14374
53 J. A. Watson (Feb.) 31972	30 H. Baker 15659	72 W. B. Hurder (Feb.) 29451
53 J. Wissheier (Feb.) 20938	30 J. G. White 10841	72 P. F. Boorack (Feb.) 25814
162 A. Turick (Feb.) 19405	30 P. E. Farley 15585	93 J. Sigg 1172
358 T. I. Evans (Jan.) 28696	386 D. J. Cummings (Feb.) 34273	142 V. Devoe (Feb.) 32447
358 L. Evans (Jan.) 28590	386 A. J. Shultz (Feb.) 13039	142 J. Richards (Feb.) 22335

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

36 W. J. Nicot (Feb.) 35961	78 W. S. Flansbury (Feb.) 16359	27 R. Daugherty (Ren.) 29766
106 L. B. Mulford (Ren.) 17532	78 E. R. Jensen (Feb.) 16433	5 Peter Roy (Jan.-Ren.) 22487
106 F. W. Morgan (Jan.) 32878	78 J. Taylor (Feb.) 8843	74 H. Shumaker 32786
102 J. Genovese (Feb.-Ren.) 27372	78 A. Boudreau (Feb.) 13849	74 F. H. Martin 26169
102 L. E. Cox (Feb.-Ren.) 33891		

WITHDRAWAL CARD DEPOSITED

36 D. Filkins (Feb.) 30388

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

99 E. J. Gadbois 14595 100 A. Raymond 31928

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

10 C. W. Gauger 21948, \$100.00	73 R. F. Edwards 14153, \$100.00	42 E. J. Bellefontaine 23913, \$50.00
407 R. Towers 35375, \$95.00	73 C. A. Long 20392, \$100.00	42 E. J. Bellefontaine 23913, \$50.00
407 R. Towers 35375, \$5.00	73 T. Pfaffenback 25728, \$100.00	
407 I. Huron 29797, \$95.00	81 G. A. Hawkins 33950, \$25.00	
407 I. Huron 39797 \$5.00	81 J. J. Mattson 15397, \$50.00	42 A. C. Trudeau 17437, \$50.00
407 N. L. Smith, Jr. 29070, \$95.00	336 H. G. McClellan 34141, \$25.00	42 A. C. Trudeau 17437, \$5.00
407 N. L. Smith, Jr. 29070, \$5.00	27 R. James 10525, \$100.00	42 H. G. Bellefontaine 26850, \$50.00
73 W. N. Summers 34837 \$100.00	19 R. C. McLachlan 28623, \$5.00	
73 H. E. Summers 34466, \$100.00	19 W. M. Cochran 28622, \$10.00	
73 J. O. Edmonds 34419, \$100.00	19 W. M. Cochran 28622, \$5.00	42 H. G. Bellefontaine 26850, \$5.00

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

10 C. W. Gauger (Jan.) 21948

81 H. A. Ramsey 23386

42 H. G. Bellefontaine 26850

DISBANDED LOCAL UNION

481 Winona, Minn.

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNIONS

371 Pocatello, Idaho

449 Visalia, Calif.

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
10 Ed. Carroll 28959.....	1	62 A. M. Orr 20624.....	234	125 Leonard Alogna 22019.....	215
14 Chas. Currie 11062.....	51	62 T. G. Davis 34062.....	234	139 L. A. Crepeau 29521.....	90
20 Louis Rodier 17359.....	114	68 C. F. Towne 20774.....	68	139 H. R. Marcox 19100.....	90
23 Angelo Alogna 21898.....	215	68 L. A. Reed 11726.....	258	190 W. E. Hill 34902.....	481
28 James McClure 16590.....	234	68 L. B. Wathen 16327.....	328	190 E. E. Rau 2800.....	481
28 J. E. Costello 32071.....	234	68 D. G. Carpenter 14689.....	328	203 Louis Cottell 7520.....	435
28 Clark Gotschall 33492.....	234	68 W. G. Everely 14349.....	49	203 A. D. Hill 28449.....	14
32 Wm. H. Burley 15761.....	14	62 M. J. Brown 17507.....	2	212 Ed. Berthel 36151.....	136
32 R. B. Hall 30731.....	166	72 John Barley 6234.....	215	212 E. R. Lane 29124.....	136
46 W. J. King 569.....	9	72 Edw. McIntyre 8204.....	215	212 R. P. Lane 8973.....	136
46 R. McCartney 6043.....	386	74 D. D. Hughes 24560.....	63	215 James Cale 31272.....	9
46 W. Embree 17855.....	9	74 Ed. Louzon 19327.....	63	215 Harold Ramsey 32816.....	215
46 Donald Ross 12054.....	215	74 Theo. Koeppen 10687.....	435	217 W. A. Elliott 7909.....	74
46 F. W. Cressy 24492.....	328	76 G. W. Beatty 21836.....	174	217 J. DeNault 2429.....	222
49 W. D. Everly 14349.....	328	78 Geo. Van Hucklein 28546.....	386	230 J. W. McDowell 21489.....	407
55 Earl Bourassa 25007.....	228	79 Albert G. Walls 770.....	72	230 W. E. Peterman 26516.....	328
55 E. L. Bright 15936.....	326	79 Frank Singer 22946.....	359	246 Augustas B. Golden 13562.....	90
55 L. C. Brown 14490.....	326	90 Leo Crepeau 29521.....	246	326 Paul Bymun 33798.....	228
55 E. W. Bryden 31735.....	326	90 Henry Marcoux 19100.....	246	336 J. R. Shearson 18796.....	73
55 Paul Bymun 33798.....	326	90 Alexander Adams 11395.....	246	345 Tom Regan 1952.....	74
55 W. E. Conliff 14492.....	326	90 Howard Barber Jr. 28503.....	246	358 Wm. Sanders 25781.....	2
55 B. M. Coulter 17213.....	326	90 Aimie Bergeron 26684.....	246	359 Leroy Lafond 29181.....	90
55 Chas. Dean 28906.....	326	90 Maurice Bergeron 35519.....	246	380 V. W. Knight 16480.....	54
55 E. L. Foster 13306.....	326	90 George Chase 27100.....	246	380 F. H. McClintock 12802.....	54
55 Ray Replogle 15306.....	326	90 Gus. Golden 13562.....	246	380 J. J. Weddle 39739.....	34
55 P. Nicholas 8389.....	326	90 John McGovern 1162.....	246	386 Wm. Roth 7398.....	166
55 R. O. Schonewetter 35376.....	326	102 Ed. Murphy 7688.....	143	407 J. W. Hall 2034.....	68
55 J. T. Smith 19015.....	326	108 Chas. Connors 19113.....	53	411 W. H. G. Baumann 27815.....	88
62 J. L. Henry 25245.....	234	108 John Duffy 33138.....	53	435 Theo. Koeppen 10687.....	234
62 E. L. Mateer 23262.....	234	125 Robert Sullivan 32884.....	215		

NIBBLES OF SCIENCE

An undistinguished member of the plant family, the common creosote bush has been found recently by botanists of the Carnegie Institution to be one of nature's gifts to man and perhaps provides him with the inspiration to utilize science in putting the desert to use. The chief value of this plant to science lies in the fact that it has thoroughly learned to combat the worst droughts of the desert through a heretofore unknown mechanism which controls the spread of creosote bushes in any particular locality.

In the hope of finding a way to put the dry lands in the Southwestern United States to productive use, the Carnegie Institution some years ago established a branch laboratory in the desert. In this section, it was ascertained, two varieties of plants flourish, the cactus and the creosote bush. The cactus defeats the death-dealing aims of the drought by absorbing water rapidly in wet seasons and storing it for future use.

The creosote bush has a system which differs radically from that of the cactus plant. It gets its water supply by spreading out and by sending its roots penetrating 10 or 15 feet under the surface to

find moisture. It is resourceful in still another way. To insure an adequate supply of water for its own survival it works to control the population of other plants in its immediate vicinity.

The bush sows plenty of seeds, as most plants do, but few of them ever germinate. Development of the seeds is retarded by a poison which is put on them by the parent plant. Falling leaves from the bush also have a supply of the poison, and when they drop on the seedlings put a definite end to whatever life there may have been left. In this way, the creosote bush seems to practice birth control, permitting only a sufficient number of plant inhabitants of a particular area. These have developed unusual hardiness against desert hardships and the Carnegie Institution scientists report finding some bushes more than 100 years old.

Dr. Forrest Shreve, head of the laboratory, believes that the amazing mechanism used by the creosote bush "may help to understand better how to put the desert to man's use."

Workers need a union.

A Mechanical Despotism

By H. E. BOOTE

Editor, The Australian Worker, Official Organ of the Australian Workers' Union

WE can't go on being oppressed by the Machine. Something will have to be done about it.

Man is a reasoning animal. It is hard to believe it when you look at the world today. There is not much evidence of reason in the present situation of the human race.

Nevertheless it is true that man possesses the power of reasoning, and that he makes some use of it. Is it not unthinkable, therefore, that he will much longer permit himself to be the slave, the vic-

LIFE IS INEXHAUSTIBLE

In Darien, Conn., a twenty-three-year-old college graduate and aviator committed suicide at the end of a party. He left a note in which he said: "Life is futile. I have seen and done everything in this world, and there is nothing more worth living for. I am going on my last adventure."

The young man died under a pitiful misapprehension from which a good many youths suffer more or less, although, fortunately, few allow it to lead them into tragedy.

It is not possible for any person to see and do everything and exhaust life in twenty-three years, or in ten times that. Some sensations can be outworn in a short time. Boredom and the sense of futility may victimize those who allow their horizons to be circumscribed. But a fog does not destroy distant fields; it only obscures them, and if a person has patience and persistence, the mist lifts in the end.

The man, young or old, who thinks he has exhausted the universe does not convict life of inadequacy; he convicts himself of failure to appreciate and understand life.

tim, of a thing he has himself brought into being?

The machine has turned millions of men into drudges.

They are not born to live, but to toil, and at monotonous tasks, in which it is impossible to take any deep-down interest—tasks that awaken no creative impulses, and give no esthetic satisfactions.

Nor is that the worst. The Machine renders other millions of men superfluous.

It will not even allow them the status of servitude.

Thus we have what is called the unemployment problem. It is really the problem of the Machine.

And matters have come to such a pass that we've either got to subdue the Machine or go right under to the most degrading tyranny that mankind has ever known.

Vast numbers of our species would be better off if the mechanical achievements of modern times were wiped clean out of existence, and the clock were put back to the age of handicraftsmanship.

That can't be done, and we wouldn't do it if we could.

But the Machine has got to be broken to the service of mankind. It has got to be used to minimize toil, and put prosperity into every home.

That CAN be done. Steps must be taken to ensure that it is.

It is obvious wage-earners need greater bargaining power to keep their stream of purchasing power increasing at a higher rate.

Wage-earners may well question the justice of a financial policy that sacrifices the producing partner to the owners of bonds.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
215	\$ 2.00	125	C. Levine 21510
215	2.00	125	L. T. Stevenson 17619
215	3.00	386	W. R. Harper 8647
215	3.00	386	J. O'Drezze 22098
49	5.00	68	W. E. Everly 14349
190	1.25	113	W. E. Hill 34902
190	2.50	483	J. Wilkie 29605
190	5.00	483	J. J. Gutzeit 33100
353	3.00	203	W. E. Summers 30541
52	5.00	78	B. J. Van Henklon 7335
76	13.00	33	E. A. Myers 35371
326	2.00	55	R. Replogle 15206
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
65	3.00	302	W. Young 4145
109	4.20	88	T. K. Smith 28580

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
73	1.85	336	J. R. Shearron 18796
2	2.00	358	Wm. Sanders 25781
260	3.00	4	M. F. Nealon 7361
328	2.00	43	F. W. Cressy 24492
328	13.00	68	O. R. McNutt 23931
328	4.00	68	L. B. Walthen 16327
328	3.00	68	D. G. Carpenter 14689
62	18.00	230	T. C. Jones 35096
62	6.40	484	R. W. Hindman 32829
68	4.00	42	B. Baker 15270
386	4.00	78	G. L. Van Huklon 28546
326	6.00	27	W. E. Conniff 14492
326	2.00	55	B. M. Coulter 17213
234	6.00	62	T. G. Davis 34062

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275 and 350. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 202, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 140, 224 and 230. W. A. Haubold, R. No. 4, Box 203, Waco, Texas.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173, 250 and 346. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter.....	2.00	Manual.....	.50
Seal.....	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Label Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad.....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	1.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	.20	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.35
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution.....	15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 707 Joseph St.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 1824 E. 10th St.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Fitzhugh St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 797 Post Ave. Genesee 6160-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. W. E. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. A. J. McClure, 453 Idora Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville, N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Willmansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 715 E. Corning Ave.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5120 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Hagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 6147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. & Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaciant, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellersong, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Exec. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. T. H. Coleman, Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., 936 Eddy St. Tel., Graystone 8338.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Exec. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., 5th and Walnut St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Exec. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4963a Page Ave. Phone, Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Exec. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Exec. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Exec. Bd., Fri. eve., same place. M. H. Matthiesen, 1621 7th Ave.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bldg., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Exec. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Exec. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Exec. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Plid. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. E. A. Leader, 23 Webb St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 33 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 140 Dallas, Texas.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. F. E. Bundy, 2506 Pine St. Mail address: 801 No. Beckley St.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernal Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sal. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, Sec. pro tem., 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 45 N. 53d St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. G. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 202 Champaign, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Labor Hall, 113 So. Neil St. Wm. F. Betz, 106 N. Fair Ave. Phone 2248.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Ballet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Binz Bldg., Main St. and Texas Ave., Room 518. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroil, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Wm. Van Kammen, 5515 32d Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 18.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Walters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 17 So. Fremont St., Phone 6341-W.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A. Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel. Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 642 E. 25th St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and 1 St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 6, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. every Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St. Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 313 Columbia, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., Lab. Tem., North 8th St. and Broadway. Lee Forbis, 1202 Paris Rd.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique, Frank J. Horan, 3460 Berri St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall, Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326—Little Rock, Ark. Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, 916 Scott St.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 31 N. W. 33d St.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 812 Maine St., Asbury Park, N. J. Albert Webster, Fin. Sec., 122 H St., Belmar, N. J. Stanley O'Hoppe, B. A., 1128 Monroe Ave.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d fr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 45 Fulton Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone Dial 2—5852
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed. 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Iowling, Act. Sec., 1512 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, 496 Pettis Ave., Mountain View, Calif.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Union Labor Hall, 309 E. Grand Ave. J. L. Hayes, 211½ So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marenette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave. So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pepper, 118 Litchfield Ave.

LATHERS!!

*An economical and valuable
gift for the apprentice
and journeyman*



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Killing the Customers

THE plight of the employer who would like to pay good wages but is prevented by throat-slashing competition is graphically described by Frances Perkins in her first speech as secretary of labor.

It is significant and probably hopeful that from employer as well as employe is coming a cry for protection from wage slashing. The man in the front office who studies sales reports as well as factory cost sheets is recognizing that industry cannot prosper when it is starving its best customer, the worker.

This wholesale wrecking of the purchasing power of the industrial worker is matched by the farmers' inability to buy because of the deadly combination of high taxes and low prices. Thus neither city nor country can consume more than a small proportion of the normal output of industry, and the vicious circle widens.

Miss Perkins offers no quick cure for the wage problem. She is too intelligent not to recognize the complexity of the situation. But she does not overstate the case when she says that in the purchasing power of the workers "lies the safety of the merchant, the manufacturer and, in the long run, of financial institutions."

The wage question, of course, is part of the wider problem of prices. Ruinous price-cutting is immediately reflected on the pay roll, sometimes before the stockholders have taken their share of the grief.

One ray of hope lies in the increasing tendency, as evidenced by last week's Supreme Court decision in the Appalachian Coals case, to relax the Sherman law in cases where mutual agreement may restrain trade but promote justice.

The 30-hour week, if unaccompanied by wage reductions, is economically and ethically justified, and while not an adequate substitute for a proper and thorough reconstruction of the social order is the most obvious single method of bringing about a decent economic system and a rational social order.

One of the reasons why collective bargaining has not made greater progress in our industries is the opposition of the bankers to an industrial condition enabling labor to have a voice, which in any manner, would interfere with the bankers' industrial program.

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The Union Labor Life Insurance Company Progress During 1932

Income for the year.....	\$ 958,489.20
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ASSETS--December 31, 1932

United States Government Bonds.....	250,777.00
Other Bonds	659,909.00
Real Estate	99,750.00
First Mortgage Loans (Improved City Property).....	208,544.33
Cash	65,628.73
Other Assets	400,087.52
Total Admitted Assets.....	\$1,685,596.58

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves	732,182.00
Claim Reserves	82,999.00
Reserves for Taxes.....	8,500.00
Reserve for Policy Dividends.....	4,829.00
Other Liabilities	9,133.50
Contingency Reserve	35,000.00
Capital	\$375,000.00
Surplus	437,953.08
Surplus to Policyholders.....	812,953.08
Total	\$1,685,596.58

INSURANCE IN FORCE

Individual Policies	\$7,061,929.00
Group Policies	46,930,800.00
Total	\$53,992,729.00
Increase in Assets during the year.....	153,077.39
Increase in Surplus during the year.....	20,710.23

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Copy 1



The

LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



“The Injury to One Is the Concern of All”

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

MAY, 1933

No. 9



BAR-Z-PARTITIONS

Fireproof Partition
Business of the U.S.

METAL LATHERS have confined their efforts to ceiling construction long enough, and from their high scaffolds near the ceiling they have come down and have their hats definitely in the ring for the fireproof partition business in the United States.

The one-piece Bar-Z Stud makes it practical to place studs 24" on centers, which doubles the speed and reduces the cost and gives lathers a fighting chance.

Let's recognize our opportunity. Our hats are in the ring. Tell the man who may not know, about Bar-Z Partitions.

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The Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies
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Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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VOL. XXXIII. No. 9

MAY, 1933

Subscription Price \$1.20 a Year

Memorial Day

Edgar Wheeler



Bare your head in memory,
Of those who died for liberty.
Bend your steps unto the grace,
Of those who died to free the slave.
Honor them, those men acclaim,
Who fed their blood to freedom's flame.
Let us all a tribute pay,
To Khaki, blue and gray today.

Place a wreath upon the mound,
Where heroes sleep under the ground.
Waiting for the bugle call,
When all in line again they'll fall.
Silently that host will tread,
The mystic realm of the dead,
And on the reviewing stand,
God will be there to greet that band.

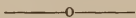
Raise the stars and stripes on high,
Let all the world know we stand by,
To carry out the ideals,
Of those the grave from us conceals.
Through the sacrifice they made,
A strong foundation has been laid,
On which, in honor of that band,
Our nation will most firmly stand.

Decisions of the General President and Executive Council

Sec. 109—All decisions of the General President must be published in the following issue of The Lather, together with a short, concise synopsis of the case. All decisions of the Executive Council must be published in the following issue of The Lather, showing how each member of the Council has voted.

Charles Aaron, Jr., No. 513, vs. Local Union No. 53

Brother Aaron appealed against the action of Local Union No. 53 in placing a fine of \$25.00 against him on the charge of violating Sections 20 and 26 of Articles XI of the local union's constitution and in removing him for a period of one year from the shop in which he was acting as foreman. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this controversy, especially after receiving the brother's own admission, sustained the action of the local union in this matter.



H. R. Burke, 21784; H. R. Henderson, 20243; Roy Firing, 23164; J. N. Schultz, 24404; Paul Pauly, 24241; George Boston, 14544; B. C. Shannon, 4066; Elmer Reppert, 8965; J. R. Kehs, 1106, and F. T. Miller, 4250, vs. Local Union No. 108

The brothers listed appealed against the action of Local Union No. 108 in placing against each of them (with the exception of F. T. Miller, 4250, who was fined in the sum of \$100.00) a fine of \$25.00 on the following violations which the local union charged occurred on a job in Coatesville, Pa.:

Violation of Sections 19 and 24 local by-laws: H. R. Burke, 21784 (the steward).

Violation of Section 24 local by-laws only: J. N. Schultz, 24404, and B. C. Shannon, 4066.

Violation of Section 24 local by-laws, also accepting wages with 10 per cent withheld until work was accepted and approved: H. R. Henderson, 20243; Paul Pauly, 24241; Elmer Reppert, 8965; Roy Firing, 23164; George Boston, 14544, and J. R. Kehs, 1106.

Violation of Section 24 local by-laws, violating Sections 114 and 127 L. I. U. Constitution, and holding back 10 per cent of wages of members until work was inspected and approved: F. T. Miller, 4250.

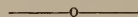
The parts of the local union's by-laws that were violated, pertain to working on Saturday and to not receiving pay by 4:30 p. m. Friday.

The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides in this controversy, found the appellants guilty of the charges preferred and he therefore sustained the action of Local Union No. 108 in the placing of these fines.

Elmer Reppert, 8965; J. R. Kehs, 1106; Roy Firing, 23164; B. C. Shannon, 4066; George Boston, 14544, and H. R. Henderson, 20243, vs. Decision of General President

The brothers listed appealed against the General President's decision to the International Executive Council, which body after receiving copies of all the evidence submitted, sustained the General President's decision by a vote of four to two, the minority voting as follows:

First Vice President George T. Moore and Sixth Vice President M. F. Nealon suggesting that the case be held over until the next meeting of the Executive Council, not that the brothers were not guilty, but on account of extenuating circumstances that they found to have surrounded the case. The majority voting TO SUSTAIN the General President's decision, the same stands as recorded.



F. A. Nicklin, 22776, vs. Local Union No. 109

Brother Nicklin appealed against the action of Local Union No. 109 in placing against him a fine of \$25.00 for violation of a part of Section 35 of the local union's by-laws, which pertains to the duties of a steward. The General President, after carefully considering all of the evidence presented by both sides, could not find wherein this law had been violated by Brother Nicklin, and he therefore ordered the fine rescinded.

DEFINITIONS A LA MODE

Longfellow could take a worthless piece of paper, write a poem on it, and make it worth \$65,000. That's Genius.

There are some men who can write a few words on a piece of paper and make it worth a million dollars. That's Capital.

A mechanic can take material worth five dollars and make it into watch springs worth one thousand dollars. That's Skill.

There is a man in Paris who can take a fifty-cent piece of canvas, paint a picture on it and make it worth one thousand dollars. That's Art.

A man can take an article costing seventy-five cents and sell it for one dollar. That's Business.

The quoter of this could write a check for ten thousand dollars, but it wouldn't be worth a cent. That's Tough.

I know a man who is so absent-minded that he often thinks he forgot his watch; then takes it out to see if he has time to go back and get it. That's Hell.

Labor Unions in the Past Ages

FROM London, England, we learn that while trade unionism may be young, the idea of improving the toiler's wages and working conditions through collective bargaining is "as old as the hills," according to W. A. Appleton, one of Great Britain's foremost trade unionists.

Illustrating his contention that there is nothing new about the struggle to improve working conditions, Mr. Appleton points out that 1,500 years ago there was a row in the building trades in Sardis, Asia Minor. Sardis was a metropolis in those days, although only a dirty little village remains to mark the scene of its glories. It was founded by the Persians on the main trade route between Europe and India, and evidently had its unions, its jurisdictional disputes, its strikes, and many of the other industrial problems which we are prone to regard as typically modern.

The row in 459 A. D. must have been a whopper! The people of Sardis regarded it of sufficient importance to engrave the terms of the agreement on a tablet which has been concealed in the ruins of the old city for more than fifteen centuries. A few years ago it was resurrected, and deciphered by a Mr. Buckler, a British archaeologist.

But the fight for industrial justice was comparatively old when this affair occurred at Sardis.

"Perhaps the most widely known of these ancient ebullitions," says Mr. Appleton, "was the strike of the Hebrews against Pharaoh's attempt to exact the full tally of bricks after instructing his task masters to refuse the continuance of the supply of straw, an essential part of the ancient brickmaker's raw material."

Getting down to modern unions, Mr. Appleton gives the Journeymen Hatters first place on Britain's roll of trade unions.

He finds that in 1576 the Journeymen Hatters' Fair Trade Union secured "royal permission" to associate and there is a continuous record of its incorporation and association from the year 1604.

This union began issuing traveling cards as early as 1790. It was reorganized in Manchester, August 1, 1859, and on May 1, 1887, it amalgamated with the London section of the trade.

Going back about 125 years, Appleton tells of the oppression of the workers through legislation.

By way of illustration he cites the Act of 1803, which was directed at the Irish, who have had a conspicuous part in labor's battles.

This act provided that any workman who attempted to secure "an advance of wages, altering the time of work, decreasing the quantity of work" through contracts, unless those contracts were volun-

tarily entered into between the masters and the men, should be sent to jail.

The same fate was provided for those who entered into a combination to advance or to regulate working hours.

Clause 4 of the act reads like an extract from an injunction. It provided that anyone who even attended a meeting called for the purpose of making "any such illegal contract" should be thrown into jail, and the person who permitted a meeting in his house for such purposes should be liable to a fine of not less than 5 pounds nor more than 20 pounds!

GOOD DAYS ARE COMING

This nation has never known such prosperity as it is destined to know. The so-called "good times of 1929," when faces were flushed with the excitement of gambling and a temporary boom was created by the reckless squandering of the World War, will be as nothing compared to the settled permanent prosperity that will come to this country when it learns, as it will learn, how to manage its affairs, protect itself and promote its interests.

The important thing is that human beings, the nation as a whole, not merely half a dozen leaders, leading more or less wisely, should make definite plans and understand conditions and what the country needs.

A nation, like an individual, has certain definite requirements upon which safety, prosperity, self-respect and peace of mind are based.

They do not change from year to year or from generation to generation. What they were five thousand years ago they are today.

A man or a nation must first be independent of others. The individual man must rely upon himself, and have within his own possession all that he needs to take care of himself and his family; likewise, in the case of the nation, to protect the nation and take care of all the citizens.

Self reliance, good management, respect for others, without fear of any; encouragement of the children by fathers, and of industry and commerce by the government; protection of the family by the father, protection of the nation by the government—those are the fundamental necessities that do not change.

When a depression comes something has been neglected or allowed to drift in the wrong direction.

This trip through the valley of depression will not last forever or last long. It has taught the people and the government a great deal and is teaching them more. It will compel action where before there was only drifting.

—Washington Herald.

Unions Effectively Police Government Jobs

Chiselling contractors who seek to escape prevailing wage law by tricky devices find themselves checkmated by union sentinels. More teeth being put into law.

BUILDING trades unions are actively engaged in enforcing the law. Bricklayers, lathers, carpenters, electrical workers, plumbers—members of all the organized trades are acting as investigators, collecting evidence, turning it over to the proper authorities for law enforcement. However, the law they are interested in is NOT the prohibition act.

The Davis-Bacon act which establishes the prevailing rate of wages (usually the union rate) for governmental building, was written and passed thru the efforts of organized labor and approved by the President March 3, 1931. A subsequent executive order was found necessary to make the act effective.

Many ingenious forms of "rebating" have been used by unscrupulous contractors to evade the law, in order to pay workmen less than the established rate. These have ranged all the way from forcing mechanics to invest in worthless stock, to making journeymen provide "free" helpers whom they had to pay out of their own wages. These racketeering practices have been sternly met by the building trades unions, whether the mechanics on the job were union or not, and many contractors have been forced to pay back wages to the men they had defrauded.

Now, to further strengthen the law and provide heavy penalties for its violation, a bill was introduced in the House of Representatives in February by Representative William P. Connery of Massachusetts, chairman of the House labor committee, and though it may fail enactment in the Lame Duck session, will, no doubt, be introduced again in the next.

This bill will require contractors and subcontractors for the erection of buildings and public work for the government to file statements of wages paid, hours of labor, "and whether such wages are being or have been paid in lawful money of the United States," under penalty of deduction of \$10 a day for each mechanic or laborer whose wages and hours of labor are to be included in the statement asked.

Thus, any contractor who was asked to supply such a statement would have to comply at once or forfeit \$10 a day for each man he had on the job until he did so; and in case of a fraudulent statement under oath he could be sent to jail for perjury. The bill was drawn up by the office of Corporation Counsel William W. Bride of the District of Columbia, in co-operation with members of the A. F. of L. legislative staff.

Under the present law the contractor who evades

payment of the prevailing rate, established usually by the Department of Labor, based on union wages in the locality, may have the job taken away from him and finished by the government, and may have to pay the balance of wages he had "chiseled" from his mechanics. But with the present depressed conditions in building, with men hungry for jobs and willing to make sub-rosa agreements in return for work, there are contractors who are willing to take a chance of these relatively small penalties, for the sake of the profits they can make if they are not found out.

Recently in Washington a stock investment scheme through which all the mechanics on a school building were forced to turn back a large part of their wages for "investment" in real estate owned by the contracting company, was uncovered by Washington building trades unions, particularly the bricklayers. Though the bricklayers on the job were non-union they were induced to testify in the hope of recovering the money they had turned over every pay day for their worthless investment. Testimony revealed that out of an hourly wage of \$1.75 they had handed back \$1.05. Seventy cents an hour had been paid in cash, the other \$1.05 in checks payable only to the contracting company, which the bricklayers had promptly signed and turned over to the company treasurer. Corporation Counsel Bride ordered the contractor to pay the men in cash for their investment and it is supposed that they collected

Union carpenters went on strike for three days on seven big federal building projects in the District when bosses posted notice of a change from the \$11 scale to \$8. This, it is believed, was designed as an entering wedge for slashes in other trades as well. By standing pat the carpenters forced the case to be turned over to the Department of Labor, which ruled that the \$11 scale, previously set by Secretary of Labor Doak, must be paid.

One of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law in Washington is the proximity of the low-wage unorganized South, according to John Locher, secretary of the Washington Building Trades Council.

It has taken years to establish the relationship between wages and small salaries and retail trade. If industry is to turn out consumer goods in increasing quantities, those who want these things must have incomes that permit them to become purchasers.

"DUMB SOLDIERS"

They "Led a Dog's Life" During the World War

By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

DURING one of the hard-fought battles of the World War, a blood-covered messenger, bearing information of a highly important nature, crawled up to a British army officer.

To get through with the message, the bearer had been forced to run a withering machine gun fire and cross an open field where explosive shells were raining death.

The officer took the message, read it, and gave a few terse orders. Then he turned his attention to the messenger. The latter was bleeding from several severe wounds. His lower jaw, shot almost completely off, dangled gruesomely by a shred of flesh and skin.

"Poor fellow," said the officer. "You deserve the Victoria Cross for what you've just done. It's too bad you're shot up so you can't recover."

And, pulling his pistol, he shot the unfortunate messenger.

It was the merciful thing to do, of course. The messenger was only a dog, and it was an act of kindness to end its suffering.

Official records of the British War Office tell the story of this dog and hundreds of his canine colleagues who were regularly enrolled in Great Britain's armies between 1914 and 1918. The French have similar records about their military dogs. And thousands of these four-legged "soldiers" served the "Fatherland" on the German side.

There were more than 10,000 dogs in the Allied and Central Powers' armies—not mascots or soldiers' pets, but animals trained especially for use as scouts, messengers, sentries, and, according to a French army order, for actual combat "under certain conditions."

Both the Allied and the German Red Cross used dogs for locating wounded soldiers.

There were no dogs affiliated with the United States army. Several suggestions were made for their use, but plans along that line were dropped when the war ended.

In support of this idea, he declared:

"Man, no matter how daring or brave, has not lost his natural dread of being thrown down and chewed up by an infuriated beast or dog, especially if such dogs have been trained to take the proper hold to overcome resistance."

The "chewing up" proposal was not original with this American, by any means. According to ancient history, a Spartan king used fighting dogs at the

Siege of Man-tenea about 600 years before Christ was born.

The Teutons used them against invading Romans at the Battle of Versella, 101 B. C.

During the war of the Spanish Conquest in America, Balboa had a vicious hound which fought by his side. It was carried on army rolls as an officer. And Balboa, incidentally, drew an extra officer's pay for the dog.

The Germans were the only forces which went into the World War with a trained dog corps. In one of his pre-war speeches, the Kaiser declared that if Germany were attacked "every dog and cat in the country would march to the defense of the Fatherland." There are no records, however, to show that the cats did any "marching."

In addition to those already enrolled in military service, every German police station was required to turn its highly trained police dogs over to the army.

France and England established war dog training camps. Dogs were tested to see if they had "the makings of a soldier" and then trained for messenger, scout or sentry duty.

No particular breed of dog excelled for this kind of work. Pedigreed aristocrats who could trace their ancestry back to the hunting hounds of William The Conqueror or King Louis IX, showed the same faults or virtues as the nondescript curs brought to the British training camp by Limehouse district dog-catchers, or the nameless "chiens" which the French rounded up in Paris slums.

"Conscientious objectors" were found among dogs. Some who utterly refused to learn a thing about scouting or sentry duty showed remarkable intelligence when used by the Red Cross for searching out wounded and other first-aid purposes.

No one will ever know how many lives these first-aid dogs saved. They often went on the field under devastating fire and dragged wounded soldiers into shell holes or other places of safety.

Each dog carried a first-aid packet strapped under its neck. It couldn't apply the remedies and bandages, but some of them did everything except that.

Their work of locating and reporting the wounded was almost human. They paid no attention to dead soldiers. Some canine sense told the Red Cross dog instantly whether the body on the ground was a job for the burial squads or the surgeons.

If the man were alive the dog gave him a chance to use the first-aid packet. Then it chewed a button off the soldier's blouse, or took some other distinctive part of his uniform and scampered back to show the stretcher-bearers it had found someone needing help. As soon as possible the dog led his human co-workers to where the wounded man was lying.

One of the most famous of these dogs was "Leon," a mastiff with the French Red Cross. There is a case recorded where he tore open a wounded American soldier's blouse, extracted a photograph from an inside pocket and came dashing back with it for identification. The man died after he was brought in, but the photo was returned to his wife and two children in Illinois.

The British found dogs valuable in scouting, messenger and sentry duty at the front and for guards at munition warehouses, etc. These guard-dogs made it possible to take hundreds of men out of non-combat service and send them to the front lines.

Before dogs were installed as guards at one munition "dump" a sergeant and 28 privates had been required to watch the place. The dogs did their job so well that the human guard were reduced to a corporal and six privates. The other 21 men were freed to become "cannon fodder."

Dogs used as sentries at the front were "worth their weight in gold." Their acute hearing and sense of smell made it possible for them to distinguish the approach of an enemy long before a man could. All races, even communities, have their own distinct scents to a dog, and the canine sentry would give the alarm, usually by some means other than barking, in time to put his human comrades on the alert.

The French Ninth Regiment of Currassiers was saved from being wiped out by one of their sentry dogs. Forty minutes before any of the soldiers could tell the enemy was advancing for a surprise attack, the dog sensed the approach. Another dog was hastily dispatched with a plea for reinforcements and a successful counter-attack was launched.

British troops on the Turkish front had a similar experience. A dense fog prevented them from seeing an advancing force. The muscular tension and rising hair of the sentry dogs, however, told them the story. Orders were given to fire volley after volley into the fog. When the mist lifted the ground was covered with dead.

On one occasion the British holding a trench in France needed to find what German regiment was in the line against them. "Vulcan," a scout dog, was sent across "No-Man's Land" under cover of darkness. He came back with the desired information—a German officer's shoulder strap with the regimental number on it. If "Vulcan" could have talked he

would have had a thrilling tale to tell about the surprise attack he made on that officer.

A British messenger dog was the first to bring back the news that the Germans had launched an attack on Vimy Ridge.

"Tweed," a former sheep dog, is credited with having carried the message that saved Amiens from the Germans on May 2, 1918. On another occasion "Tweed" came tearing back from the front. Anxious hands took the message from his collar. It was a captain's urgent request for socks. But messages were messages to "Tweed," whether they called for artillery or socks.

Many of the dogs carried on after they were wounded. "Tom" was gassed at Ypres but stayed on the job until the advance ended. "Dick" ran messages for the Australians for days after he was wounded. When he died he was found to have a bullet imbedded between his shoulder and body and a piece of shrapnel lodged in the small of his back close to his spine.

"Sulky," another messenger dog, came hopping in on three legs with an important order. One leg had been shot off.

Dogs, like humans, were subject to shell shock. "Monte," a beautiful collie, went through four years of war with the French. He and two soldiers were the only survivors of the original company. All three were sent to a sanitarium for soldiers with shattered nerves.

"Monte" was unable to sleep more than a few minutes at a time. He would awake with a start, bound to his feet and stand growling and bristling at a foe which had on November 11, 1918, ceased to exist except in his disordered brain. Attendants at the sanitarium said he showed almost every symptom exhibited by soldiers whose nerves had snapped under the strain of war.—*Railway Carmen's Journal*.

REFUSE TOLL RATE CUT

The Suez Company, operators of the Suez Canal, recently refused to cut the toll rates for the British shipping industry, stating that the devaluation of the pound was the fault of the British government and not of the canal company and that the majority of stockholders were French and therefore got their dividends in par value francs and should not be asked to take what would amount to a reduction in dividends.

Seven sixteenths of the stock is held by the British government, who originally opposed the erection of the canal, the rest of the stock being held by private interests and stockholders in France and Holland. The British government supplied 57 per cent of the total canal traffic in 1929.

A Religious Card Player

A MAN, a soldier by the name of Richard Lee, was taken before the magistrates of Glasgow for playing cards during divine services. The account is thus given in an English journal:

He first looked at one card and then at the other. The sergeant of the company saw him and said:

"Richard! Put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the services were over the constable took Richard a prisoner, and brought him before the mayor.

"Well," said the mayor, "what have you brought the soldier here for?"

"For playing cards in the church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, sir; I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you severely."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march. I have neither Bible nor common prayer book; I have nothing but a pack of cards and I hope to satisfy your Lordship of the purity of my intentions."

Then spreading the cards before the mayor, he began with the ace:

"When I see the ace it reminds me that there is but one God. When I see the deuce it reminds me of the Father and Son. When I see the trey it reminds me of the Father, Son and the Holy Ghost. When I see the four it reminds me of the four Evangelists that preached—Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. When I see the five it reminds me of the five wise virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were wise, and five were foolish and were shut out. When I see the six it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth. When I see the seven it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the great work which he had made and hallowed it. When I see the eight it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God destroyed the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives. When I see the nine it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleaned by our Savior. There were nine out of ten who never returned thanks. When I see the ten it reminds me of the ten commandments which God handed down to Moses on the tablets of stone. When I see the King it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty. When I see the Queen it reminds me of the Queen of Sheba, who visited Solomon, for she was a wise woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boys' apparel, for King Solomon told which were boys and which

were girls. The King sent for water for them to wash. The girls washed to the elbows and the boys to the wrists, so the King Solomon told by that.

"Well," said the mayor, "you have described every card in the pack except one."

"What is that?"

"The Knave," said the mayor.

"I will give your honor a description of that, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the mayor, "if you do not term me to be the knave."

"The greatest Knave I know of is the constable that brought me here."

"I don't know if he is the greatest knave, but I do know he is the greatest fool," said the mayor.

"When I count the number of spots there are in a deck of cards I find three hundred and sixty-five, as many days as there are in a year. When I count the number of cards in a pack I find fifty-two. The number of weeks in a year. I find there are twelve picture cards in a pack, representing the number of months in a year. And on counting the tricks I find thirteen, the number of weeks in a quarter. So, you see, a pack of cards serves for a Bible, almanac and common prayer book."

UP FROM HERE?

"Nowhere to go but up," says a leading magazine of the business field.

Perhaps that's right.

If we haven't hit bottom we've hit something all-fired hard. It feels as if it Must Be Bottom.

In that case there is No Place to Go But Up.

Evidences are that we shall go up. And any people that could go so far down with so little disorder, complaint and self-restraint, ought to be able to go up likewise.

But we shall not leap into big prosperity. There will not for a long time be full employment, unless labor can by great and heroic moves win from a reluctant and bigoted world of employers a workday short enough to take up the unemployed and a wage so much higher that we can buy the products of our factories to prevent another down hill avalanche. If we don't get prosperity we've got something to do; and if we get prosperity we've got something to do. Labor has its battles cut out for it either way. But better, much better, to fight with prosperity coming on. Let's hope there's no place but up to go.

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside the family relation, should be one uniting all working people of all nations, tongues and kindred.—Lincoln.

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Matter for publication must be in not later than the 25th in order to appear in the following month's issue.

THE MAN OF TOIL

It is time to build a monument for the man whom monument-makers have overlooked. I speak of the man of toil. I speak of him who carries on in the storm and wind and hurricane, in the gloom of night and under the stifling heat of day. I speak for the man in overalls—the living symbol of the real America.

Let us build him a monument and let us raise it high for all of our children to see, lest they forget the virtues and the rugged courage on which the comforts they have are reared.

Let us build it high and on its base let us write clear and luminous, so that all may read:

To the man of Toil. To him who braves the peril of the mine or the angry roar of the furnace. To him who ploughs and bends and builds the handicraft of man. To the man of sweat and grime. For him whose brain and brawn have conquered the mountains and bridged the rivers—for him whose hands have known the wounds of work. For he is the breadgiver, he is the builder, his is the loyalty and his, the steadfast heart. He is America.

HOW TO TAKE LIFE

Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital and important affair. Take it as though you were born to the task of performing a merry part of it—as though the world awaited your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes, to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be heart-broken brother. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidentially, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes, and it only illustrates what others may do if they take hold of life with a purpose. The miracle, or the power, that elevates the few, is to be found in their industry, application, and perseverance under the promptings of a brave, determined spirit.

Mark Twain.

CO-OPERATION

Webster defines co-operation as "joint action to pursue for mutual benefit." He gives as synonyms "aid—help which gives us a remedy—correction—to render assistance to correct or cure—to befriend—to encourage—to serve—to sustain—to uphold—to co-operate—to help others." No word in our vocabulary is more apropos to describe the need of the hour than the word "co-operation."

The work of the world is carried on day by day through co-operative effort. Without co-operation, humanity would perish. The word "co-operation" applies to all movements of the weak against the strong—of right against wrong. Since the beginning, humanity has been struggling to improve conditions. Many battles have been fought and won, and almost insurmountable barriers brushed aside through the application of co-operation.

The weak were ever oppressed by the strong until the weak joined together to correct and cure their condition. The few oppressed the many until the many banded together and understandingly used their dormant strength. Then, and only then, did the many come into their own. Why? Because they joined together in a common cause.

Our last election was a wonderful example of the effectiveness of co-operation. The people revolted against the government administration and buried that administration under an avalanche of votes. We question if the great army of the people ever realized their power so thoroughly as they did in the last election. It was a united front of down-with-autocracy and up-with-democracy, and through co-operation, Franklin D. Roosevelt became our President—

and now may co-operation back him up in his herculean task of making our government—

“The people’s government made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people.”

Let the people take note of the attitude of Congressmen and Senators who violate their campaign pledges and fail to uphold the hands of the President. Let them be branded traitors and trimmers and be overwhelmingly defeated should they ever have further aspiration for public office.

CO-OPERATION!—a tower of strength whereby the power of the weak is gathered and united for common benefit. The good, the progress, and the advancement that has come to humanity is a constant testimonial of the power of co-operation.

ABOLISH NEED FOR RELIEF

It is a sad commentary on those who are in control of the affairs and resources of this, the richest and most up-to-date country on the face of the earth, that it should be necessary in such a land of plenty to have to maintain relief organizations to feed and care for millions of unemployed people who are willing, able and anxious to work.

To continue on such a basis is to admit the failure of present-day management of industry. Unless the people who live in our country can be provided with opportunity to earn a decent living, without the aid of charity organizations, then it becomes a fair question to ask, if such a scheme of civilization is worth preserving at all.

Instead of letting evils continue which make relief organizations necessary, we should be capable of perfecting and readjusting human relationships in our own land to a sufficient degree to be able to dispense entirely with the need of such relief work as is now depended upon to save the lives of millions of people.

It is a deplorable disgrace and an unpardonable reflection on the leadership of our day and age that there should exist so much misery and needless suffering in a land of such overflowing abundance. Let those in control take steps to abolish forever the need for further charity among the able bodied of the land. Give every man and woman a chance to earn an honest living and every child an opportunity to grow to maturity under conditions that will develop the best that may be in them.

Every central labor union is urged to support the campaign for Union Labels and every trade unionist is urged to make his buying count for the advancement of Labor.

We are at the threshold of a fundamental change in our economic thought . . . that in the future we are going to think less about the producer and more about the consumer. Do what we may to inject health into our ailing economic order, we can not make it endure for long unless we can bring about a wiser, more equitable distribution of the national income.

It is well within the inventive capacity of man, who has built up this great social and economic machine capable of satisfying the wants of all, to insure that all who are willing and able to work receive from it at least the necessities of life. In such a system the reward for a day’s work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less.

—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The first step toward recovery and permanent progress is organization of producing workers—wage-earners and small-salaried workers—so that they have adequate bargaining power to promote and conserve their interests.

IN MEMORY OF OUR DEPARTED BROTHERS

This day rolls ’round again, a day of recollection

As budding flowers burst open in the night,

It bids us hope and soothes us in dejection

And calms our mind and banishes dark night.

In moments tense, when heart and soul wander

In backward flight, today it brings to us

The memory of our brothers who have gone yonder

And sleep contently in the land of the just.

No more for them the strife and toil of labor,

The turmoil of the day for them is done.

They rest serene in God’s most holy acre;

Their night has passed for them, the day begun;

Their eyes have pierced the veil that hid their longing.

The palm of victory their hands enfold.

It is now for them the Resurrection Morning

To keep and have, eternal years untold.

So today we bring to them our yearly tokens,

In memory of what they were and have done,

To take the place of words that can’t be spoken.

And keep our tryst with them one by one

And, some day when earth’s troubles end forever

And we shall meet and greet across the span

Of life and work and mutual endeavor,

We’ll share with them the bounty God gives man.

—John J. Buckley, Local 72.

AMERICA NEEDS ITS RAILROADS

Hardly a day passes that it is not possible to read in the public prints of efforts to rehabilitate the railroads of the nation, yet we feel that all too few people actually realize the importance of the great carrier lines.

Anything which tends to reduce the efficiency or ability of the railroads to pay their own way is immediately reflected in every market in the country, and almost immediately in every home.

The United States could never have hoped to have attained the growth it did without the railroads. Without the railroads it would fall even deeper in the mire.

We hold no brief against the truck lines and operators when we say that on the long hauls—hauls of more than a few hundred miles—they are not physically able to compete with the steam carriers. We still feel it is the railroads which are the real backbone of commerce.

We repeat, anything which injures the railroads as a whole injures the nation.

It is time the average man gave serious thought to the problems which confront the steam carriers today. It is time that stock was taken of just what the railroads have done for the country in the past and just what they may be able to do in the future.—From the Hollister (Cal.) Free Lance.

WHAT A DIFFERENCE UNIONS MAKE!

A subscriber to Labor sends in a copy of a news story which appeared in a daily paper of November 3, 1843, telling of a strike in the Pittsburgh district which began some two weeks before.

"The factory girls had another strike on the 16th ult. (October 16)," says this ancient bit of news. "It commenced at the Hope factory at the hour for going to work after dinner.

"The cause of their striking at this time is for 'hours,' which had previously been from 5 in the morning to a quarter to seven in the evening, but now as there is a press of business, the bosses wish to add an additional hour to the time without an increase of wages, as well as to continue working on Saturdays as long as any other day.

"The custom has been heretofore to quit work on Saturdays at 4 o'clock, p. m."

Allowing three-fourth of an hour for meals, this gives a 75-hour working week—13 hours a day five days and 10¼ hours on Saturday. The bosses wanted to make it an 84-hour week without any additional pay.

We have made some progress in the last 87 years, though nothing to get puffed up about it. Textile mill bosses now apply the "stretch-out system to

machines instead of to hours. There is nothing to show whether the girls won their strike or not, the managers refused their demands; but another paragraph of the same article says:

"The machinists at the Hope struck for ten hours, which was granted them."

Because, doubtless, they were organized—then as now. That is one thing that 87 years—or any other period of time—has not changed. The workers who are organized can meet the boss with some show of success; the unorganized workers are helpless.—Labor.

TRYING TO BLUFF AN EARTHQUAKE

Chamber of Commerce "statesmanship" gave a typical account of itself in Los Angeles lately.

An eminent geologist some time ago warned the people of that region that they live in an earthquake zone, and should build their dwellings and other structures to withstand shocks. This adds something to expense, but it can be done—is done.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce objected to this warning. It was "bad for business." So, they found another geologist who was willing for a consideration, to contradict the first, and tell the people that they need not worry about earthquakes! And then, as the old Greeks used to say, "the god shook."

The quake killed 122 persons. The coroner's jury says there was no criminal responsibility for these deaths. Legally, no doubt, that is correct. But morally, some of these fatalities are chargeable to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and its tame geologist.

And this is typical. "Solid business men" of San Francisco a generation ago raised a storm when scientists from the Public Health Service found bubonic plague in that city, and took the lead in having those scientists recalled. The things that organized "business" doesn't know and hasn't brains enough to learn would make a fine education for any person or community.

What this country needs is fifty million union members!

Now is the time to mobilize public opinion in support of the right of workers to organize. Now is the time to hold frequent open meetings for wage-earners—to put before them convincingly the advantages of union membership in order to work for fairer distribution of the returns from joint work. More equitable distribution of income as between owners of securities and those who produce can be secured only through intelligent organization of workers' power.

THE STRIKEBREAKER

The strikebreaker is not a new factor in either religious or civil history. His first appearance in the former dates back to the time when one in the guise of a serpent was sent into the Garden of Eden and succeeded in condemning our first parents and all future generations to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Another instance was when a certain rich and powerful ruler called Herod employed a band of strikebreakers to murder all male children under a given age, in an attempt to rule the world. A few years later a body of magnates employed a strikebreaker known as Judas Iscariot to betray an innocent man to death, for thirty pieces of silver, in the hope that the cause He represented would die with Him.

The history of our country, also furnishes many prominent examples. For instance, in 1776 an army of strikebreakers called Hessians were deliberately hired from another country, by a would-be controller of men and things, to come to America and break a strike which our forefathers were making for freedom, principle and right. Shortly after this the same magnate hired a strikebreaker known as Benedict Arnold to strike what was thought would be a fatal blow to American independence and compel thousands of colonists to support themselves, and at the same time work for him under the tax system.

Cases like this might be quoted by the score, showing that when individuals wish to control their fellow men they employ strikebreakers to assist them in so doing. The above few are mentioned to call attention to three prominent facts: First, the strikebreaker is always a hireling; the principal never having the courage to take the part himself. Second, history proves that while the strikebreaker may eventually be forgotten, the obloquy never leaves his employer. Third, the use of the strikebreaker has never impeded the cause or right, but has simply exchanged self-respecting men who have the welfare of the world at heart for those who respect neither themselves, their fellow men, nor those who employ them; and the work of the union man today should be to point out to the mis-guided enemy of right the error of his way. To count men worthy of the name is a comparatively easy matter. As for

other conditions, they will adjust themselves, for one who would not make a good union man is neither a good citizen nor a competent workman.

NOTICE!

Local Union No. 27 of Kansas City, Mo., on account of trouble with the Master Builders' Association, has been granted permission by the General President to close its books to the reception of transfers.

W. J. SPENCER, A. F. L. OFFICIAL, DIES OF HEART DISEASE AT 67

William J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for twenty-five years, died at his home at Wheaton, Md., on April 21 after several months illness, at the age of 67. He was a member of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department for a number of years prior to his election to the position of secretary.

In addition, he was one of the organizers, and later general secretary of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

The funeral services in Washington were attended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and a large number of the representatives of national, international and local labor organizations.

The interment was at Lydenville, N. Y. He is survived by one son, Louis B. Spencer, and one daughter, Mrs. William L. King, both of Washington, D. C.

CORRECTIONS

Local Union No. 263 reported that Brother Bert Falkner, 16452, was suspended for nonpayment of dues in error and accordingly this suspension published in the April issue has been cancelled.

The suspension for nonpayment of dues published against Brother Joseph F. Will, 14374, in the April issue, has been cancelled, as Local Union No. 222 advised they dropped the brother from their rolls in error.

DUES BOOKS LOST

- 72 J. F. Otis 16097
74 Geo. W. Campbell 18320

IN MEMORIAM

- 66 Richard Phillips Forde, 18912
74 John Charles Farrington 1957
74 Robert Oliver Hagerman 9843

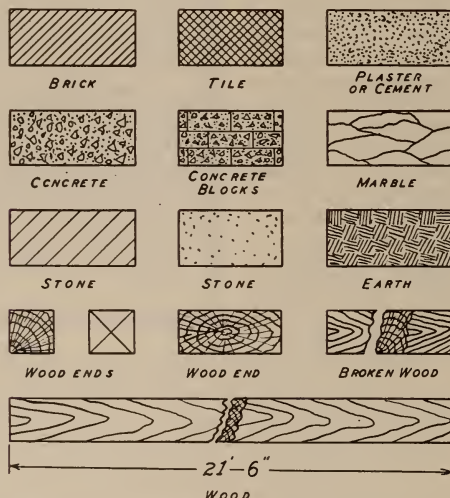
- 74 James Elliott Russell 7145
302 William Kitchell 2043
308 Anthony Peter Boylioli 29092

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

HOW MATERIALS ARE SHOWN IN SECTION

The illustrations for this article show the methods of section lining used to represent various materials used in building construction. Various combinations of light, heavy and broken lines are used to designate different materials but there is no universal standard. In some cases, such as wood, concrete, plaster, etc., the material is imitated.



Conventional Method of Showing Materials in Section, Also "Breaks" in Wood.

Sections of only a few of the materials mostly used have been shown, as ordinarily the kind of material used is designated on the drawing by a note, as this is the safest way.

Where a section drawing is detailed when different materials adjoin each other, they can be clearly illustrated by using the different symbols to indicate the different materials.

The usual method of showing a break in wood is also given, together with its length of 21' 6". This is explained in the article "Conventional Breaks" which follows. Note in the wood ends and breaks, also in the long piece, the short wavy lines, indicating the grain of the wood.

CONVENTIONAL BREAKS

In order to conserve space on a drawing a long piece of material of uniform section is not shown its whole length. It is shown by breaking out a part and marking the entire length, including the part cut out. The method of illustrating the material in which a "break" occurs is by giving an outline that will reveal its shape. In Fig. 1 the break shown indicates a break in a length of wood. In Figs. 2 and 3 are two methods of showing a break in pipes or other hollow cylindrical objects.

Many times a break in a round object will be shown similar to that of the wood, except that straight vertical lines are used in the break instead of wavy ones. In this case, however, a note is generally made indicating the kind of material, or the nature of the construction will reveal the kind of material in which the break occurs.

In Fig. 4, Channel, T, Box and Angle Iron are illustrated. The shaded portions of each one indicate the way they would be illustrated where a break would occur. However, sometimes these materials are also shown as two straight lines with the usual break, together with a note, indicating the kind of material they are.

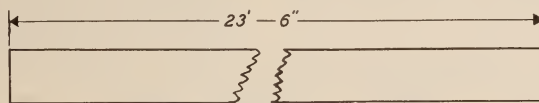


FIG-1.

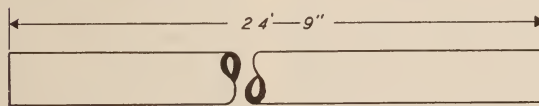


FIG-2.

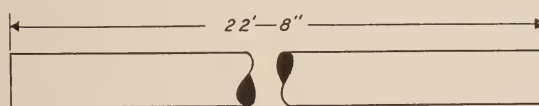


FIG-3.



FIG-4.

Huge Projects Were Completed in 1932

Engineers Push Conquest of Natural Forces

HOW man pushed ahead on many fronts in his conquest of natural forces during 1932 is shown in a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, outlining some of the outstanding engineering movements of the year. Despite financial difficulties, dams, bridges, tunnels and other significant works have reached completion or progressed in all parts of the world.

"Most important of the dams completed was that at Dneprostroy across the Dnieper (Dnepr) River, in the Russian Soviet union, about 150 miles north of the Black Sea," says the bulletin. "Its construction was superintended by American engineers. The dam is 3,350 feet long and 146 feet high. The maximum capacity of its generators will be 900,000 horse power, which compares with the 600,000 horse power at Muscle Shoals.

"In the state of Bahia, Brazil, a huge power dam was completed and set to furnishing energy to the city of Bahia (San Salvador). The structure is 1,150 feet long and 131 feet high.

"Two widely separated projects on the North American continent made available large amounts of energy without the construction of dams. The first was on the United States side of the Rio Grande, near Eagle Pass, Texas, where, by gravity diversion, an 80-mile canal was supplied with water whose flow will produce electric energy before being used for irrigation. The second was the Beauharnois project, in Canada, a 15-mile power canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis, on the south side of the St. Lawrence River near Montreal. The hydro-electric plant operated by the canal water will furnish energy to Montreal.

Colorado River Turned

"At the site of the Hoover dam on the Colorado River, between Arizona and Nevada, work on what will be the world's greatest dam, is more than a year ahead of schedule. For the first time, probably, in millions of years, a section of the bed of the Colorado River at a dam site is dry. On November 13, the stream was turned into a tunnel, bored in the canyon wall, and diverted for nearly a mile. On the site of the structure, thus left dry, the actual preparations are being made for laying the dam's foundation.

"In Europe, the Moselle canal, first planned 180 years ago, was completed. The 19-mile waterway is on the Moselle River, a tributary of the Rhine, in northeastern France, and connects Metz and Thionville.

"In the United States, the Illinois waterway,

making possible barge service between Chicago and New Orleans, was completed.

"In the United States five important federal government highways, opening up historic and scenic spots, were put into use; the Mount Vernon Memorial highway, from Washington to the home of George Washington; the Trail Ridge road in the Rocky Mountain National Park, one of the highest scenic roads in the world; the Cadillac Mountain Road on Mt. Desert Island; a new scenic highway in Glacier National Park and a scenic road along the crest of a portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the Shenandoah National Park, Virginia.

Railway Construction

"Railways crept into new territories on five continents, and in New Zealand. The longest new railway in the western hemisphere was opened in northern Argentina in August. Of broad gauge, it joins previously existing rails and affords a short cut between Tucuman and Mendoza. It is 189 miles in length.

"New railroad construction was practically at a standstill in the United States. Only 32 miles of railway was constructed while 1,380 miles of small branch line 'feeders' was abandoned.

"Most important rail development in the United States was the steady electrification of standard railways in suburban districts. Main line electrification was completed by one railway system between New York and Wilmington. Work is progressing between the latter city and Washington.

"The most important bridge to reach completion in the United States was the Jersey City-Newark viaduct, which is four miles long and crosses two rivers at a level to permit the passage of ocean-going ships. The structure became one of the most heavily traveled entrances to and exits from New York City. It is estimated that 20,000,000 automobiles will pass over it each year.

"Among other bridges completed in the United States were the Schuylkill River bridge at Philadelphia; the Westinghouse bridge near Pittsburgh, and the Rogue River bridge, near Gold Beach, Ore.

"The most significant land reclamation projects were carried on in the Netherlands, where the Dutch continued to rob the Zuiderzee; and in Italy, where thousands of acres of the once malaria-infested Pontine marshes, south of Rome, were drained and turned into farm lands."

Organization of wage-earners in trade unions should be an accepted social policy which no employer or group of employers might disregard.

Worn-Out Machinery

A PRESIDENTIAL Commission reports that half the machinery and equipment of American industry and business is obsolete. That means it is worn out and should be replaced.

The same commission reports that many firms have the money, but lend it out at low interest rather than spend it for needed machines and equipment. What a terrific indictment of business!

Normal expenditures for replacement run to six billion a year. Expenditures this year will run only about one billion—five billion under normal! What an indictment of business!

Machinery isn't all that's obsolete. Thousands of pairs of shoes are obsolete. Thousands of pairs of pants are obsolete. Thousands of homes are obsolete. These things need replacement. In thousands of families the food supplies need replacement.

Those who need shoes and clothes and food are not refusing to buy because they lack "confidence."

They are refusing to replace "equipment" because they haven't the money. Millions haven't even a thin dime.

Industry, needing machinery, having the money, refuses to buy because it fears to spend the money!

This is the kind of thing that makes a hungry man mad enough to fight.

Business needs to wake up, to get some conscience, to get some courage, to get some insight into the needs of people and the temper of people and to understand its proper place in the scheme of things.

If industry, business and banks did what those branches of our social order could do, this depression would be gone quicker than scat!

Has industry no brains? Has business no brains? Have bankers no brains? Whence came this money that they refuse to spend while men, women and children go hungry? A lot of it came from skinning workers for all the traffic would bear.

THE CHERRY TREE

SO they pinched Charley Mitchell and dragged him forth and made him post bond and all those things that go with crime and alleged crime.

They say they're going to give Mitchell "the works," charging him with ducking a lot of income tax while head of the National City Bank, which is John D. Rockefeller's other name.

Well, as to the outcome, we want to observe.

Meanwhile there's something else in the air.

The National City, now headed by James H. Perkins, and Chase National, now headed by Winthrop W. Aldrich, are in battle array.

Back of them are two colossal figures, Rockefeller and Morgan.

The juicy low down on the whole mess is that Morgan has gone to war with Rockefeller.

Chase National pours forth stories of repentance and plans for divorcing its securities affiliate. Thus it spouts high ethics to show how National City is persisting in being bad.

* * *

Why did Morgan go to war with Rockefeller?

Or why did Rockefeller go to war with Morgan?

Gentlemen, here is news in the raw, so it seems.

Morgan got himself into Continental Oil.

Rockefeller regarded oil as the Rockefeller preserve, industry as the Morgan field.

So, by words, gestures, long noses or what have you, Mr. Rockefeller let it be known to Mr. Morgan that the House of Rockefeller was displeased—and how!

It is whispered that the Rockefeller forces conveyed to the Morgan forces that it would be much nicer if Morgan got himself out of oil, whereat the Morgan forces laughed long and deep and said, "try and get us out."

National City and Chase National are the front doors of the two houses. They are fighting not a battle over ethics, to see which can be best and most patriotic. They are fighting a battle over oil—oil in America and oil throughout the world.

* * *

Knowing these things it is possible to see a lot of things in the news that are told only between the lines.

Chances are that Morgan grins at National City's discomfiture, while Rockefeller grins at any Chase National discomfiture.

The Peruvian bond story must have been great meat. And there is a lot more good meat coming.

We shall see what we shall see and perhaps because of the Senatorial plague on both their houses the public may gain some in the end.

Meanwhile it is well to have the hokum labelled, so that we may know the trend and the meaning as events unfold.

—o—

Let no one lose sight of the fact that a shorter work week and higher incomes are indexes to national progress as well as to progress for the individuals concerned.

What Sank the Akron?

THE proud Akron has gone down, a wreck. What was the cause?

The Navy is saying little.

But somewhere the secret of that catastrophe lies buried. Is it buried in the sea? Or is it interred in Akron?

The answer may never be known.

But some things are known and the Congressional investigation should dig and dig like fury for the full truth. And if it finds the truth that truth should be made public.

The Navy conducted an investigation after sabotage charges had been made. At that time the frame work was nearly finished.

The Navy, as always, let the public know little of its findings. It merely said the Akron was O. K.

But was it?

Remember, the Akron, when finished, was nineteen thousand pounds over specified weight.

What made that weight? How did it get into the completed Akron?

The designers knew the weight of every item intended for the ship.

They knew in advance to a pound what the weight would be.

Whence came the extra weight and of what was it composed?

Furthermore, it is reported the ship's control cables were broken. These cables were tested for strains far beyond necessity. Did these cables snap of their own strain or did they snap because of the collapse of the ship's structure itself?

Doubtless, the Navy made its examination of alleged sabotage as thorough as any such examination could be. Navy men were to ride the giant ship.

But, it is possible that there were flaws, or weaknesses, or defects, or poor workmanship, so buried that no human eye could then detect it without complete demolition of what had been already built?

It may be said the answer to these questions is now of no avail.

But the truth is always good, always worth getting.

If the Navy is to build more dirigibles the truth about the Akron is more than worth digging for.

Was there sabotage? Was there bad planning? Was there defective work? Was there skimmed work?

The Goodyear company is a low-wage, piece-work concern. It paid piece-work wages on the Akron. Did piece-work and speed-up methods drive men to hurry and so do poor work, all concealed when finished?

What evidence caused the Navy to investigate? What is the truth?

Can it be got, or is it buried beyond recovery?

The Congressional inquiry must go deep. It must be fearless. It must tell the public what it finds.

An Akron disaster is too important to be shielded under toes that might get stepped on in a real hunt for the rock-bottom facts.

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA

The inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President of the United States marked the turning point of the financial gloom which settled down upon this country in 1929 and continued getting worse.

President Roosevelt's immediate action to investigate the banking situation of the country brings great hopes to the nation. This will literally be the beginning of a new era.

The incoming of no President since Washington has been so significant. Never in the history of the country has so much depended upon one man. We know President Roosevelt can not single handed change the entire face of things and automatically make everybody happy and prosperous. The idea of one man or one party making everybody prosperous has been thoroughly exploded. It is the inspirational leadership of President Roosevelt which counts for so much now.

President Roosevelt will be judged by what he does for the unemployed and the farmers. His inaugural address proclaimed he will bring relief to these two groups of sufferers. This is the time for the bold measures proclaimed by him. All timid plans have been tried and have failed—and the losses which the country is enduring from unemployment in cities and low prices on farms is greater than any imaginable cost of reconstruction.

Confidence, new faith and enthusiasm will come into effect with our new President. He has the best wishes of practically every citizen of the United States.

One of the most effective ways for one union worker to help another is to buy union products or services identified by union labels. Every wage-earner must buy. If he uses his buying power to help strengthen the union movement, he helps to maintain standards and to increase the opportunities for all workers to become members of unions that can protect their standards.

Live and Let Live

ARE you starving to death? Could you by any chance be like the iron workers pictured by Frank Kitzelman in the following article?

This story was published originally in the "Ornamental Iron, Bronze and Wire Bulletin" and taken by us from the "News Letter" of the Louisville (Kentucky) Builders' Exchange. It certainly points out the benefits to be obtained through helping the other fellow. Here is the story:

"Once upon a time an iron worker died and went to Heaven. Upon being received by St. Peter, he asked to be shown his old competitors in the iron business. He was told that each group of people in the same line of business lived together. Therefore, it was an easy matter to go to the district and see all the iron men at one time. Upon seeing them, he was surprised to find they were very, very thin. In fact, one could almost see through them.

ELECTRICITY

No more mysterious thing exists on the face of this globe than electricity, yet everyone is acquainted with it. It is to be found in the home, on the street, in the factory. Its presence is always made clear at night time by its light which illumines the world. It gives heat; it gives power to move our trains and make our goods, and, like every other beneficent thing, it can only be used to advantage when used safely. Workers get hurt, and even killed, by electricity because they do not understand its safe use and are not taught how this great mysterious force can be employed with safety.

The electric light on the end of a long cord is often used to enable men to clean out tanks, pits, holes and tunnels and if there is no flammable gas it does not matter very much if the bulb breaks. But when there is flammable gas in the bottom of the tank, disaster may result if the glass of the bulb breaks. Various plans are used to protect the bulb and to keep the connecting cord safe from abrasion. The need for these precautions is illustrated by a recent case in a laboratory up-State. A man went into a tank to clean it out. He knocked against the bulb; it broke and this started a slight explosion which caused a fire and nearly burned the man to death. When tanks such as this are cleaned out one man should stand by to see that nothing dangerous occurs. The tank should first be thoroughly aired and if a light bulb must be used it should be protected by a wire screen and used with the utmost caution.

J. D. HACKETT.

Director, Division of Industrial Hygiene—
New York State Industrial Bulletin.

"Just at that time dinner was served, and to his astonishment, platters and platters of delicious foods were placed before them, but before anyone was seated an angel came along and strapped a long iron spoon on each arm. This spoon was strapped around the wrist and bicep, making it impossible to bend the arm. As a result, they could only look at the food but could not eat it.

"Our friend went to another section where the lawyers lived, and to his surprise found them all fat and healthy. While he was there dinner was served and an angel strapped spoons to each arm in the same manner. To his surprise he found that each lawyer dipped his spoon into the food and fed the man seated next to him. As a result, all were served and satisfied.

"Returning to the iron group, he asked an old competitor why they didn't do the same thing, to which he replied, 'What? Me starving and I should feed that dirty crook next to me? Well, I GUESS NOT!'

"This, of course, did not happen literally but it often does happen in principle. How many times have we not sacrificed our own interest for no other reason than to put a stumbling block in the way of our competitor who really should be our closest friend.

"The sooner we will appreciate the fact that our competitor's success definitely enhances our own success, the sooner we will take a little broader view of business ethics. Remember, co-operation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity."

What we need is incomes in the hands of those who want the output of farms, industries and services, so that there will be work for all and a return of prosperity for all.

MONEY LOST ON 3-CENT STAMP

During the last year of 2-cent postage 13 billion letters went through the U. S. mails. This year Congressman Mead of the House postoffice committee, estimates that only 8 billion letters will be handled and that the loss will be millions of dollars in postage. The use of postal cards has greatly increased, but receipts from that source will make up for only a small part of the loss in letter postage. Three-cent postage has proved a boomerang from the standpoint of increasing revenue.

Now is the time to start organizing campaigns.

Woe to him that is alone for when he falleth he hath no one to lift him up.—Ecclesiasticus.



WIT AND

Restaurant Patron: "Waiter, do you call this an oyster stew? The oyster in this stew isn't big enough to flavor it."

Waiter: "Well, suh, dat oystah was not put in to flavor it, suh. He's jes' supposed to christen it."

Host: "When I was a young man I always said I'd never be satisfied till I'd smothered my wife in diamonds."

Guest: "Most laudable. But why in diamonds?"

Motorist—Some of you pedestrians walk along just as if you owned the streets.

Pedestrian—Yes, and some of you motorists drive around just as if you owned the car.—Daily Record.

The movie manager was furious. "What's the matter?" asked his assistant. "Is anything wrong?"

"Anything wrong!" he snorted. "Why, you've advertised for next week: 'Smiling Eyes—with a strong cast!'"

A certain famous motor-car manufacturer advertised that he had put a car together in seven minutes. The next evening he was called on the phone at dinner time and asked if it were so.

"Yes," was the reply. "Why?"

"Oh, nothing. But I believe I've got the car."

"What happens to people who are so foolish as to allow themselves to become run down?" asks a doctor. They wind up in a hospital.

Lady (former telephone operator to Pullman porter who had failed to call her as directed): "Porter, why didn't you call me at 7:30?"

Porter: "Ah did, ma'am. Ah said 'seben-thirty,' and you-all said de line was busy, and when ah pusisted, you-all said, 'So's your old man. Git off de line, or I'll knock you for a good!' So ah did."—Mutual Mag

"Sir," said the maid quite haughtily, "either take your arm from around my waist or keep it still. I am no ukulele."

The following correction appeared in a small town paper:

"Our paper carried the notice last week that Mr. John Doe is a defective in the police force. This was a typographical error. Mr. Doe is really a detective in the police farce."

"May I borrow the last book you bought, Mrs. X?"

"I am sorry, Mrs. Y, but I don't allow anyone to take my books out of my house."

A few days later:

"Mrs. Y, may I borrow your vacuum cleaner. Mine won't work."

"Certainly, Mrs. X, if you wish to use it in my house."

"My daughter will receive two million dollars on the day she marries. What can you offer?"

"Nothing but an old and noble name. My name is Adam."

"Well, good luck!" And the humorist and the interviewer clinked their glasses. "I can give you a drink, but I won't offer you anything to eat because I'm sure you wouldn't care for a Scottish plum-pudding like that which one of the theatrical landladies made and sent on to her son who was playing in Dundee. It was one of those puddings with two plums in it—'I'm-here-and-where-are-you?' sort. But when the boy came back she asked him for the cloth that the pudding was boiled in.

"'Why, mither,' he said, 'I didn't notice any cloth on it. I ate the lot.'"

"'But,' she said, 'I boiled it in my best pillow-slip.'"

"'No wonder,' said the boy, 'I felt so sleepy after I ate it!'"

HUMOR



You tell someone that there are 1,500,387 stars and they believe you. But put up a sign reading "Fresh Paint" and they have to convince themselves by rubbing a finger over the freshly painted surface.

"Name the elements," said the teacher to Johnny. "Fire, water, air and beer."

"Beer?"

"Sure! My mother says of my father when he drinks beer that he is in his element."

The modern husband may find the safety pin okay as a substitute for a button, but it is not so good for closing up the hole in the toe of a sock.

"Why is it easier to fly from America to Europe than the reverse?"

"Apparanetly you can't get financed on the other side."

"A very handsome woman, that Mrs. Miller."

"You ought to have seen her fifteen or twenty years ago, when she was ten years younger."

An antique is something no one would be seen with if there were more of them, but which everyone wants when no one else has any.

Tramp—"The lidy next door 'as give me a piece of 'ome-made cake. Won't you give me something too?"

Lady—"Yes, I'd better give you a digestive tablet."

William Tell invented the telephone.

Customer—"Three of those apples you sent me were rotten. I am bringing them back."

Storekeeper—"That's all right, madam. You needn't bring them back. Your word is just as good as the apples."

Old lady in curiosity shop: "I suppose this is another of those terrible futuristic paintings?"

Patient clerk: "I'm sorry, madam, but that is a mirror."

Rub—"So she refused to marry you. Didn't you tell her about your rich uncle?"

Dub—"Yeah, I told her and now she's my aunt."

A passerby stopped to watch an old man in his garden weeding.

"Which weeds do you consider the easiest to kill?" he asked.

"Widow's weeds," answered the old man. "You only have to say, 'wilt thou,' and they wilt."

"Got a sweetheart, Lily?"

"Yes, and he's a regular gentleman."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, he took me to a restaurant last night and poured his tea into a saucer to cool it; but he didn't blow it like common people do—he fanned it with his hat—and say, I wish you'd see how he cleans up the gravy with a piece of bread. It's the prettiest thing in the world."

They had quarreled the night before.

"I'm going to return your ring," said she over the phone. "Shall I mail it?"

"Well," replied the young man, with brutal frankness, "if your good-looking sister is at home tonight, I'll call for it."

"You said," exclaimed the irate caller, "that I had resigned from the Town Council, and intended retiring from business into private life."

"But," protested the editor, "all that is quite true—"

"Quite. But you printed the information under 'Public Improvements.'"

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

JONESBORO, ARK.—Dormitories (2): \$162,889. First District State A. & M. College. McCarthy Bros. Constr. Co., 4903 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

CONNECTICUT

SOMERS, CONN.—Post Office: \$60,000. Allyn Wadhams Co., 15 Lewis St., Hartford, contr.

INDIANA

KOKOMO, IND.—Store Building: \$105,000. Bauer Construction Co., Belleville, Ill., contr.

KENTUCKY

FORT KNOX, KY.—Infirmary: \$159,527. J. C. Miller, Campbellsville, contr.

MAINE

LINCOLN, ME.—High School: To exceed \$150,000. Crowell & Lancaster, 6 State St., Bangor, Me., archt.

MASSACHUSETTS

ROCKLAND, MASS.—Post Office: \$60,000. J. G. Roy & Sons Co., 21 Silver St., Springfield, contr.

MICHIGAN

BIG RAPIDS, MICH.—Infirmary: \$105,000. W. H. Kuni, 1012 Francis Palms Bldg., Detroit, Mich., archt.

NEW JERSEY

DANVILLE, N. J.—Apartment and Store: \$105,000. H. Schrader, 172 Hoagland Ave., Rockaway, N. J., contr.

FLORHAM PARK, N. J.—School: \$134,680. Frederick LaFerrar, 310 Rhode Island Ave., East Orange, contr.

GLEN ROCK, N. J.—Homes Beautiful, Inc.: \$105,000. Residences and garages. Former contract rescinded. Day labor and separate contracts. Private plans.

LEONIA, N. J.—Residences (40): \$200,000. P. J. Jossier, 240 Broad Ave., Palisades Park, N. Y. Owner builds. Maturity in May.

WALDWICK, N. J.—Residences: \$150,000. Blockdell Realty Co., Inc. G. Nordham, Bergen Ave. and Prospect St., archt. Separate contracts.

OKLAHOMA

EL RENO, OKLA.—Mess Hall, School and Connecting Corridors: \$105,342. H. W. Underhill, 501 Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City, contr.

TAHLEQUAH, OKLA.—Sequoyah Training School: \$55,444. Dormitory. Manhattan Constr. Co., Manhattan Bldg., Muskogee, contr.

ONTARIO

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.—Roman Catholic Church: \$120,000. Pigott Constr. Co., 36 James St., S., Hamilton, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA.—Recitation Hall: \$124,000. Polish National Alliance College. Sobray & Whitcomb Co., 105 West 40th St., New York, N. Y., contr.

VILLANOVA, PA.—Monastery: \$150,000. Villanova College, H. B. Daget & Son, 1329 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa., archts.

YEADON, PA.—Junior High School: \$96,411. R. Herzog, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia, contr.

TEXAS

KILGORE, TEX.—School: \$210,000. C. S. Lambie Constr. Co., Paramount Bldg., Amarillo, contr.

IF "I MUST"—THEN, "I CAN"

Little Johnny's teacher had asked him to write a fable, after the style of Aesop's familiar yarns. The boy sat at his desk and chewed his pencil and cudged his budding wits in the effort to think up a really good plot, but in vain.

Nevertheless, knowing that he had to turn in a story of some kind, he grimly set himself to the task. This is what he wrote:

"Once upon a time a mud turtle was sunning himself on a log in a swamp. Suddenly, he saw an alligator stick his head up out of the water right beside him. The mud turtle slid off the log and paddled like sixty for the shore, with the alligator right behind him, with his big mouth wide open. The turtle climbed up on the bank and ran as fast as he could, but the alligator was gaining on him. In a few more steps he would catch him. Just then the turtle came to a tree, and he climbed right up that tree, so the alligator didn't catch him after all, because alligators can't climb trees."

After the teacher had read it over, she said: "Johnny, this is a very exciting tale, but it isn't true to nature. You surely know that a mud turtle cannot climb a tree!"

Johnny replied: "This one could. Heck, he had to!"

If we were called upon to append a moral to the foregoing, it would be this: There is enough of Johnny's fabulous mud turtle in every one of us to do anything we have to.

"I must," said Nelson at Trafalgar. "I must," said Washington at Valley Forge. "I must," said Lincoln at Gettysburg. "I must," said Mark Twain, with bankruptcy clutching at his heart. "I must," says every great man and woman face to face with duty, crisis, opportunity.

Daily every one of us faces tasks that we didn't expect and would rather not do. But just the minute "I must" comes along, our program clears up and our work proceeds plainly and according to plan.

"I must!" All right! We square away and pretty soon even the impossible is done.

MAY DAY FESTIVITIES

MAY Day, the name popularly given to the first of May, was first associated among the German and Latin peoples with festal ceremonies religious in origin. The May festival, which was celebrated by all classes alike, represented the continuance of an ancient pagan ceremony, and there seems to be reason for regarding it as survival of rites originally offered to the Roman goddess Maia, who was evidently worshipped as the principle and cause of fertility.

The actual basis of May Day seems to have been the Roman Floralia, celebrated April 28 to May 3 and instituted at Rome in the year 233 B. C., on account of a bad harvest. Flora, to whom the feast was consecrated, was likewise a fertility goddess, and it may be taken for granted that the elements of her rite were similar to customs which had previously been associated with Maia.

Among the observances of the Floralia are mentioned gay costumes, dramatic performances and dances described as frequently indecent. In the medieval May festival an important feature consisted in a nocturnal expedition to the forest for branches, which were afterward brought home and attached to doors. Young men of the village would procure a tree from the wood, strip it of its boughs and plant it on the public green, where it was decorated with garlands and ribbons. It became the center of dances and games. This, of course, is the origin of our May pole.

In England the story of Robin Hood was connected with the May games, and the personages of his cycle were introduced into the performances of costumed dancers or masked actors, called morris dancers. In Scotland and in Ireland the first of May received the name of Beltane, and was originally, no doubt, an independent ceremony.

The European springtide feast seems to have come from the Orient, where orgiastic merriment was common in the spring. In modern India the Holi festival is celebrated in March or April with the singing of songs generally obscene and with the sprinkling with red powder and water or with filth. The naturalistic basis of the custom is joy at the creative impulses felt in the spring and manifested both in the vegetable and the animal world.

In Europe labor organizations celebrate on this date. It is in Europe what Labor Day is in the United States. The custom of celebrating on May 1 started in 1890, when monster demonstrations were staged in various European countries in favor of the eight-hour working day. At first the holiday celebrations were violently opposed by most of the governments,

and many clashes between the police and soldiers on one hand and the workingmen on the other took place. In this country the Socialist-Labor party, as well as a few other labor organizations, observe May Day.

A PHEW WISE WORDS PHROM KING SOLOMON'S PHAT COUSIN

"Verily I say unto thee that of all the pests that infest this weary world, of all the punishments that a divine providence hath seen fit to visit upon the frivolous inhabitants of this whirling sphere, the greatest of all of these is he who kicketh, not because he hath a good kicker, but because he hath a habit of kicking.

"He kicketh when it raineth, not stopping to reason that were it not for the rain that reviveth the thirsty soil and bringeth forth the flowers and the fruit and the foodstuff, he would be scant of girth. He kicketh because the sun is of much hotness, again failing to remember that the rays of the sun following the rain bring forth upon the earth the glories of nature, the Palm Beach suit and collegiate straw hat.

"With this man, his territory is either too large or too small; his customers pleaseth him not; the service of his company is even an irritation; his competitor needeth only horns to convert him into an inhabitant of that hotter place where many of his friends wish he were a resident; his boss verily is a dub; his fellow salesmen receive only from him a tale of woe, his family, being of kindly disposition, thinketh he hath a bad liver; his associates thinketh that indeed he is a pestiferous pest. But it doeth no good. He kicketh and kicketh and kicketh. Nothing is right, the world is all bunk, the Golden Rule is tarnished, and on he goeth through life, kicking, kicking, kicking, and realizeth not that a few kicks placed in the proper geographical section of his anatomical structure might be of more avail than his random railings against fate and everything else.

"My Cousin Sol used to say: 'Wise indeed is the man who, becoming possessed of a desire to kick, kicketh himself first, secondly, thirdly and thoroughly.' And so I pass this wisdom on to thee. If thou feeleth like everything and everyone else in the world pleaseth thee not, then take thyself firmly by the elbow, lead thyself behind a closed door and kick thyself south, east, north and west and after thou hast kicked thyself enough, thou wilt feel a new balm, a new relief and perhaps something of solace in nature and mankind.

"This is priceless wisdom. Treasure it well."

HOW CAN BANKS BE MADE SAFE

Our troubles with the banks are threefold: Trouble with the banking system itself—which calls for corrective legislation; bad banking practice—calling for better supervision and more rigid regulation; scoundrels in high places—the only remedy for which is to catch the scoundrels, inflict such severe penalties that no one will care to repeat the offense, and then to insist on honesty, integrity and responsibility on the part of bank officials.

WORTHLESS FOREIGN SECURITIES SOLD

This is what Walter L. Miller, chief of the Economic Division of the Department of Commerce, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee, while testifying on President Roosevelt's securities bill:

"Since the World War, over \$12,000,000,000 in foreign securities have been sold in the United States."

"How much of that," asked Representative Wollerton of New Jersey, "has gone bad?"

"A very considerable portion of those issues now either are worthless or have declined drastically in value," Miller replied.

Referring to the issues which reached twelve billion dollars in 15 years, he added:

"Lacking legislative authority, the State Department has not been as active perhaps in prohibiting the sale of foreign issues as some believe desirable."

From 1919 through 1931, Miller added, total securities sold in this country, including foreign, totaled \$50,000,000,000. Of that amount, he testified, "50 per cent were either unjustified or worthless."

WHEN YOU RECEIVE A BILL

It is an honor to receive a bill. . . . Instead of getting all riled up when the mail brings you a statement of account, you should be genuinely pleased. For the bill is an indication that someone has faith in your honesty.

If you never received a bill it would indicate that your credit is worthless, and that no one is willing to take your word that you will pay.

Credit is the most valuable thing a person can have. Money may be had by various means, but credit comes only from years of honesty and prompt meeting of bills when due. When you pay a bill, you are merely being honest.

When you receive a bill, then, meet it if you possibly can. If you can't, frankly tell your creditor why you can't. You'll find him more than ready to meet you halfway.

Cherish your credit as you do health, happiness, and other priceless boons equally rare and elusive.

ALL BUILDINGS TO BE SAFE

The coroner's jury that has been in session investigating the recent earthquake, has made its report. A number of important recommendations have been made, among them being:

"That no school building be erected in the future of more than one-story unless it is exclusively of Class A construction.

"That school buildings also should be built in the form of one-story structures of wood frame with fire-resisting lath and plaster inside and out.

"Immediate enactment of a unified building code for all construction and repair work.

"Requirements that every masonry building of any height and any wood frame building of more than two stories be designed by a licensed architect or construction engineer.

"That the state contractors' licensing law be made stronger.

"That all earthquake repair work now being done or to be done in the near future be held strictly to the full specifications of the building code."

It is expected that the proper authorities charged with the overseeing of building construction will have laws enacted embodying the points stressed by the jury, and that special attention will be given to school buildings and other public structures, so that in the event another quake comes along there will be every protection to safeguard life.

A LESSON IN GRAMMAR

CECIL H. GRENFELL

"Three little words you often see,
Are articles, a, an, and the.

A noun's the name of anything
As school, or garden, hoop, or swing.
Adjectives tell the kind of noun.

As great, small, pretty, white, or brown.

Instead of nouns the pronouns stand,
Her head, his face, your arm, my hand.

Verbs tell of something to be done,
To read, count, sing, laugh, jump, or run.

How things are done, the adverbs tell,
As slowly, quickly, ill or well.

Conjunctions join the words together,
As men and women, wind or weather.

The prepositions stand before
A noun, as in, or through a door.

The interjection shows surprise
As O! how pretty—Ah! how wise.

The whole are called nine parts of speech,
Which reading, writing, speaking teach.

KEEP *in* MIND

Do you know that evaporating sea water was formerly the chief source of table salt? This is why such salt supplied the body's need of iodine.

Do you know that the purer salt which is now demanded comes from inland salt deposits? This is why fine "table" salt or "dairy" salt contains no iodine.

Do you know that the large amount of potassium taken in when vegetables are eaten freely, needs to be balanced by increased amounts of common salt? This is why people whose diet consists largely of vegetables and vegetable products crave salt.

Do you know that salt, when added in the proper amount, brings out the flavor of foods? This is why salt is a popular seasoning and the natural chloride (salt) content of food need not concern us.

Do you know that an excess of salt store stimulates digestion and may overtax the organs of elimination? This is why the immoderate use of salt may be very injurious.

Do you know that salt prevents the action of bacteria, mold, and yeast? This is why salt is used as a preservative for many foods.

Do you know that salt slightly hardens protein by absorbing moisture? This is why a pinch of salt added to egg whites before beating will make them drier and stiffer.

Do you know that salt melts ice and that the proportion of each determines how cold the air and brine will be? This is why salt and ice are combined in different proportions for freezing ice creams and ices.

MOTHER

Lola Ridge

Your love was like moonlight
Turning harsh little things to beauty,
So that wry souls
Reflecting each other obliquely
As in cracked mirrors . . .
Beheld in your luminous spirit
Their own reflection,
Transformed as in a shining stream,
And loved you for what they are not.
You are less than an image in my mind
Than a lustre.
I see in you gleams
Pale as a star-light on a gray wall . . .
Evanescant as the reflection of a white swan
Shimmering in broken water.

—Literary Digest.

PATRICK HENRY

May 29 is the birthday of Patrick Henry, that famous patriot of the United States. Born upon that date in the year 1736 in Charlotte County, Virginia, Patrick Henry lived to contribute much to the independence of America. Revered as one of the greatest statesmen of his time and of the history of the United States, Henry died June 6, 1799. Interesting indeed is the fact that Patrick Henry was born but a few miles from the birthplace of Henry Clay, another honored statesman and patriot.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
28	Youngstown, Ohio		W. J. Boland		A. W. Butts
77	Everett, Wash.	C. M. Tritch	F. H. Michel	F. H. Michel	
111	Madison, Wis.	M. Cashen	J. B. White		J. B. White
171	Lorain, Ohio	H. Limes	C. W. Maurath		
225	Kenosha, Wis.	H. Robinson	W. VanKammen		
275	Hamilton, Ohio	F. Jacobs	S. T. Clear		
336	Quincy, Ill.	R. Bennett	G. Miller		
378	Murphysboro, Ill.	O. S. Russell	F. Borden		
483	St. Paul, Minn.	F. Stirzl	L. Pfeffer	A. Burg	L. Pfeffer

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

APRIL RECEIPTS

April Local	Amount	April Local	Amount	April Local	Amount
3 7 Apr. report (cr.)		11 38 Apr. report ...	23.40	21 75 Mar. report ...	26.10
3 108 Apr. report (cr.)		11 168 Apr. report ...	5.40	21 19 Apr. report (cr.)	
3 62 Apr. report....	21.60	12 230 Apr. report (cr.)		21 225 Former indt.	10.00
3 292 Mar.-Apr. reports	12.60	12 1 Mar.-Apr. reports	34.20	21 21 Apr. report ...	5.70
3 84 Mar. report	4.50	12 268 Mar. report ...	10.00	21 51 Apr. report ...	6.30
3 380 Mar. report (cr.)		12 .88 Feb.- Mar. re- ports	37.80	21 20 Mar. and Apr. re- ports	2.70
3 305 Mar. report (cr.)		13 202 Apr. tax .....	.90	21 209 Mar.- Apr. re- ports; overpd.	21.60
3 145 Mar. report	8.10	13 407 Apr. report (cr.)		21 234 Apr. report	29.80
3 107 Apr. report (cr.)		13 158 Apr. report ...	4.50	21 308 B. T.	30.00
3 411 Dec.- Jan.- Feb. reports	9.00	13 258 Apr. report ...	6.30	24 388 Dec.- Jan.- Feb. reports (cr.)	
3 47 Mar. report	99.00	13 263 Mar. report ...	11.70	24 392 Apr. report ...	15.30
3 190 Mar. report	20.70	13 67 Mar. report ...	35.10	24 123 Apr. report ...	6.40
3 483 Jan.- Feb. re- ports	21.90	13 106 Apr. report ...	20.70	24 83 Apr. report ...	4.50
3 172 Jan.- Feb. Mar. reports (cr.)		13 162 Mar. report ...	37.70	24 136 Mar. tax (add'l.)	5.40
4 275 Mar. report....	6.40	13 359 Mar. report ...	4.60	24 139 Overpayment ...	1.00
4 82 Mar. report....	5.40	13 139 Apr. report (cr.)		24 28 Mar. and Apr. tax (add'l.)	1.80
4 215 Mar. report....	29.30	14 313 Apr. report ...	1.80	24 171 Feb.- Mar.- Apr. reports	18.45
4 302 Mar. report....	9.00	14 103 Apr. report ...	10.80	24 419 Mar.-Apr. reports	4.80
4 319 Mar. report....	4.50	14 48 Apr. report ...	2.70	24 455 Apr. report ...	9.90
4 33 Feb.-Mar. reports	151.20	14 132 Mar. report ...	5.00	24 208 Apr. report	7.20
4 34 Mar.-Apr. reports	3.70	14 102 Mar. report ...	75.60	24 71 Apr. report	9.00
5 228 Apr. report	9.40	14 24 Apr. report (cr.)		24 197 Apr. report	20.75
5 121 Apr. report	11.70	14 353 Mar. report ...	15.30	24 65 Feb. report	63.60
5 439 Mar.-Apr. reports	10.53	15 254 Apr. report (cr.)		25 31 Apr. report ...	4.50
5 116 Mar. report	10.35	14 122 Apr. report ...	14.40	25 456 Apr. report ...	1.00
5 49 Mar. report	4.50	17 428 Mar. report ...	3.00	25 32 Apr. report	38.70
5 57 Apr. report	7.20	17 115 Mar. report ...	9.90	25 379 Mar.-Apr. reports	38.00
5 151 Jan. tax (add'l.)	2.90	17 380 Apr. report ...	5.30	25 21 Held on acct. ...	1.80
5 286 Mar. report	21.85	17 434 Mar. report ...	3.60	25 97 Mar. report ...	30.00
5 14 Supp.	1.00	17 76 Mar. report ...	6.00	26 203 Apr. report ...	5.10
6 378 Apr. report	4.60	17 113 Apr. report ...	1.80	26 96 Apr. report	9.90
6 21 Enroll. and Apr. tax; supp.	7.80	17 28 Apr. report ...	18.10	26 114 Apr. report	6.30
6 165 Apr. report (cr.)		17 63 Mar. report ...	3.90	26 215 Apr. report ...	21.40
6 87 Mar.-Apr. reports	16.60	17 14 Mar. report ...	22.50	26 78 Apr. report	6.40
6 53 Apr. report	120.80	17 309 Apr. report ...	7.20	26 73 Apr. report	87.20
7 155 Mar. report	8.10	17 213 Mar. report ...	2.70	26 100 Apr. report	36.00
7 281 Apr. report	4.50	17 18 Mar. report ...	22.50	26 39 Supp.	2.00
7 171 Nov.-Dec.-Jan. re- ports	16.35	17 232 Apr. report ...	22.90	26 74 Apr. report	660.20
7 197 Nov.- Dec.- Jan.- Feb.- Mar. re- ports	32.75	17 136 Mar. report ...	9.90	27 53 Supp.	1.00
7 4 Apr. report	20.80	17 25 Apr. report ...	6.80	27 225 Apr. tax	1.00
7 85 Mar. report....	19.80	17 81 Mar.-Apr. reports	49.25	27 222 Apr. report ...	5.40
7 374 B. T.	5.40	17 336 Mar.-Apr. reports	9.90	27 246 Apr. report (cr.)	
10 99 Mar. report	29.50	17 250 Apr. report ...	16.20	27 99 Apr. report	18.90
10 110 Apr. report	5.50	17 52 Apr. report ...	21.60	27 190 Apr. report ...	28.80
10 77 Mar.-Apr. report	10.80	17 483 Mar. report ...	8.10	28 23 Apr. report ...	8.10
10 238 Mar. report ...	3.45	17 9 Mar. report ...	81.10	28 344 Apr. report	8.10
10 413 Apr. report	9.90	18 36 Apr. report ...	8.10	28 72 Apr. report	173.70
10 302 Apr. report	11.40	18 66 Apr. report ...	14.40	28 26 Mar. report ...	4.50
10 217 Mar. report	7.95	18 442 Mar. report ...	3.60	28 308 B. T.	50.00
10 19 Int. fine—W. M. Cochran, 28622, fine due No. 19; reinst. fee (part pay't.)	50.00	18 239 Mar. report ...	6.80	28 46 On account ...	1,709.77
10 143 Mar. report ...	52.70	18 144 Mar. report ...	7.20	28 Advertising—The Lather	45.50
10 435 Mar. report ...	7.30	18 29 Feb. report ...	22.50	28 Transfer indt. .	130.70
10 411 Mar. and Apr. reports	21.60	18 109 Apr. report ...	46.20		5,827.55
11 54 Mar. report	44.20	19 308 Mar. report ...	300.00	Less diff. in ex- change on ck. of Local 147 rec'd. Mar. 31 (\$5.40) ....	.97
11 166 Mar. report ...	32.10	19 259 Apr. report ...	3.60	Total	\$5,826.58
		19 173 Mar. report ...	6.90		
		19 125 Apr. report ...	3.70		
		19 278 Apr. report ...	7.20		
		20 185 Apr. report ...	12.60		
		20 39 Mar. report ...	30.00		
		20 275 Apr. report ...	6.40		
		20 429 Apr. report ...	15.70		
		20 42 Apr. report ...	40.00		
		20 47 Apr. report ...	98.10		

APRIL DISBURSEMENTS

April	Amount	April	Amount
18 Feb. tax to A. F. of L.	\$ 81.00	18 Independent Towel Supply Co., service 3-17— 4-14	2.67
18 Feb. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75	18 The Burrows Bros. Co., office supp. ....	.75
18 Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service	6.20		

April		April			
18	Western Union Telegraph Co., Mar. messages	4.86	Local 398, Herbert Lake, 7908.....	100.00	
25	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	29.95	Local 142, T. W. Casey, 3508.....	300.00	
			Local 2, H. Juengling, Jr.	300.00	
28	Riehl Printing Co., bal. Mar. journal, office and local supp.; Apr. journal	596.25	Local 74, H. L. Schultz, 3913.....	500.00	
			Local 8, J. A. Hoffmaster, 14032.....	200.00	
28	The National Advertising Co., mailing Apr. journal	56.15	28	Postage	36.03
28	Office salaries	575.00	28	Wm. J. McSorley, General President.....	975.00
	Funeral benefits paid:		28	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer...	660.00
	Local 46, Richard Cuniff, 6785.....	349.32	28	Miscellaneous office expense	1.65
	Local 145, James P. Madigan, 14170....	500.00	28	Federal tax on March checks.....	.68
	Local 39, W. R. Van Wye, 23199.....	300.00	28	Central United National Bank, service charge, Commercial Account	4.70
				Disbursements	\$5,640.96

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, March 31, 1933.....	\$71,944.69
April receipts	5,826.58
	\$77,771.27
April disbursements	5,640.96
Cash on hand April 28, 1933.....	\$72,130.31

ON MEMBERS

NEW MEMBERS

21	Ernest Raymond McMillan	21	Mont Arthur Bowman 36186	65	Earl James Brown 36188
	36185	8	David Richard Eckard 36187		

REINSTATEMENTS

483	W. J. Huntington (Feb.) 21200	374	R. W. Routt 35482	197	L. H. Risler 34109
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SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Local		Local		Local	
65	E. Day 36091	456	Ray Mills 22014	46	C. J. Mohl (Jan.) 22240
65	R. Lary 8059	46	A. A. Abrahams (Jan.) 26762	46	F. T. Mohl (Jan.) 24337
65	R. Slyter 23457	46	A. W. Belcher (Jan.) 6869	46	J. J. Molloy (Jan.) 26606
65	H. Tinney 27757	46	W. A. Bernard (Jan.) 10128	46	J. T. Morgan (Jan.) 32493
215	R. L. Prenott 24702	46	T. P. Brennan (Jan.) 35220	46	V. O. Munn (Jan.) 35106
275	Robt. L. Howard 12879	46	J. F. Connelly (Jan.) 26222	46	W. J. Nanry (Jan.) 26974
302	E. M. Rumble 32644	46	P. F. Cunningham (Jan.) 26948	46	C. D. Peplin (Jan.) 18749
116	E. L. Hunt 7313			46	T. Peterson (Jan.) 31549
87	Geo. W. Boston 14544			46	J. J. Raynor (Jan.) 6057
87	Roy Firing 23164	46	W. A. Duignan (Jan.) 22408	46	R. J. Regan (Jan.) 26250
87	Joseph E. Kehs 1106	46	J. F. Durkin (Jan.) 23997	46	M. T. Reith (Jan.) 33284
87	Elmer D. Reppert 8965	46	F. M. Falk (Jan.) 35711	46	G. W. Rupp (Jan.) 24347
38	Joseph Young 36079	46	T. J. Gaffigan (Jan.) 22207	46	E. J. Ryan (Jan.) 17659
24	Elmer H. Royer (Jan.) 267	46	W. J. Gaffigan (Jan.) 15074	46	J. J. Ryan (Jan.) 22545
24	W. J. Royer (Jan.) 32800	46	A. Handel (Jan.) 22363	46	J. F. Scharf (Jan.) 32858
263	C. H. Williams 11435	46	J. Handel (Jan.) 35717	46	T. P. Scully (Jan.) 26459
263	L. C. Gordon 11438	46	C. W. Healy (Jan.) 35684	46	Frank Sharp (Jan.) 12243
263	R. J. Linagen 26736	46	J. M. Heslin (Jan.) 22219	46	A. J. Shaw (Jan.) 26617
67	J. Brady (Mar.) 27935	46	R. J. Hughes (Jan.) 36011	46	T. J. Shortell (Jan.) 26253
67	B. V. Dooley (Mar.) 24200	46	R. J. Johnston (Jan.) 35847	46	J. E. Slattery (Jan.) 22299
106	E. V. Farrell 23489	46	J. J. Kelly (Jan.) 27844	46	N. T. Soll (Jan.) 15050
106	P. J. Howell 23224	46	W. R. Kelly (Jan.) 22473	46	F. J. Stewart (Jan.) 28600
106	B. B. Young 2269	46	G. R. Lucas (Jan.) 26757	46	C. L. Sweeny (Jan.) 29449
136	C. Classen (Mar.) 20570	46	W. G. Lucas (Jan.) 5379	46	J. J. Thompson (Jan.) 25002
14	R. I. Anthony (Feb.) 23845	46	J. J. Lyons (Jan.) 34333	46	N. L. Tienken (Jan.) 32261
14	E. E. Perkins (Feb.) 31155	46	F. E. McCabe (Jan.) 33712	46	W. F. Troy (Jan.) 26255
109	F. T. Haub 19817	46	J. E. McCabe (Jan.) 32755	46	A. S. Wielar (Jan.) 26624
42	Norman Donnelly 33439	46	J. J. McGrath (Jan.) 30142	46	H. R. Wilcox (Jan.) 32268
456	Geo. A. Johnston 14701	46	J. A. MacMillan (Jan.) 32242	46	F. V. Wood (Jan.) 35881
456	Roy McCulloch 14151	46	W. J. Miller (Jan.) 12784	78	C. J. DeConte (Mar.) 29709
456	Geo. F. Reese 33464			78	J. J. Hassett (Mar.) 16891

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

74	F. A. Adams (Mar.) 9802	74	Frank Boehm (Mar.) 30253	74	J. M. Cutchaw (Mar.) 26272
74	Frank Andrae (Mar.) 5969	74	Edw. J. Brown (Mar.) 34240	74	H. G. Edyburn (Mar.) 27956
74	L. A. Bayless (Mar.) 24443	74	J. G. Burns (Mar.) 9961	74	W. E. Edyburn (Mar.) 13016
74	M. C. Bettin (Mar.) 34877	74	E. W. Byczek (Mar.) 34848	74	T. E. H. Fanning (Mar.) 3916
74	C. E. Block (Mar.) 33974	74	J. F. Cappel (Mar.) 26436	74	Jos. Fritz (Mar.) 28749
74	G. P. Block (Mar.) 34867	74	C. H. Chickley (Mar.) 27102	74	Fritz, Peter (Mar.) 34953
74	Louie Bluhm (Mar.) 33444	74	R. E. Crowley (Mar.) 23310	74	A. E. Gabrielson (Mar.) 14798

74 J. J. Galvin (Mar.) 17931	74 H. A. Lynn (Mar.) 24561	74 W. A. Schmidt (Mar.) 30490
74 F. X. Gilleece (Mar.) 26195	75 F. J. Mack (Mar.) 2714	74 W. J. Schneider (Mar.) 22397
74 H. A. Gilleece (Mar.) 26994	74 P. J. Mader (Mar.) 29149	74 Edw. Schreiber (Mar.) 29670
74 P. W. Gilleece (Mar.) 844	74 E. A. Mansell (Mar.) 19628	74 F. J. Schwager (Mar.) 35107
74 C. A. Grove (Mar.) 23981	74 Z. Mansell (Mar.) 9497	74 E. H. Schwabauer (Mar.) 33966
74 H. M. Grove (Mar.) 35223	74 M. J. Mayerhofer (Mar.) 32146	74 G. K. Smith (Mar.) 33881
74 A. J. Gyles (Mar.) 32136	74 H. L. McCoskey (Mar.) 27493	74 P. J. Smith (Mar.) 16668
74 J. W. Haas (Mar.) 16379	74 M. J. McDougall (Mar.) 8900	74 H. P. Sonnefeldt (Mar.) 34009
74 F. E. Harris (Mar.) 24280	74 W. E. McNally (Mar.) 34089	74 P. J. Sonnefeldt (Mar.) 33944
74 Oliver Harris (Mar.) 2771	74 A. E. Meister (Mar.) 17258	74 J. J. Stark (Mar.) 28440
74 Peter Hartman (Mar.) 9485	74 C. A. Miller (Mar.) 32297	74 A. E. Verdin (Mar.) 28545
74 W. C. Herbstreith (Mar.) 23102	74 S. G. Mitchell (Mar.) 33191	74 A. N. Wagner (Mar.) 20144
74 F. C. Hodge (Mar.) 3901	74 W. E. Mitchell, Jr. (Mar.) 35114	74 C. L. Waters (Mar.) 19590
74 R. D. Hughes (Mar.) 33937	74 J. J. Myslivec (Mar.) 15729	74 Frank Woehl (Mar.) 15234
74 H. J. Janicki (Mar.) 32454	74 R. H. Nelson (Mar.) 35056	74 Victor Woods (Mar.) 29389
74 E. H. Johnston, Jr. (Mar.) 17930	74 H. E. Nugent (Mar.) 20582	74 J. R. Zygey (Mar.) 28564
74 Geo. Juhl (Mar.) 9600	74 P. A. Ostrum (Mar.) 13124	55 S. M. Hicks (Mar.) 24794
74 Michael Kennedy (No. 2) (Mar.) 15726	74 F. R. Patrick (Mar.) 2762	139 L. J. Gagnon (Ren.) 33207
74 E. F. Kowalski (Mar.) 29746	74 R. R. Peak (Mar.) 18057	32 J. H. Weber (Ren.) 35358
74 Nichols Kuhl (Mar.) 13291	74 E. R. Peterson (Mar.) 34804	97 E. F. Peters (Feb.) 10558
74 J. J. Kryzanoski (Mar.) 29518	74 W. G. Pherigo (Mar.) 28354	46 Geo. Nussbaum (Jan. '31; Ren. Jan. '32 and Jan. '33)
74 John Latimer (Mar.) 23519	74 M. P. Powley (Mar.) 17331	74 C. M. Schofield (Ren.) 24471
74 G. M. Lange (Mar.) 6768	74 H. W. Rome (Mar.) 34688	100 E. Clements (Ren.) 10880
	74 R. A. Romey (Mar.) 29809	
	74 H. E. Ruland (Mar.) 34881	

WITHDRAWAL CARD DEPOSITED

74 G. W. Moline 26727

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES ISSUED

65 C. G. Rosenstock (Jan.) 35542

65 W. S. Rosenstock (Jan.) 12980

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE REVOKED

72 Henry R. Moreau 11800

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

10 G. H. Leubner 20806
10 W. F. Frenz 24368

136 E. R. Lane 29124

136 R. P. Lane 8973
136 Ed. Bertch 36151

DISBANDED LOCAL UNION

202 Champaign, Ill.

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNION

346 Asbury Par, N. J.

AMALGAMATED LOCAL UNIONS

313 Columbia, Mo., with 73, St. Louis, Mo.

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

10 G. H. Leubner 20806, \$100.00	74 C. A. Vail 21384, \$5.00	136 Edward Bertch 36151, \$5.00
10 W. F. Frenz 24368, \$100.00	224 T. C. Stallones 33291, \$25.00	136 Edward Bertch 36151, \$5.00
110 V. A. Winkley 27805, \$95.00	224 T. C. Stallones 33291, \$5.00	136 R. P. Lane 8973, \$25.00
110 V. A. Winkley 27805, \$5.00	224 Ernest Butcher 34097, \$25.00	136 R. P. Lane 8973, \$5.00
62 Chas. Nungesser 12015, \$100.00	224 Ernest Butcher 34097, \$5.00	136 R. P. Lane 8973, \$5.00
81 Henry A. Ramsey 23386, \$25.00	224 C. A. Coddou 10276, \$25.00	136 Chas. A. Riney 18378, \$25.00
81 Robert M. Smart 21465, \$25.00	224 F. J. La Fon 11242, \$25.00	136 Chas. A. Riney 18378, \$5.00
42 J. E. Bellefontaine 23912, \$55.00	102 A. Mathews 26036, \$100.00	136 Chas. A. Riney 18378, \$5.00
	102 C. Loefer 23143, \$100.00	136 E. R. Lane 29124, \$50.00
	102 J. P. Schuk 17381, \$100.00	136 E. R. Lane 29124, \$25.00
	102 N. Wadle 13523, \$100.00	136 E. R. Lane 29124, \$25.00
	136 Edward Bertch 36151, \$25.00	

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
19 W. B. McHenry 16109....103		46 B. Baxter 22183.....215		62 G. Brower 17521.....234	
20 D. Deslets 34906.....197		46 P. G. Kennedy 31743.....286		62 J. J. Contoski 21201.....190	
25 M. Kelley 2920.....25		47 C. Smith 1054.....236		62 H. B. Dalton 20131.....234	
26 L. S. Dean 4604.....435		52 F. Bambach 29425.....78		62 J. E. Dalton 35014.....234	
30 L. L. Fisher 7538.....172		52 J. N. Hall 32981.....166		62 A. Gervais 5319.....190	
32 E. G. Burley 18039.....14		53 F. E. Korn 28769.....9		62 H. F. Kauertz 18795.....234	
32 A. P. Graber 31242.....392		54 E. E. Clark 12334.....380		62 V. Nordstrom 15787.....190	
32 M. R. Salva 24006.....392		54 A. C. Hoggan 23524.....172		62 C. F. Radant 8903.....190	
46 J. Anderson 27082.....286		62 S. A. Arkley 14553.....190		72 F. Dean 19591.....9	

From	To	From	To	From	To
72 J. L. Senyohn 19439.....	74	166 G. Larson 23389.....	52	281 F. S. Garrett 31401.....	172
72 G. C. Culver 4641.....	336	166 D. Marx 36148.....	52	302 H. V. Johnson 30052.....	411
75 W. M. Walsh 18645.....	9	166 W. Pfeiffer 2418.....	32	302 R. Jones 34007.....	65
79 J. B. Pratt 5601.....	72	190 H. O. Beckman 35133.....	388	326 L. C. Brown 14490.....	27
79 J. B. Pratt, Jr., 34556.....	72	190 E. O. Westlund 29489.....	388	328 F. W. Cressey 24492.....	48
79 H. Reed 21871.....	52	203 F. B. Ahearn 31841.....	73	345 E. T. McCarty 19798.....	74
106 E. F. Sutton 18521.....	102	203 C. Fawcett 35243.....	73	386 A. Boudreau 13909.....	143
134 J. P. Huglin 18072.....	74	203 W. Grace 21787.....	73	386 A. Gebhart 8737.....	34
140 F. R. Mitchell 14646.....	435	203 C. Herschel 18029.....	73	386 A. L. Haas 22534.....	292
166 J. Barnoff 30016.....	52	203 R. G. McDonald 28507.....	73	386 G. J. Zeits 34785.....	392
166 J. U. English 5699.....	151	203 D. Saville 29159.....	73	386 W. R. Watkins 21476.....	34
166 E. H. Farmer 25437.....	52	203 K. C. Stroup 34982.....	73	392 M. Chalmers 24439.....	102
166 A. W. Fischel 3021.....	52	215 B. De Filippi 25704.....	78	392 H. Griffin 31695.....	52
166 H. Griffin 31695.....	392	215 W. R. Harper 8647.....	18	392 J. Mullen 6650.....	102
166 J. Hall 32981.....	32	222 J. DeNault 2429.....	74	419 F. W. Schleter 12596.....	225
166 R. Hall 30731.....	32	222 G. O. Potter 9591.....	145	481 W. E. Hill 34902.....	190
166 J. A. Lang 30634.....	52	234 H. F. Kauertz 18795.....	62	481 E. G. Rau 28000.....	190

LONG PROPOSAL ULTRA CONSERVATIVE

Senator Huey Long's alleged radicalism is a lot like Prof. Einstein's theory of Relativity; some condemn it, many condone it, but few, mighty few, give evidence of thoroughly understanding it.

Eminent industrialists have frankly stated that no man's services entitle him to a hundred thousand dollars a year salary, and such a statement forces the inference that anyone abusing authority, power or influence to compel payment of such, or even a greater sum, is guilty of deliberate dishonesty.

Long proposes a capital tax levy, the essence of which is to confiscate everything over \$100,000,000; an income tax, appropriating everything beyond \$1,000,000 annually and an inheritance tax, limiting fortune transference to \$5,000,000. These figures, when compared with the average wage America's dollar nobility deems sufficient compensation for even the most skilled labor and out of which labor is expected to provide family food, clothes, and shelter, as well as meet what taxes are necessary to balance the budget, makes Long's proposal assume an ultra-conservative tinge.

A capital tax levy giving back to the people everything beyond 12 per cent interest on the actual capital provenly invested, would mean a resumption of high wages, bonuses and what not, rather than to pay it to the government in taxes. Since an income of one million is indicative of plain robbery, why not cut it down a thousand per cent and get somewhere within the realm of common sense and reasonable limitation and as for inheritances, provide a law permitting establishment of a trust fund for each member of the deceased's family limited to the amount that would net a return equal to the average salary the deceased paid his employees.

Laws of such stringency would be more representative of justice than Huey Long's proposal and would deprive every industrial, commercial and financial buccaneer of the existing incentive to cruelly exploit humanity for no higher or nobler reason than to add to his pile of ill-gotten gains. For as the Lord said, "Even as ye do unto the least of my children, so even do ye unto me."

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
215	\$10.00	46	C. W. Baxter 22183	234	4.00	62	H. F. Kauertz 18795
215	4.00	23	A. Alogna 21898	234	2.00	62	Joe Pacetti 36088
302	5.00	42	Frank Quirk 26317	234	4.00	455	Joe Pacetti 36088
63	2.25	47	C. W. Smith 1054	234	1.50	435	Theo. Koeppen 10687
359	4.50	139	A. LaFleur 24332	234	7.00	62	J. L. Henry 25245
359	1.50	90	L. P. Lafond 29181	392	3.00	386	G. J. Seitz 34785
8	4.25	74	H. R. Bright 7415	65	2.00	54	R. Jones 34007
74	2.00	429	C. Baldwin 24754	65	3.00	302	R. Jones 34007
25	10.00	31	R. J. Smart 34238	73	5.00	203	K. Stroup 34982
52	5.00	166	E. H. Farmer 25437	225	3.00	419	F. W. Schleter 12596
52	5.00	166	J. Barnoff 30016	190	3.00	62	V. Nordstrom 15787
52	5.00	166	G. S. Larson 28389	190	5.00	62	A. L. Gervais 5319
9	3.00	75	T. T. King 570	72	9.00	79	J. B. Pratt 5601
14	1.70	203	H. H. Hill 24624	34	2.50	1	W. G. Davis 33786
14	6.00	203	A. D. Hill 28449	34	.50	1	C. T. Eury 31454
14	4.00	27	A. D. Hill 28449	34	.50	24	C. A. Roult 8371
14	3.00	392	C. M. Rainey 19824	46	2.00	479	G. C. Blauvelt 15148
14	3.00	392	J. C. Miller 17083	62	1.60	234	J. B. Henry 25245

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275 and 350. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 224 and 230.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173 and 250. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Petridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter.....	2.00	Manual.....	.50
Seal.....	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Label Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad.....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.35
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad.....	.50
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution.....	15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING
WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 2d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 4457 17th St. Garfield 3528-W.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 404 Kate Ave., W.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Thurs., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 13 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Fitzhugh St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 797 Post Ave. Genesee 6160-R.
- 15 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. M. C. Van Ness, 6 West Ave., Milford, Conn.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. W. E. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., 139 Baldwin St. W. J. Boland, 524 Belmont Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville. N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Pallie, 53 Forest St. Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 715 E. Corning Ave.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5133 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 640 Maple Ave. C. J. Hagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Thurs. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6. Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1203 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percocciante, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 139, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. T. H. Coleman, Bus. Agt. and Fin. Sec., 936 Eddy St. Tel., Graystone 8838.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4968a Page Ave. Phone, Forest 9357.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lathers' Hall, 430 E. Saratoga St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobra, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Hall. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., same place. M. H. Matthiesen, Sec. and B. A., 1621 7th Ave. Phone, Glencourt 6947.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bld., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs. Ex. Bd. meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 27 Mt. Vernon Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 86 W. 16th Pl. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Plid. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. E. A. Leader, 23 Webb St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 182 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernal Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sal. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St. S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 45 W. 55th St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1032 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Ballet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 6436 20th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
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- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 18.
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- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Mid-dexes St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
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- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
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- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
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- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gossnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3698 Jeanne Mance St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
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- 326—Little Rock, Ark. Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, 916 Scott St.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 901 Randall Blvd.
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- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
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- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
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- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
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—A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without—

Statistics — And the Real Cost of Living

IN arriving at the decision to cut Federal salaries 15 per cent, the Roosevelt Administration used a table prepared by the Department of Labor showing:

That the reduction in the cost of living since 1928 has been 23 per cent throughout the country.

In that table are shown the following reductions:

Food—37 per cent; clothing—25 per cent; rent—24 per cent; fuel and light—13 per cent; housefurnishings—25 per cent; car fares, doctor bills, telephones, laundry, medicine—four-tenths of 1 per cent.

Just how the Department of Labor arrives at these conclusions we do not know. But several of them are very wide of the facts, at least in this section of the country.

The biggest items on the average man's bill for the cost of living, in most cases, have not come down at all.

Food and clothing, yes. Rents, to some extent.

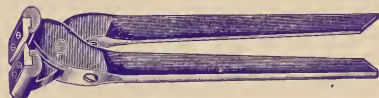
But this Labor Department statement is mighty misleading when it shows a drop in rents of 24 per cent—BECAUSE MILLIONS OF AMERICAN HOME OWNERS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO CUT THEIR HOUSING COSTS ONE PENNY—while many have lost their homes.

Where is the 13 per cent reduction in fuel and light?

Gas costs more in many cities than it did four years ago. Electricity is slightly cheaper—but if your bills are 13 per cent less than they were in '28 we'll eat them. Coal, in many cases, has come down little or not at all.

Again, telephone, doctor's bills, car fares, etc., are sizable items on the family budget—and they have not budged from the 1928 level!

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The
LATHER
UNITED STATES & CANADA



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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

JUNE, 1933

No. 10



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The LATHER

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President Asks Workers Pay Be Increased Immediately

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has requested that immediate steps be taken to raise wages and salaries of workers, increase the number of the employed and to check the devastating effects that have resulted from the wage slashing epidemics in business and industry the last two years, in an address before the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at the annual dinner in Washington.

At the same time the President indicated that his administration is definitely aiming at not only higher wage scales, but to Government-supervised control of production and competition.

Placing emphasis upon the need for higher wage scales and better paid workers, the President said:

"It is essential, as a matter of national justice, that the wage scale should be brought back to meet the cost of living and that this process should begin now and not later."

In making three requests to the business men of the country, he continued:

"Past experience indicates that when the price level begins to rise after a long period of declining commodity prices, wages which have been previously curtailed lag behind the rise in the price level.

"That result has in the past imposed upon those who labor an unfair burden; has prevented their just and equitable share in the profits of industry and has limited the purchasing power of the overwhelming majority of our population.

"I, therefore, ask you who represent in all probability the majority of the employers of the nation, to refrain from further reduction in the

wages of your employees and I ask you also to increase your wage scales in conformity with and simultaneous with the rise of the level of commodity prices in so far as lies within your power."

The President urged the business leaders to join together within their own industries in bringing order out of chaos, and not to wait for the urge of Government action to stir them. He said the industrial system has degenerated into one of the highest disorder, and that restoration depends upon the willingness of industrial leaders to co-operate with one another and a willingness also to co-operate with the Government.

He pointed out that in almost every industry, an overwhelming majority of employers "are wholly willing to work together to prevent overproduction, to prevent unfair wages, to eliminate improper working conditions." Yet, he said, in the past these objectives have been prevented from attainment by a small majority of employers.

The small and largely irresponsible units—the sweat shops, the small factory owner and the little producer—who can make the loudest noise when they feel they are imposed upon, but who are the first to slash wages, cut prices, prolong hours and increase production, he indicated, are productive of "unfair practices that are contrary to a sound public policy."

We require doctors and lawyers to pass an examination before allowing them to practice. Should we not require bankers to be equipped with knowledge of sound banking practice?

The History of the National Banking Act of 1863

BY MICHAEL J. LENTZ, JR.

Kenosha, Wisconsin

(This article will be published in two installments. The concluding article will appear in the July issue.)

WITH a roar, the stock market crashed, and swept down over its upward path. Before it were those who bought high, attempted to sell short, or corner the market. With the crash we found the first powerful aid which the United States had to combat the force which was beating the financial system of the United States to fragments. Extravagance, as an aftermath of the post-boom days held sway. After this period money became scarce. It was being tied up in banks and loan and trust offices. In desperation the people turned to the banks for loans. The banks in turn, to aid themselves sought help from the State or National Banks with which they were affiliated. From these they obtained the aid they needed. These larger banks tided the smaller ones over for a while, but eventually these sources of help had to refuse aid. From this point on, the Federal Reserve Banks held the power of aid. The banks and the bankers of today are in debt to the Act of 1863, which organized the United States National Banks, in this country. But before going any further let us review the history leading up to and after the passing of this Act of 1863.

With the start of the original thirteen colonies there was little need for a bank or a banking system. Previous to that time there was not a great amount of money in the colonies, and what was here was all of a foreign denomination. To carry on trade when money was lacking, wampum, or a system of bartering was used which allowed the needed commodities to be bought.

About 1774, a Continental paper money was issued. These issues were redeemable in gold or silver thru the banking of Congress. Due to the excessive amount of paper issued, and the length of the period over which it was issued, by 1780 the country was literally "snowed under" by paper bills of little actual value. There were approximately three hundred and fifty million bills issued during this period. By 1870, these bills were worth only two cents on a dollar. These conditions continued to exist until the December of 1781.

On December 31, 1781, the Bank of North America, at Philadelphia, was granted its charter as the first bank organized in the United States.

The bank of North America had a registered capital of four hundred thousand dollars at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The rebellion commonly known and classified as Shays's Rebellion, disrupted

the banking system. Money dropped to a worthless state. The country was in a chaotic financial position. Almost as if sent as the helmsman to right the financial ship and put it on its course, the charter was granted to a Massachusetts bank. This bank chartered, conformed to the same type as the Bank of North America. As could be expected due to the varying types of tender, specie, and loans made, banks disagreed in policy, and threatened to disrupt the financial state. To prevent this, Congress chartered a United States Bank.

The United States Bank was chartered with a capital of ten million dollars, to be existent for twenty years and by contract subject to Congress. With this bank as a backbone, the financial horizon became rosier and brighter in aspect. As evidence of this amazing rapidity with which banks grew up, let us consult the following chart:

Year	Number of Banks	Year	Number of Banks
1792	8	1802	4
1793	3	1803	15
1794	0	1804	10
1795	5	1805	4
1796	1	1806	4
1797	0	1807	9
1798	0	1808	1
1799	3	1809	3
1800	2	1810	8
1801	3	1811	11
		1812	19

Total 113

From this charter we may readily see that banking had with the stimulus by the chartering of the United States Bank, actually got under way in the United States, with the aforementioned total of one hundred and thirteen banks, but which number the compiler Gouge, said is less than the actual number. Banks had assumed so great a hold on the states by this time that in 1817, the First United States Bank, refused to give to the United States Government, the sum of anything over its actual operating expenses. In 1812, that charter of the bank ran out, and between that date, Dec., 31, of the year 1812, and the year 1817, there was not a central authority or unit in banking. Numerous state banks sprung up. The low number at the time of the expiration of the charter in 1812, was eighty-eight banks, while in 1822, there were two hundred and forty-six banks with a total capital of one hundred million dollars over a two and five-tenths per cent. increase in the five year span. Chaos again held in the country.

The charter of the second United States Bank of America was granted on January 1st, 1817. The

total capital of this institution was thirty-five million dollars. This total was to be composed of three parts:

\$7,000,000 was to be formed by government subscription.

\$7,000,000 in specie.

\$21,000,000 in government stock or specie.

This bank continued in a state of near insolvency. Like the First Bank of the United States, its charter was also due to expire in twenty years after date of chartering, or in the year 1837. When that date had come, a petition for renewal was extended and both Houses passed favorably on the petition, but Jackson, then President, vetoed the continued grant. Later, the bank again petitioned for a renewal of charter, but was at this time definitely refused. In 1833, the United States removed from its deposits of the government and placed them in authorized banks. These banks were then called "pet" or wild-cat banks."

To offset any financial difficulties which might arise in the future, claiming of all the funds which the government might need, the independent treasuries were instituted in 1840. As an aid to these treasuries, the sub-treasuries were also started, and all the revenues collected were to go into these treasuries as deposits. In 1846 these treasuries were permanent and continuing until 1863, when they were eliminated by the National Banking Act.

Jackson felt the United States Bank was, "playing politics," and consequently was not following its proper banking course. Yet according to another writer, "the bank was engaged in high speculation, and had gone so far as to have reached a point where a break was imminent.

If this break occurred, disastrous results would befall the financial system of the United States. Nevertheless in that critical time when a single slip would cause a financial plunge, many more banks which affiliated themselves with the United States Bank were opened.

In the December of 1861, an order of suspension was issued by the United States Government. Money either rose or fell according to its specie. Paper money became worthless, silver prices dropped out, and only gold remained as a valuable article of exchange. This remained at a premium in value. The Government of the United States could not borrow gold from any other foreign nation to pay off its debts, and to pay for its imported commodities. In an effort to remedy the sick financial condition, the Legal Tender Act was submitted to the House of Representatives. It was passed on February 25, 1862. This was designed and passed only as a temporary measure. This financial con-

dition lasted for the next two years, with the value of money fluctuating severely at times.

In 1863, the lack of money, alternating with severe inflation and fluctuation of the money scale, still held sway in the financial world. The Second United States Bank no longer existed. This bank being non-existent, left no central unit to which the government could send its deposits, excepting the treasuries and the sub-treasuries. The State Banks, or those commonly called the "Wildcat" and "Pet" banks, were in vogue. It was this type of a bank which the government wished to eradicate with its piratical mannerisms, when the bill for the founding of the National Banks was presented to the House of Representatives.

This Act, seemingly originated and presented by Solomon P. Chase, was for the purpose of causing a gradual issuance of National Notes, secured by pledge of the United States, through bonds, issued by the Government. This Act, if passed, was to supersede all other bank acts. Thus this act would eliminate as the exclusive source of financing, the treasury and sub-treasuries. The effect of this act would be to cause a majority of the banks then in existence to join or to affiliate themselves with the National Banks. This joining with the National Banks would bring them under its care and supervision, with the inspection required of all National Banks. A secondary but also important feature of this affiliation was the ultimate stabilization which would result in the financial world. As a buttress of aid to Solomon P. Chase in the proposing of his value of the bill in 1862, and encouraged its passage.

Among the several reasons for the passing of the bill as proposed by Chase and set forth by him, the strongest perhaps are these: First, The National Banks would provide an easier route for negotiations of bonds and securities. Second, The National Bank would in a great measure stabilize the currency and give it a uniform style. In the giving of this uniform style to all currency, it would eliminate all issuance of state bank notes, "pet" and "wildcat" notes, give a definite value to all money and be able to prevent serious fluctuations and having its foundation resting on Federal authority, be able to enforce all reasonable demands.

The opening paragraph of this Act of 1863, in regards to banking is as follows:

"There shall be in the Department of the Treasury a Bureau charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of a National currency by United States bonds; the chief officer of which shall be called the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall perform his duties under the general direction of the Secretary of State."

In the words, "charged with the execution of all laws passed by Congress relating to the issue and regulation of a National Currency secured by United States bonds," we see that the financial life of the United States shall no longer be controlled by a vast number of conflicting bankers, interested in

other pursuits than the betterment of the financial system, but the Secretary of State, alone.

As we investigate the Act, we find that in the formation of a bank under that title, (The National Bank of the United States) no less than five natural persons shall enter their articles of association.

'Indian Telegraph' Never Explained

Three Hours After the Custer Massacre, Sioux Scouts 300 Miles Away
Knew About It—News to World Three Weeks Later

THE death of Mrs. George A. Custer recalled that day of tragedy in American history, June 25, 1876, when her husband and his Seventh Cavalry of 600 men, were wiped out to the last man in the massacre of the Little Big Horn.

All the incidents of the fateful day have been recorded in history and are known to every schoolboy except the explanation of the "Indian telegraph" by which Indian tribes many miles away learned of the massacre within a few hours after it had occurred. This mystery has never been solved.

Perhaps the most striking example of this mysterious form of communication occurred in the camp of General Crook 300 miles south of the scene of battle, in Wyoming. Crook's command included also several Sioux Indian Scouts. Resting in camp after a hard ride all his soldiers were in good spirits, but the Indian scouts were so silent and sullen in their tent that the general himself demanded an explanation from their leader. Under pressure the Indian finally told of having just learned that "Yellowhair Custer" and every one of his men had been massacred that day.

This was on the afternoon of June 25, 1876, not more than three hours after the unequal battle, in which Custer was outnumbered 20 to 1, had ended. There was no sending of a message over 300 miles of mountainous country in so short a time. It was thought smoke signals might have been used but even that was declared impossible after careful consideration. The Indian scouts refused to tell how they had learned of the massacre.

Having had experience with this uncanny "Indian telegraph" before, General Crook was so positive his scouts were telling him the truth that he dispatched a courier to the south with a message to Mrs. Custer which reached her several days before the outside world heard of the tragic battle.

Thirty miles from the battlefield a small river steamer, used in bringing army supplies up the Big Horn river was tied up to a landing. On June 27, two days after the fight, an Indian brought news of

it to the crew of this steamer which then started on the long cruise of 800 miles down the river to the nearest telegraph station. It was three weeks before the world knew of the disastrous battle which cost the lives of General Custer and his 600 men.

SAYS MARS IS DRYING UP SAME WAY OUR MOON DID

If any plant or creature lives on Mars, it must be quite different from the things on earth, observes a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The nights are very cold, as low in temperature as 11 degrees below zero—and breathing is difficult because the air is rare. And there is a scarcity of water, which we would find quite unbearable.

More than that, we'd probably feel very giddy. There is no strong pull of gravity on Mars, like that on earth, which holds us firmly and steadily down on the ground. A hop and a skip on Mars, and one would be soaring up in the air, and sailing smoothly down again.

By the help of telescopes, which project our sight thousands of miles past the limits of our eyes, scientists have seen a network of what seem to be canals on Mars. And some men have believed that this may be proof that people have built them. Others say the canals are really marshes which are flooded with water when the ice at the polar regions of Mars melts, and which dry up when it freezes again. This, they say, makes the network look different at different seasons.

Mars is not so near the sun as the earth is, and it is a small planet. Sometimes as the planets swing around the sun, it comes fairly near the earth—within 35,000,000 miles, but usually it is more than 60,000,000 miles away from us.

Gradually Mars is drying up, in much the same way as our moon did; and in a few million years it will probably be too dry and too cold for anything possibly to live on its surface.

Labor Asks President To Back Great Public Works Program

A. F. of L. Executive Council Calls on Roosevelt to Urge Support of at Least \$5,000,000,000 Outlay to Provide Jobs—Enactment of 30-Hour Week Bill Declared Imperatively Necessary.

STRESSING the seriousness of the unemployment situation, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor called upon President Roosevelt to urge him to support a public works program of not less than \$5,000,000,000. The council also asked the President to back the 30-hour week bill and told him there should be an immediate halt to wage cutting.

The public works program asked by the council would include public buildings, road building, naval construction and ship building, reforestation, flood control, soil erosion control, and self-liquidating projects such as slum clearance, grade crossing elimination, housing and State and municipal enterprises.

"While labor realizes that a public works program of this character would not provide a complete remedy for unemployment," the council said, "it would in operation create work opportunities for a very large number of people who are idle."

In asking presidential support of the 30-hour bill, the council said it believed that the enactment of the bill is imperatively necessary if the problem of unemployment is to be dealt with in a constructive way.

The council expressed grave apprehension over the economic and social effect which the wage reduction policy pursued by both the Government and private industry is having upon the minds and lives of the laboring people. It expressed the opinion that the time had come when a halt should be immediately called to the imposition of wage cuts and instead wage increases must be inaugurated in order to avoid a further decline in buying power which might result from currency inflation.

The President was asked to appoint labor representatives on the American commission to the World Economic Conference in London in June. Labor is of the opinion, Mr. Roosevelt was told, that the recommendations and the point of view of labor upon economic, social and industrial questions should be submitted directly by representatives of labor when questions of this character are considered at the London conference.

The problem of the railroad workers in railroad legislation was discussed and the council urged that dismissal of railroad workers through consolidations be avoided. The President was advised that the A.

F. of L. was giving hearty support to the railroad workers in the policies which they have outlined regarding railroad legislation and the protection of those employed on the transportation lines of the country.

The labor executives directed the attention of the President to the tragic situation which prevails in the mining industry. The President was told that miners employed in the non-union fields are forced to accept a rate of pay far below a subsistence wage and bad as conditions are in the agricultural industry, they are obviously worse in the coal mining industry.

The council urgently requested the President to call upon Congress to enact legislation recommended by the officers of the United Mine Workers of America, which is designed to stabilize the coal mining industry and to guarantee to the miners decent wages and the enjoyment of decent conditions of employment through the exercise of collective bargaining participated in by representatives of their own choosing.

Sweatshops would die a natural death if all people would refuse to patronize them.

REPEAL WOULD CAUSE LARGE INCOME TAX CUT

The American Federation of Labor's position in favor of prompt repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is given added impetus by the declaration of Postmaster General James Farley that 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 people would pay \$4 to \$6 for each \$100 of their earnings in income taxes this year unless prohibition is written off the statutes and a liquor levy made available as a source of revenue.

The Postmaster General pointed out that under the national industrial recovery bill, with its labor protection clauses included at the instance of the American Federation of Labor, it will be necessary to raise many millions yearly to service the immense sum appropriated for carrying out the Roosevelt program, and that an excise tax on liquors is one of the least onerous ways of carrying the added burden.

Organized labor holds as a moral principle that inasmuch as all workers employed reap the advantage and secure the benefits from the efforts, costs, and sacrifices of the organized labor movement, they should become members thereof and bear their part in the duties and obligations of which they are the beneficiaries.

CHARITY RACKETS

By Max Sandin

THE well-known American writer, Theodore Dreiser, the author of "An American Tragedy," has published a book called "Tragic America" (Horace Liveright, Inc., New York), in which he has a chapter entitled, "Charity and Wealth in America." He proves that charity is one of the rackets that the city politicians are using to make profits for themselves; that the present system as a whole is using charity to lower the standard of living for the American workers, and that the charity and the Red Cross institutions are scab agencies for the employers. On page 278, he writes:

"One means which these charity racketeers employ to raise funds is lies and improper use of government officials and groups. Recently, in New York City, such cases have been discovered among city employe associations. The racket centers around getting advertising by the above dark means. Here are two cases: Of advertising sold for the Municipal Court Attendants' Association about \$23,000 went to the racketeers and only about \$3,000 to the association. Then, again, promoters for the annual benefits of the Veteran Firemen's Association and the Veteran Officers' Association sold from 60,000 to 100,000 tickets to dances in a hall with capacity for only 2,000 people.

"In May, 1931, an investigation of Mayor Mackey's Committee for Relief of the Poor and Unemployed, with Charles B. Helms as director, was started by the City Council of Philadelphia and the District Attorney. It was brought out that 'high pressure' telephone solicitors of the Mayor's committee used the name of a Philadelphia hospital to secure funds, also the name of the American Legion. They even used blind men as solicitors. These promoters managing charity shows contracted with a hospital and nurses' alumni to put on a benefit performance and give the hospital the 'gross receipts' less 10 per cent commission to the promoter. Each year, as a result of the performance, this promoter has given the hospital sums ranging from \$350 to \$450, with his alleged 10 per cent deducted. He has actually collected \$5,000 to \$10,000 on each performance. It was revealed that during his four years service he has netted about \$30,000, while the hospital received less than \$1,500. Joseph E. Rose, a promoter, was used also in arranging charity shows. He was grilled on the stand and testified that of \$86,807.11 in receipts from two shows they put on at the Metropolitan Opera House, only \$44,093 was disbursed for relief. In one entertainment at the Opera House \$52,000 was received of which \$22,500 went for expenses and \$7,000 to the promoters. The

ticket selling was all handled by these 'high pressure' solicitors. They even called up a man in Pittsburgh and said that they were speaking for the Mayor and asked him to send \$500. People were likewise telephoned in the name of the Mayor and asked to contribute huge sums for Philadelphia's Shelter for the Homeless and to buy 'Milk for starving babies,' and many of those so solicited did contribute. Yet Charles B. Helms, the director, said that he had permission from the Mayor only to sell tickets for benefit shows and secure advertising in programs and nothing else.

"Yet, according to the true American standard as it operates today, Helm's agreement with the Philadelphia Mayor was a 20 per cent commission to the promoter. But, in practice, they took even more. An audit of the books showed that 64 cents of every dollar solicited went to the promoters.

"But now look at this astonishing budget of funds set aside by the Rescue Mission in New York for the year ending in November, 1930:

"\$15,000 for office expense;

"\$15,000 for advertising;

"\$25,000 for salaries;

"\$44,000 for radio broadcasting for funds;

"And only \$5,000 to feed the unemployed! And all in the name of God and charity, both of which, of course, should be overthrown."

There are scores and hundreds of facts where he shows that the charities in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and in many other cities of this country are using the practice of forced labor.

Men and women are sent to work in the churches and temples; they are making coats, dresses and children's clothing. They are not getting any pay and are working for the grocery orders which they get in the form of charity.

The Jewish Social Service Bureau and the Associated Charities are sending out carpenters, painters, paper-hangers, plumbers, tinnerns and automobile mechanics to work without pay, and if these men refuse to work their relief is cut off. And while these workers are working for nothing union men are walking the streets and are not making enough even to pay their union dues, and are dropped from membership.

This forced labor is against the Constitution of the United States, but the big bosses and their paid politicians will abolish or sell anything if they can make profit of it.

Article XIII—Slavery Abolition. Section 1 of the United States Constitution: "Neither slavery nor

involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

Are we, the unemployed workers, criminals that we are forced to work? Are we slaves or cattle that we have to work and eat hay? No!

Then what shall we do? We hate to enforce the Declaration of Independence, which says, in part:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, dividing their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and arranging its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to affect their safety and happiness.

"These two things grant me, Lord,
Throughout the coming years:
The blessed gift of laughter
And courage for my tears."

RED CROSS TO BUY NO SWEAT SHOP PRODUCTS

The American Red Cross has promised to buy no sweatshop products.

Returning a \$1,000 contribution from a Scranton, Pa., factory owner, because the money, all or part, came out of the pay envelopes of the employees, Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross, told Miss Charlotte E. Carr, deputy secretary of the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry, that the Red Cross would place no orders for goods with sweatshops.

Judge Payne returned the \$1,000 after Miss Carr had described to officials of the Red Cross the bad conditions existing in Pennsylvania sweatshops. He sent back the \$1,000 to Henry Siegel, operator of the Honesdale Manufacturing Company and another plant in Scranton, both making trousers.

Judge Payne made public a letter he sent to Siegel. It read:

"It has just come to our knowledge through the Pennsylvania Department of Labor that the contribution of \$1,000 which you made to us April 22 was,

in part at least, deducted from the wages of your employees.

"We cannot retain the contribution, and since the check was cashed, we hand you our check for \$1,000. We very much desire that the deductions which you made from your employees' wages for the purpose of raising this fund be returned to them and each of them."

Miss Carr charged that \$2 was deducted from each employee's envelope to make up the \$1,000 pledge. Miss Carr also declared both plants were sweatshops, that employees were worked long hours at low wages.

Miss Carr considered the decision of the Red Cross not to buy sweatshop products a major victory.

"The Red Cross is an important purchaser," she said, "and a boycott against sweatshop by the Red Cross may be tremendous assistance in the campaign to eradicate such places."

FLANDER'S FIELD

This poem, dedicated to the Gold Star Mothers, is offered by James McGee, of Local Union No. 46.

Our thoughts often stray
To a plot far away,
A plot set apart as our own;
Where loved ones are sleeping
And angels are keeping
A store of the love sent them from above.

That plot is kept green
With tears of the mothers
Who have hallowed that spot
For years and for years;
Where mother's keen grief will find great relief
In comfort they give to each other.

Fond Mothers will gather in yearly convention
To commune with their dead
Over there all alone,
And softly will pray
To meet them that day,
After life's work is done.

The Commander-in-Chief of the great sky above
Sends down his angels
As a token of love
To act as a guard
While mothers are there,
Ever united in silent prayer.

The angel of peace is ever on guard,
Guarding those portals
So open and broad.
The tears of their comrades,
The love of the nation,
Will ever keep green, that dear sacred sod.

The angelus, sung daily
By birds, soft and low;
Soft winds are sighing
Through poppies that grow
Around the white crosses
In martial array,
Saluted by rays of a parting day.

Visit, dear mothers,
The ones who await you;
Offer the prayers
They learned at your knee.
Dream of your boys
And their childhood joys—
Dream on, mother, dream on.

Gold stars will shine
For your boy and mine.
Old wreaths replaced with new;
The sorrows there, shared
With the boys that you reared,
Will bless you,
And comfort you, too.

The nation may weep,
But in honor must keep
The pledge to her boys over there
To comfort the mother,
And help one another,
And shield them
From sorrow and care.

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ENOUGH TO GET US OUT OF THE MUD

How much public works?

President Roosevelt's Cabinet debates that question behind the scenes.

Secretary of the Treasury Woodin leads one bloc which feels that \$1,500,000,000 for public works is sufficient.

Secretaries Wallace, Ickes and Perkins hold out for \$5,000,000,000.

Which figure should be adopted? How much public works?

It depends on what the Administration wants to accomplish by a public works program.

* * *

If the Administration merely wants to quiet the 15,000,000 unemployed with a gesture, feeding them on the hope of better times some day, somehow, \$1,500,000,000 may be enough.

But no one in America has the right to believe this "psychological" objective is the goal Roosevelt has set for himself.

He has promised the nation controlled inflation,

increased volume and velocity of money, increased prices, profitable business.

A \$1,500,000,000 works program could no more bring about these results than a toothpick could split a log, or a tablespoon unload a steamer.

Five billion dollars for public works, financed by discounting Treasury notes with the Federal Reserve, as the minimum to stimulate industry, make a real dent in unemployment, force prices up, and really reverse the spiral of deflation.

* * *

How much public works?

The question is easily answered.

Enough, joined with other inflationary moves, to break the back of the depression.

To engage in less than enough is, as Senator Cutting has declared, "to pour money down a rathole."

We must be frank with ourselves. The purpose of the public works program is not to build bridges and highways. It is not to beautify America. It is not to make Chambers of Commerce glad, or boosters happy.

The purpose of the public works program is to get money to the people so they can buy, so they can live as Americans should live, so they can do business with each other.

The purpose is to restore prices, so that Iowa farmers need not be harried into rioting and brought under sickeningly un-American martial law by the collapse of their economic system.

How much public works?

Enough to get enough money to enough people so that they can buy enough to break the back of the depression.

That much be our only measure.

How much public works?

How much force is needed to start a mired 10-ton truck moving?

Enough to get it out of the mud.—Philadelphia Record.

THE IDEAL DAD

The ideal child is a subject on which parents have the privilege of airing their views in criticizing the shortcomings of their children. It is not often that small children are allowed to set forth their views on the ideal parent, although it may be conceded that the young generation—those approaching the adult stage—exercise a freedom of criticism that in years gone by would not be tolerated.

Recently the children in a small town school in the United States were asked to write compositions on the subject, "The Kind of Dad I'd Like to Have," and some of the requirements they set forth have

been published. Here are a few of them as given by the N. E. A. Service:

"I'd like my dad not to laugh at me when I do things."

"I want my daddy to be kind and cheerful and kind to mother and everybody."

"I don't want my daddy to whip me when I don't mean it—I want him to give me a chance to explain."

"I don't want my dad to holler at everything."

"I want a daddy the fellows like so we can have a club in the basement."

"I want him to be able to fix things and make things."

These are simple requirements and yet in some of them there is voiced a pathetic criticism which might be taken to heart by the fathers of boys who wrote them and by other fathers who must confess to the faults indicated.

On the whole, the chief conclusion to be drawn from these points is that children do not ask much of their parents. They do not ask that they be paragons of virtue or intelligence but simply kind, good-natured, tactful and understanding and friendly and likeable so that they will make other children feel at ease. They do not set up an exacting standard and they are ready to go more than half way. On the basis of these requirements it should not be hard for any man to be an ideal dad.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

"IT CAN'T BE DONE"

(Editorial in Boston Newspaper published seventy-one years ago.)

A man about 46 years of age giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end. He calls the instrument a "telephone," which is obviously intended to imitate the word "telegraph," and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires as may be done with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse code, and that, were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value. The authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures.

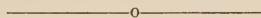
MISTAKE CAUSES LEGEND

The legendary city of Vineta, which for centuries was believed to exist only in fiction, now has been located by a German professor.

Prof. Dr. Adolf Hofmeister of the University of Grieswald claims to have discovered the mysterious city of Vineta, once the thriving port of a mighty Baltic kingdom.

The little town of Wollin in Pomerania, the German professor states, is the spot where the ancient legendary city once was located. He bases his assertion on old chronicles, just discovered by him.

According to these, Vineta once was ruled by an old Viking king. In 1100 it was destroyed by the Danes, against whom the Vikings were carrying on a bloody war. The city was famous for its marvelous architecture and streets. It even is said to have possessed a lighthouse, the only one believed to have been in existence in the eleventh century. The real name of the city was Jumnetta. By the mistake of a chronicler who wrote its history, the name was changed to Vineta.



SINKING OF THE MAINE

How President McKinley Took Early Morning News

One night in February, 1898, the Secretary of the Navy, John D. Long, was aroused at his home in Washington by a knock upon his door.

He rubbed his eyes awake. A telegram was handed him, and in the cold, uncanny silences of early morning the secretary suddenly found himself reading this astounding and incredible message: "Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

"Maine blown up in Havana harbor at 9:40 tonight and destroyed. SIGSBEE."

One can picture Mr. Long's stunned astonishment as his mind took in the full import of those words. The Maine had been destroyed! It was difficult to credit his own eyes, but there was the message for him. After these years of waiting, of talk, of preparation, something of the most momentous character possible at last had happened. Mr. Long moved to action.

A few minutes later a telephone bell was ringing in the stillness of the White House. The watchman on duty answered it and was told to awaken the president at once. It was the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. McKinley in his turn was aroused and brought to the instrument. Years afterward the watchman remembered the President pacing the floor in the first shock of that unbelievable news, murmuring, as if he could not grasp it: "The Maine blown up! The Maine blown up!"

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

Coupon trading, a practice that seems to have died out in the United States to a considerable extent despite the efforts of certain companies to re-establish the practice again, is responsible for this story as told in England:

It seems that a certain fellow was to get married, and his workmates, to show their feeling, decided to purchase a present for the couple. Four hundred of them subscribed one shilling each and with the proceeds the treasurer went to a certain type store and purchased 400 packets of cigarettes, and after taking the coupons distributed a package to each subscriber.

The coupons were sent away and a wireless set—or radio as we call it—was received and given the bridegroom for the wedding present. The treasurer went to the store then and drew his dividends on the purchase, which amounted to two pounds and ten shillings or about \$12.50. Result—every one was satisfied, the bridegroom received a present which he would no doubt appreciate as an expression of his workmates towards him, each subscriber got full measure for the subscription and the treasurer was well paid for his trouble.

Seemingly a clear case of getting something for nothing.

HOME—WHERE IS IT?

Home's always here, or home's always near, home's just a spot in the town.

Home's rather plain, just a roof from the rain, a nook when the night has come down.

Home's out of style, and we joke and we smile; many a lip that has curled;

But wander away, and you'll want it some day more than the rest of the world.

Home's just a place, just a voice, just a face, father and mother and kin;

Home's where we dream, and we plan, and we scheme; home's where our journeys begin.

Home, like as not, is a flat in a cot; home isn't much but a wall;

But when you tire, when you long for your fire, home is a lot, after all.

Home's always home, though the world you may roam, seeking some fortune afar;

Home is the pole of the heart and the soul, home the unquenchable star.

Travel for miles to the farthest of isles, sail to the east or the west,

The further you go the more you will know that home, after all, is the best.

"PUT OUT THE LIGHT"

Theodore Roosevelt's Last Words Were to His Valet

(Columbus, O., Dispatch)

No more precious heritage has come down to the people of the United States than the last words of their Presidents. There is a record of most of them, although Calvin Coolidge, the last President to die, was alone when he was stricken, and no one has revealed what he said to the last person with whom he talked before his death. Here are some of those recorded:

Warren Harding: "Well, tomorrow morning we will swap some more stories on that. I am sorry I have not been able to take more of a part in your consultations." (To Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur.)

Woodrow Wilson: "The old machine has broken down. You've done your best for me, but it is better that I should die than to live on, a helpless invalid." (To Admiral Cary T. Grayson, his physician.)

Theodore Roosevelt: "Put out the light, please." (To his negro valet.)

William McKinley (his wife had been brought to his bedside to say good-bye, and began to moan, "I want to go, too. I want to go, too.") Without opening his eyes, he said: "We are all going; we are all going."

Grover Cleveland: "I have tried so hard to do right."

Buchanan: "O Lord Almighty, as Thou wilt."

Taylor: "I am not afraid to die. I have done my duty. My only regret is leaving those who are dear to me."

J. Q. Adams: "It is the last of earth. I am content."

Jackson: "What is the matter with you, my dear children? Have I alarmed you? Oh, do not cry. Be good children, and we will all meet in heaven."

Madison: "I always talk better lying down."

Jefferson: "I resign my spirit to God, my daughter to my country."

John Adams: "Independence forever! Jefferson still lives!"

Washington: "It is well."

The old wood beer barrel now has a steel rival. A Detroit automobile body company is building a new steel barrel, developed after months of research. The new barrel looks, rolls and handles like a wood barrel. It is formed of rustproof steel, in two sections, a welded inner container and a strong outer shell which together provide insulation against heat and great strength at about half the weight of a wooden barrel.

HITLERISM GONE MANIAC

Hitler's so-called storm troops have put German trade unionism out of business.

Today there is no such thing as trade unionism in Germany.

In the matter of labor regimentation Germany is on a par with Russia.

The whole procedure is maniacal.

So much of the world as still clings to freedom democracy must condemn Hitler's crazy move.

Better failure in freedom than success under such tyrannies as those of Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler. That which is called failure by so many is in fact success.

Our question is: Where will the tide of regimentation stop? Or will it stop?

Today's impossibility is tomorrow's actual fact.

It behooves democracy to function, to live and to grow. It is stalemate in democracy that gives Napoleonic ambitions their opportunity.

THE NEW DEAL

If we are to have a new deal in fact as well as in name we must have a new and clean deck of cards and new rules and ideals. The rules governing economics in the industrial game are out of date and won't work in the modern machine age.

In the past the old law of supply and demand which we are told governed wages was a marked card dealt from the bottom. In those days in cases of underconsumption, mis-called then as now overproduction, we had to submit to wage reductions. The wage reduction never did cure the depression which grew worse, then as now, with each succeeding wage reduction.

The "old law" of supply and demand was false when it was written and has long ago been so proved. It was used to reduce wages, and to keep workers in subjection.

When employers and capitalists will give up the old marked deck and play the game on the square the workers will get a new and square deal and be in full possession of just wages, proper hours, decent working and living conditions and no more depressions, and will be living under the new square deal under happy conditions which will accrue from co-operation and organized effort.

CORRECTION

Suspension for nonpayment of dues against Brother R. I. Anthony 23845, published in the May issue, has been cancelled, as Local 14 dropped him from the rolls in error.

Brother H. E. Tinney 27757 of Local 65 has again been placed in good standing, as the suspension for nonpayment of dues published in the May issue was in error.

Local 102 suspended Brother Thomas F. Hayes 10059 for nonpayment of dues in error and this suspension published in the April issue has therefore been cancelled.

DUES BOOKS LOST

143 A. Coocher 17017

308 Carmelo Leone 20872

IN MEMORIAM

27 George White 16234

65 Claude Andrew Noll 1880

72 Patrick Joseph Carroll 8320

74 Hugh John Frayley 926

74 John Dousland Wardill 9964

RESOLUTION OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, Brother Lester Earl Thompson, No. 28614, has answered the last call, and,

WHEREAS, The said brother has proven himself a tireless adherent to the Union movement and made himself a respected and beloved member of this organization, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 225 extend to the family and relatives of our brother in their hour of bereavement, our sincere sympathy and respect; that the charter be draped for thirty days and that a copy be inserted in the L. I. U. journal.

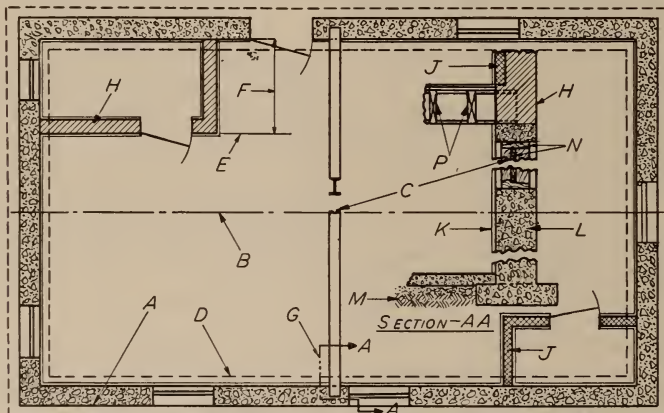
WM. VanKAMMEN,
Secretary Local Union No. 225.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

CONVENTIONAL LINES, BREAKS, SECTIONS, ETC., IN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION

In the basement floor plan shown below, the various lines, breaks, sections, etc., explained in previous articles are shown in actual use as part of a building.



Basement Plan Showing Conventional Lines, "Breaks," and Materials in Section, as part of actual construction

A indicates a full or outline line.

B shows a center line. C broken lines. (Note that the concrete wall, window, steel girder, brick and tile walls in Section AA are also shown broken.)

D is a dotted line and indicates the footings under the concrete walls, which are not visible to the eye. Note end of steel girder, in Section AA, shown embedded in the brick wall. This end is also shown dotted, as it too, is invisible to the eye.

E is an extension line, extending the point from corner of brick wall to a point where the Dimension line F may be conveniently placed.

G is a Section line and indicates the sections to be detailed in another drawing to show their inside construction. This line is explained in greater detail further on in article.

H shows brick walls and J shows tile walls. The openings in these walls indicate doors and the arc at each one shows they swing out from the rooms they are a part of. The door shown in foundation swings in toward the cellar.

K is the usual method of indicating plaster or cement—sometimes dots are placed adjoining the walls or a note might be added, stating the material used.

L shows concrete walls. M represents earth. N indicates wood, in which the grain of wood is imitated. P represents the ends of wood joists, resting in the steel girder and supporting the first floor above. Note the H steel girder (in center of basement) shown broken, the heavy shaded part (at H) showing the kind of girder or beam it is. This girder might also be shown by two parallel lines with a note stating what it is.

Note the Section Line (G) at lower part of drawing, with the letter A at each end. Follow closely the direction this line takes thru the various parts of drawing. This line would be known as Section Line A-A and is so marked to distinguish it from other section lines and to refer the mechanic to another drawing similarly marked, in which the inner construction of the parts of building thru which the section line passes are detailed.

SQUARING A ROOM OR BUILDING

In Fig. 1 is illustrated a simple method of laying out a square room.

One wall line is first laid out, as close to the rough wall as possible, allowing for all wall obstructions, such as crooked walls, etc. In this instance the line B-C is first laid out.

Next square off the center of this line as at K and establish the center line K-J. If the room is large a large square can be made as explained in another part of book out of wood strips and this used, for greater accuracy.

Then square off the center line at J to establish the other outside line A-D.

Mark the corners of room A-B-C and D an equal distance from center line K-J and connect A to B and D to C, thus completing the square.

The outside line B-C may be established about six inches or a foot or greater if desired in from the rough wall, as may the other outside lines until the square is completed, they can then be moved back as close as possible to the rough walls, keeping them parallel to the established sides of the square, and keeping them the same distance from the center lines in order to retain your square room.

To check on the accuracy of your layout, stretch a tape line or measure the distance diagonally across your layout, as A to C and D to B and if these distances are exactly alike your layout is correct.

In a square room all angles will be right (90°) angles as shown. In a rectangular room only the angles formed by outside lines will be 90 degree angles. This is illustrated further on in this article.

In Fig. 2 is illustrated a method of laying out a square room that is recommended where the room is large. When a square is used it is suggested a large one be made out of wood strips.

The line B-C is first laid out close to the rough wall line, allowing for roughness of wall, projections, etc. From the center (K) of this line measure an equal distance each way, establishing points a and b, then with a and b as centers and a radius a-b lay out arcs intersecting at c.

From K lay out a line thru c and extend to J making it same length as B-C, thus establishing the center line J-K.

From center of this line as at M mark off equal distances each way as at d and e.

With a radius d-e and d and e as centers, lay out arcs intersecting at x and y.

Thru intersections x and y lay out the center line E-F making it same length as B-C and establish points E and F.

From B thru E lay out the line B-E-A and from C thru F lay out the line C-F-D, making these lines same length as B-C.

The ends A to D are then connected completing the square.

Check the accuracy of your lay out by measuring the diagonal distances A to C and D to B and if they are exactly the same length your lay out is correct.

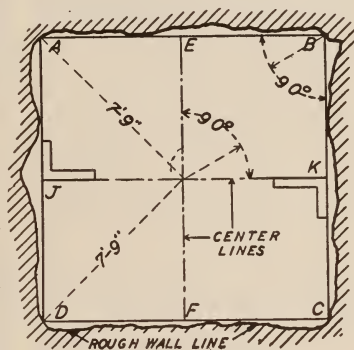


Fig. 1

Square Room

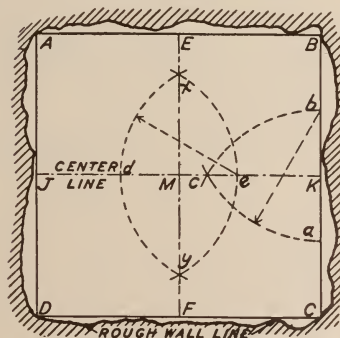


Fig. 2

Square Room

(Continued In Our Next Issue)

Against Soviet Recognition With Trade Above Honor

THE following article written by William J. Murphy, our second Vice President, was published in the Newark Sunday Call:

"There is much talk and propaganda these days relative to the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States. Recent indications point that such a course may be adopted in the near future by our government. In my opinion, it is a question that requires some thoughtful consideration.

Those in favor of recognition contend that it is necessary in our scheme for economic recovery of foreign markets, which would contribute greatly to our national prosperity. Those opposed contend that the Soviet government is unfit for recognition and international relations with this country, by reason of the barbarous policies as pursued by the Stalin government.

There is no doubt but what a very fine, profitable market for business exists in Russia. On the other hand, those opposed to recognition present a very sound argument also, setting forth the ruthless policies of the Soviet, especially with reference to its damnable religious policy, as demonstrated by the wholesale butchery of representatives of the church, the vilification of God, the pillage and destroying of His place of worship, and the wanton persecution of peoples of other nationalities, as well as their own, who do not subscribe or submit to such insane policies, under the direction of the madman, Stalin the Butcher, which policies are repulsive to all sane human beings of the civilized world and our American precepts.

Honor Above Trade

Trade relations are favored by many of us, but not at the price of forfeiting our honor, dignity and self-respect for the principles upon which this nation was predicated, as embodied in the Declaration of Independence; i. e., life, liberty, equality, freedom of opportunity, worship and the pursuit of happiness. It is not my desire to array the church against the state, nor vice versa, but I do contend that the idolatrous fallacy of placing gold above God cannot be sanctioned by this or any other nation.

In other words, the peace and tranquility of mankind cannot be subjugated to the material and financial gain and desire of any unscrupulous individual, group or nation. Human rights, by reason of the fact that God and the world were established long before such things as nations were instituted I thoroughly coincide with the recent announcement of Senator King of Utah that he favors a senatorial hearing on the entire Russian situation, a most sound and sensible idea to follow. One of the admirable things of former President Hoover's ad-

ministration was his adamant attitude against the inhuman policies of the Soviet government.

Recognition is another delicate and difficult question that President Roosevelt will have to deal with, but, judging from the excellent, courageous leadership that he has demonstrated so successfully thus far with our national problems, we can place confidence in him, a God-fearing man, to try for a satisfactory and just solution of this recognition question that will be in keeping with the sacred honor and dignity of our glorious nation.

—o—

CANADA'S BIG BUFFALO HERD PAYS ITS OWN WAY

In continuing its policy of maintaining the standard of the world's largest buffalo herd, the Canadian government recently completed the killing of 1,000 animals out of the 8,000 that are kept within the borders of Buffalo National Park at Wainwright, Alberta. The killing is done by expert riflemen.

The government in its broad and extensive conservation policy proposes to relieve taxpayers of the cost of upkeep. Each park is made so far as possible self-sustaining. The annual production of buffalo stock will in part pay for the upkeep of the National Buffalo park through the sale of meat, hides and even the hoofs.

Choice cuts from the animals, which are carefully selected from three-year-old stock, are sold to hotels, dining cars, restaurants, etc., and the tails and tongues are disposed of in the same way.

The meat from 100 animals is made into pemmican which is distributed among the distressed Indian and Eskimo tribes in the Northwest Territories, the hides are sold for rugs, robes and coats and the best heads are mounted and sold as decorative pieces to clubs and private homes, etc.

Even the hoofs are used to some extent; those of good conformation being polished and manufactured into inkwells and other ornaments. The income is used to help maintain the park.

The park in which the Canadian government maintains its herd is a fenced-in area of 100 square miles. Experience has proved that the pasturage within this area is sufficient to maintain a certain number of animals only and that if the herd is not to deteriorate, an annual weeding-out must take place.

The shooting is not done indiscriminately. The animals are chosen and are directed into corrals by expert horsemen. The shooting is done at close range with high-powered rifles so that the minimum of suffering is caused the animals.—Duluth Labor World.

The Story of a Really Good Man

By GEORGE L. KNAPP

JUSTICE LOUIS D. BRANDEIS of the United States Supreme Court is one of the most admired and trusted men on earth. He is trusted for his wisdom as well as for the integrity which we should be able to take for granted in dealing with the highest bench of the land. Even when they disagree with Brandeis—which does not happen very often—the liberals and progressives of America never question his vast learning and amazing insight.

Yet half those who trust him know most only a few scattered facts of his career. They know Brandeis as a Presence, rather than as a person. They remember that he did this or that good thing; but they have no idea of the sweep and scope of his work.

That cannot be told in full here; it would take pages of this article merely to chronicle the public services of Justice Brandeis; but a few things can be told which will help to explain the rest.

Every man is a van load of his ancestors, says Tennyson; and this is truer of Brandeis than of some others. To put first things first, he is a Jew. He belongs to the breed that Hitler is trying to suppress in Germany, Mohammed tried that, too—once. A keen historian remarks of that effort that Mohammed had not yet learned that force applied to a Jew is force wasted." Hitler will learn it—if he lives long enough.

Brandeis' grandfather took part in the revolution of 1830 in Russian Poland; and emigrated to Bohemia. His father took part in the revolution of 1848 in Bohemia; and emigrated to America. The fact that he settled in Kentucky, then a slave state, did not keep him from being an abolitionist.

The present Justice was born in Louisville, November 13, 1856. He has clear memories of such part of the Civil War as came his way; particularly helping his mother carry coffee and lunches to Union soldiers; and most particularly a licking he got at school the day after the battle of Bull Run.

In 1872, the family went to Europe and young Louis attended school in Dresden. His father wanted him to stay and take up an academic career. "German paternalism got on my nerves," he explains. "One night, coming home late and finding I had forgotten my key, I whistled to wake up my roommate; and for this I was reprimanded by the police. This made me homesick. In Kentucky, you could whistle."

He came back to America, determined to study law, and the loss of the family fortune in the panic of 1873 did not change him. He worked his way through Harvard Law School, and graduated with

the highest standing that any student had received up to that time.

He made such an impression on his teachers that the authorities suspended the rules to let him take his degree when only twenty years old.

At twenty-two he was practicing law in Boston, and he seems from the very first to have shown a fondness for knowing the facts and the background and the human elements of a case, as well as the law of it. He had comfortable practice before he was thirty, and then he began to take the public for his client.

His first really big public case came when he was forty. He was engaged by a league of citizens to fight a subway franchise grab. He fought it to a successful finish, and the citizens asked for his bill, expecting a minimum fee of \$5,000.

"There is no fee," answered Brandeis. "This is part of a plan of mine."

His plan, as soon appeared, was to give as large a proportion of his time as he could possibly spare to public work, free of charge. Before long he tangled with the street car companies again, and again won, and the same thing happened in 1911.

The Public Franchise League of Boston had been formed, Brandeis was its counsel, and it watched with a sharp and suspicious eye all efforts of public utilities to get an unfair advantage over the city. Each of these stories is of keen interest; but there is room only to mention them.

As a sample of the work which Brandeis did for his city, the League, under his direction, blocked an extortion gas franchise, and forced a lowering of rates that saved householders of Boston nearly a million dollars a year.

His field of public service was broadening steadily. Before he had finished with the gas and traction difficulties of Boston, he was at the head of an organization formed to block the merger of the New Haven with the Boston and Maine. This was in 1906, when the elder J. P. Morgan's delusions of grandeur led him to grasp for a monopoly of transportation in New England. Brandeis fought this, tooth and nail; but this time, he was unsuccessful. The merger was put through.

Did Brandeis quit? That is one of the few things he has never learned how to do. He mounted guard. He showed, "by inexorable law of arithmetic," that the merger was doomed to fail; but that before it failed, it would raise the costs and lower the quality of transportation. He gave names and details; and

practically every prediction he made was fulfilled with uncanny accuracy.

When the Interstate Commerce Commission at last made an investigation and ripped the lid off the rotten monopoly mess, the Commission found little that Brandeis had not foretold they would find. He carried on this battle in the periodical press for years; and I shall never forget the closing sentence of one of his last articles. It was an epitaph on the New Haven fiasco; and it read:

"Remember, O Stranger, that arithmetic is the oldest of sciences, and the mother of safety."

Even these things did not take all his time. He started a practical life insurance reform. Still relying on arithmetic, he determined that life insurance was far too expensive, especially for the wage earner who was almost restricted to the weekly payment "industrial" type of insurance.

Brandeis drew a bill to permit the savings banks of Massachusetts to sell life insurance over the counter, of course under the same regulations as to physical examinations as were required in the old life companies. He stumped the state for this bill, and with the help of the organized labor, it was passed.

"Experts" predicted freely that the plan would be an utter fizzle, and would disappear in two years. It will be 25 years old this summer, more than 102,000 savings banks policies are held in Massachusetts, and the average cost is 26 per cent less than that of the old line "straight life" policies, and barely half the cost of an "industrial" weekly insurance policy in the commercial companies.

While the Morgan wreck of the New Haven was in progress, and thousands of thrifty New Englanders were being beggared in the process, Brandeis had won a sweeping victory for labor in the U. S. Supreme Court. Oregon had passed a law restricting women's work in factories and laundries to 10 hours a day. It was contested, of course, and Brandeis was chosen to defend it in the Supreme Court.

In this case, as in several similar ones which followed, Brandeis blazed a new trail to reform. In some of his earlier suits for private clients, he had studied his subject until he could cross-examine experts into a corner on their own machines and devices.

He tried the same tactics here. He went before the Court with a plain, clearly reasoned, very brief argument at law; and a battery of evidence that beat down all opposition. States had a right, said Brandeis, to restrict the working hours of women because long hours under factory conditions ruin the health of women. He proved this to the hilt.

The Supreme Court at that time was in one of

its most conservative—not to say reactionary—moods. Only a few years before, it had knocked out the New York law fixing 60 hours a week as a limit for bakers who worked in a temperature averaging well above 100 degrees. Justice Peckham, in the opinion of the Court, declared that "clean and wholesome bread does not depend on whether a baker works but 10 hours per day or only 60 hours a week."

With one solitary exception, that is the most preposterous statement I have ever seen from a court; but at that time, it represented the attitude of most Federal courts and certainly of the Supreme Court.

Brandeis blasted those reactionary gentlemen out of their precedent trenches with a barrage of facts. The Oregon law was upheld. In this and other similar cases, it is only fair to say that Miss Josephine Goldmark, a sister of Mrs. Brandeis, did superb service in collecting and marshalling the facts.

Almost any lawyer would have thought his public duty well performed by any one of these cases. Brandeis did them all, and as many more. He settled strikes. He started at least one important manufacturer to spreading his work over the whole year, instead of jamming it into six months. He took a case dealing with the Interior Department scandals of the Taft Administration, and turned Secretary Ballinger inside out on the witness stand. Don't ask anyone how he found time for all this public work while handling a big private practice. Nobody knows but Brandeis, and he won't tell.

In 1916, President Wilson nominated Brandeis for the Supreme Court. A roar of protest went up from every privilege grabber whose knuckles Brandeis had rapped—and the list was a surprisingly long one. Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana led the fight for the confirmation of Brandeis; and I am not sure but that was the high water mark, even in Walsh's career.

Two things have marked Brandeis' career on the Supreme Court; his unrivalled, uncanny grasp of the economic facts of modern life; and his championship of the oppressed. As for the first, Justice Holmes said twenty-five years ago that the great man of law of our time must be the one who understood statistics and economics; and the odds are that he was thinking of Brandeis when he said it. No other judge of that or any other Court seems to have such a fund of exact information on the human activities with which law must deal.

His championship of the oppressed knows no limitation. The oppressions of today are mainly economic, and the victims are mainly workers. Justice Brandeis has upheld the rights of labor in

every case which has come before the Court since he went upon it; but he does not stop there. He stripped and held up to the public scorn the third degree brutality which came near to hanging an unlucky Chinese in Washington. Perhaps the very finest words he has ever spoken for freedom were said in his dissenting opinion when the Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Anita Whitney under the "syndicalism" law. Denouncing the attempt to stifle free speech, he declared:

"Fear of serious injury cannot alone justify suppression of speech. Man feared witches, and burnt women. It is the function of speech to free man from the bondage of irrational fears.

"Those who won our independence by revolution were not cowards. They did not fear political changes. They did not exalt order at the cost of liberty. They believed liberty to be the secret of happiness, and courage the secret of liberty."

"Love of equity and passion for liberty," wrote

Donald Richberg, "are the two chief characteristics of Justice Brandeis." "Friend of justice and of men," said Woodrow Wilson when urging the Senate to confirm him. "Whenever he left my house, I was like'y to say to my wife, 'There goes a really good man'." This is from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, who so frequently joined Brandeis in dissenting opinions; and he adds:

"Let me not omit the acknowledgment due to friendship. In the moments of discouragement that we all pass through, he always had the happy word that lifts up the heart. It came from knowledge, experience, courage, and the high way in which he has always taken life."

It took the insight of a Holmes to put so much into that last phrase. "The high way in which he has always taken life." Life to Brandeis has been an adventure, mainly an adventure in human helpfulness. That is why at 76, the joy in life is still in him.

Ed Wynn Survives Bosses' Blacklist

THAT being blacklisted for a principle is not the worst thing that can happen is brought out in striking fashion in an article on Ed Wynn, famous comedian, in a recent issue of "Life." It should be interesting to thousands of admirers of one of the country's greatest mirth-provokers and also create a special bond between him and the members of organized labor.

Back in 1919, when Equity, a union of actors and actresses, was struggling for a place in the sun, Wynn was one of the first to sign up. He was then a member of the "Shubert Gaieties of 1919" at a salary of \$1,750 a week.

The 45 managers who then ruled the theatre with a high hand saw a menace to their reign in the new union determined to blast it in the bud. Their refusal to deal with the organization resulted in the walk-out of thousands of entertainers and one of the most spectacular strikes in the history of trade unionism. It terminated in a substantial victory for the Thespians.

Wynn left his dressing room with his ears ringing with the solemn oath of every Broadway manager never to employ him again. The Shuberts released him from his five-year contract and he started looking for a job.

The "Life" article declares that Wynn sat in managers waiting rooms for 29 consecutive weeks without being offered a part. Then a friend suggested that he put on his own show. However, Wynn was to learn that the managers had a long arm when he called on composers, lyricists and librettists.

Before the strike these artists had been begging for a chance to write for Wynn, but when he needed them not one had the courage to defy the manager's boycott.

Thus the book, lyrics and music of "Ed Wynn's Carnival" were written by the comedian himself. He helped design the costumes and the scenery and staged the entire production. It played 19 weeks of one-night stands and then had a run of 39 weeks in New York.

The public's response to the "Carnival convinced Wynn that he could write his own shows, and the book, lyrics and music of "The Perfect Fool," which ran 87 weeks, was a one-man job. "The Grab Bag," entirely the result of his genius, ran 88 weeks.

Today, according to "Life," Wynn receives \$5,000 a week from his radio broadcasts and another \$5,000 from his current stage production, now on tour. This, too, in face of the chorus of "depression blues" which Broadway theatre managers have been singing for three years.

"Life" says that nearly all of the comedian's income is paid out to hundreds of former associates and less fortunate relatives.

Wynn is quoted by the author as having declared in favor of a State theatre, subsidized by the Government, and that he believes actors should be recognized for contributing to people's happiness.

True merit is like a river: the deeper it is the less noise it makes.—Halifax.



WIT AND

"How did the wedding go off?"

"Fine—until the parson asked the bride if she'd obey her husband."

"What happened then?"

"She replied: 'Do you think I'm crazy?' and the groom, who was in a sort of daze, said, 'I do.'"

"How long does a honeymoon last?"

"Until the bride makes her first request for money."

Daddy—"Say hello to the lady, Junior. Don't you remember she was with Daddy last week."

Junior—"Oh, yes! Hello, baby!"

The real estate dealer expanded on the natural resources on the property. "Here is iron, copper, coal and wood. Where else can you find such a sport?"

"In the pocket of my small son," was the unfeeling reply.

Instead of a good-sized meal, Mrs. Newlywed placed a piece of bread and cheese in front of her hungry husband.

"Only cheese?" was the disappointed inquiry.

"Just think," she tearfully explained, "suddenly the chops started to burn—the flame spurted over to the fritters—and I had the hardest time putting the fire out with the soup."

Architect—Have you any suggestions for the study, Mr. Quickrich?

Quickrich—Only that it must be brown. Great thinkers, I understand, are generally found in a brown study.—Watchman-Examiner.

Hungry Diner—Waiter, will the griddle cakes be long?

Waiter—No sir, round.

Blinks—Young people of today have learned to do everything quicker.

Jinks—Oh, yeah? Well, when I was young we could get through our good times by 12 midnight, but my kids now can't get through theirs until four or five in the morning.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"So that new girl of yours is lazy?"

"Lazy! Why, the other morning I caught her putting popcorn into the pancakes to make them turn over themselves."

"Do you find it cheaper to eat out or cook at home?"

"Naturally eating at home. My husband eats only half as much."

"What did they teach you at school today, sonny?"

"Oh, teacher told us all about Columbus, who went 2,000 miles on a galleon."

"She did, did she? Well, don't believe all she tells you about those foreign cars, my boy."

"What are they moving the church for?"

"Well, stranger, I'm the mayor of these diggin's and I am for law enforcement. We've got an ordinance what says no dance hall shall be nearer than 300 feet from a church. I give 'em three days to move the church."

The waiter had just brought in the fish, but instead of starting to eat, the man sat and looked at his plate. A discreet inquiry from the waiter, brought forth the reply that the man was talking to the fish. "Talking to the fish?" asked the astounded waiter. "Certainly! I inquired about conditions in the river and the fish tells me he hasn't been near it for four weeks."

HUMOR



"With this dirty coat you want to go out tonight?"
 "I am not wearing it. It's just for on the way home. There's fresh paint on every lamp post in town."

"What I want to know is, how come this terrible picture was hung?"

"Probably because they couldn't find the artist."

The bride had baked her first cake. Next day she complained to the grocer that the flour was tough.

"Tough?" asked that bewildered gentleman.

"Yes, it was so tough that my husband could hardly bite the cake."

"Any old clothes you want to get rid of?" asked the man at the door.

"Yes," snapped father, "but I am opposed to joining a nudist colony, so good-by."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"You say he's crooked?"

"Crooked! Why, he'd make a lead pencil look like a corkscrew."

Goofus—I understand that old Skinfint, the money lender, has been hit so hard financially that now he has to keep his nose right to the grindstone.

Bloofus—Is that so? I pity the poor grindstone.—The Pathfinder Magazine.

Judge—"I'll have to fine you \$1.10 for beating your wife."

Defendant—"What's the extra 10 cents for?"

Judge—"Federal tax on amusements."

"Isn't it hard," said the boarding house keeper, "to think that this poor lamb was cut down in its youth to satisfy our appetites?"

"Yes," replied the unhappy boarder at the other end of the table; "it is tough."

As soon as Mr. Jones saw Mrs. Chippleigh coming up the garden path he fled to his study and left his wife to her fate. Half an hour later, hearing a door shut, he went down and put his head inside the drawing room.

"Has the old crow gone?" he asked.

"Yes, dear," said his wife. "About an hour ago. And, now dear, Mrs. Chippleigh has called. Isn't it sweet of her!"

Youth—When I bought this motorcycle you said you would replace anything that broke in the first six months.

Dealer—Just so. What can I do for you?

Youth—I want a new thumb, a new collarbone and six front teeth.

The owner of a small restaurant called his waitresses together.

"Ladies, put on clean aprons and put another layer of powder on your faces."

Knowingly they inquired if the butter was again rancid.

"No," he shook his head, "the roast isn't done."

"Last night I ate four pineapples."

"Instead of that you ought to save a little for your old age."

"But pineapples won't keep all that time."—Stockholm Vart Hem.

"What you doing these days, Ole?"

"I bane snake in roundhouse."

"What's that?"

"A viper."

Doctor—The best thing you can do is to give up smoking, drink nothing but water, and go to bed early every night.

Patient—What's the next best, thing, doctor?

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

GEORGIA

MACON, GA.—Remodeling Post Office: \$244,847. Nelson Constr. Co., 305 Red Rock Bldg., Atlanta, contr.

INDIANA

FLORA, IND.—Township School: \$150,000. C. E. Werking & Son, 2002 West Main St., Richmond, archit.

MAINE

GREENVILLE, ME.—High and Grade School: \$60,000. C. R. Whitcher, 814 Elm St., Manchester, N. H., archit.
LINCOLN, ME.—High School: \$105,000. W. H. McPherson, 22 Hodson St., Bangor, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

MARLBORO, Mass.—St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church: \$150,000. Capobianco Constr. Co., 44 School St., Boston, contr.
WRENTHAM, MASS.—Pond Home for Aged. R. H. Sewell & Co., Cataldo Bldg., Franklin, contr.

MINNESOTA

FORT SNELLING, MINN.—Warehouse: \$55,367. Con. Q.

MISSOURI

MARSHALL, MO.—Georgia Brown Blosser Home for Aged and Georgia Brown Blosser Home for Crippled Children: \$105,000. J. Eppie Constr. Co., Columbia, contr.

NEW JERSEY

FREEHOLD, N. J.—Store Building: \$105,000. J. Ruderman, 15 Chester Ave., Irvington, contr.
HAWTHORNE, N. J.—Frame Residences: \$105,000. A. J. Roughgarden, 40 Warburton Ave., contr.
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—Marcus L. Ward Home, Dormitory Addition: \$375,000. C. T. Wills, Inc., 286 5th Ave., New York, contr.
WEST END, N. J.—Apartment and Store: \$105,000. F. M. Baxter, 434 Bway., Long Branch, contr.

NEW YORK

BREWSTER, N. Y.—Dwellings: To exceed \$100,000. Turk Realty Co., Turk Hill, Brewster, contr.
DANNEMORA, N. Y.—Clinton Prison: \$597,833. Kitchen, mess hall, school and shop building. Lowman Constr. Corp., Elmira, contr.
HARRISON, N. Y.—Group residences: To exceed \$100,000. L. S. Beardsley, 24 Mohawk Rd., Rye., archit.

OHIO

LEBANON, OHIO—Municipality Buildings: \$100,000. Roman & Ingleson, 2569 North High St., Columbus, archit.
WILLIAMSBURG, OHIO—Municipality Buildings: \$85,206. Fairbanks-Morse Co., 1940 Riverside Dr., Cincinnati, contr.

OKLAHOMA

EL RENO, OKLA.—Cell Blocks, U. S. Southwestern Reformatory: \$310,495. Murch Bros., 4111 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., contr.

FORT SILL, OKLA.—Barracks Unit: \$72,000. D. C. Bass & Sons, Bass Bldg., Enid, contr.

TAFT, OKLA.—Hospital: \$174,500. Bailey & Burns Co., Norman, contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

VILLANOVA, PA.—Villa Nova College: \$275,000. Henry E. Baton, Inc., 1713 Sansom St., Philadelphia, contr.

RHODE ISLAND

SOUTH KINGSTON, R. I.—Constructing Estate: \$200,000. Including residence. John G. McPherson & Son, 16 Mechanic Ave., Providence, R. I., contr.

TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—National Motion Pictures, Gulf Coast Studios. N. S. Nayfach, Alamo National Bank Bldg., archit.

PILGRIMS ESTABLISHED WASHDAY

The fact that December 20, 1620, fell on Sunday made Monday washday for the whole United States. The Pilgrims established Monday as the traditional day in the American household for washing the clothes and linens. The day they landed on Cape Cod was Sunday. In their long voyage their supplies of clean clothing ran low. Fresh water aboard the Mayflower had been restricted to a few barrels for drinking and cooking. Consequently it is easy to see why the God-fearing newcomers seized the first opportunity after the Sabbath to freshen their wardrobes.—Washington Post.

Blackfish and porpoise oil has been found especially good in lubricating delicate mechanisms.

The "man with the hoe" was a drudge and a slave not because he had the most primitive methods for wresting a living from the earth, but chiefly because he was compelled to give the lion's share of the fruits of his labors to idle priest, prince and potentate.

Our labor-saving machinery has proved to be a curse to mankind rather than a blessing not because there is any evil in such inventions but because society has failed to abolish the ancient custom of the strong and the crafty to exploit the man who produces.

In blaming our troubles, overproduction and unemployment, on labor-saving machinery we act with no more wisdom than the beaten dog that bites the club instead of the hand that wields it.

"The Great American Land Bubble"

By HENRY WHITMORE

"UNDER all, the Land" is an aphorism to members of all the National Association of Real Estate Boards, but the part played by land speculation in the development of the nation is not always appreciated. In a book recently published by Harper & Brothers, "The Great American Land Bubble," A. M. Sakolski, tells "The Amazing Story of Land-Grabbing, Speculations and Booms from Colonial Days to the Present Time," to quote the sub-title.

It is an amazing story, of interest not only to those dealing in land, but to the student of national life. We think we know something of booms and speculation, but in Prof. Sakolski's book we find the counters in the game to be involving the purchase and development of single areas larger than some states. Urban lot speculation, such as in the early days of Washington and Chicago, also has its place in the story.

The game began early. James, Duke of York, who had received the whole Dutch province of New Amsterdam and more, granted most of New Jersey to Lords Carteret and Berkley; Penn received his grant in Pennsylvania, Calvert his in Maryland, Oglethorpe his in Georgia and others elsewhere. In 1748 two groups obtained from Virginia grants west of the Allegheny Mountains aggregating 1,300,000 acres. As surveyor and agent for Lord Fairfax, who owned 5,000,000 acres, George Washington became interested in western lands. Kentucky and Tennessee were settled through large scale land operations. Many of the leading men in the colonies were concerned in them.

At the close of the Revolution, the States found themselves heavily in debt and with few resources except vast areas of wild and unsettled land. The colonial charters had been granted with little knowledge of the geography of the continent. The result, when the westward push began, was confusion with two or more States claiming the same territory and underlying all were the officially recognized claims of the native Indians which had to be extinguished. While this situation was embarrassing, it did not deter the "land jobbers" who were eager to buy, on time, if they could get a colorable title.

When the Revolution was ended, that part of New York west of the Mohawk Valley was claimed not only by that State, but by Massachusetts. The Continental Congress succeeded in arranging a settlement between New York and obtained political control, but the latter pre-emption rights to all New York State west of a line running north and south through Seneca Lake from the Pennsylvania line to

Lake Ontario, except a strip a mile wide along the Niagara River. There were over six million acres in this tract. For this, in 1798, the Commonwealth accepted an offer of \$1,000,000, payable in her own "consolidated script," then worth 30 cents on the dollar, and subject to the Indian rights. On a third of the area these were extinguished and the first instalments paid to the State. The second and third instalments the buyers did not pay and two-thirds of the land reverted to Massachusetts.

Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, took up the two-thirds of Massachusetts lands abandoned by the original purchasers and also 1,200,000 acres of the purchased third. Thus he became the nominal owner of 5,000,000 acres in western New York. As in many other of these huge deals, the purchasers turned to Europe for buyers and often were successful, in finding them in Holland France and England. It was during these speculations that the Wadsworths acquired their lands in the Genesee Valley. They took no more than they could pay for, some 30,000 acres, and they remain a family possession today. Robert Morris became the greatest of all American speculators, went far beyond what he could swing and died poor, after spending some years in a debtors' prison.

New York State owned the great area north of the headwaters of the Hudson river, running to the St. Lawrence river and west to the Massachusetts lands. Failing to sell in relatively small areas, she did so in great ones. For instance, Alexander Macomb, a friend of Governor Clinton, one of the land commissioners, offered eight pence an acre for 3,625,200 acres and his offer was accepted, the payments to be spread over six years. Of course Macomb had others associated with him, but he was forced into a debtors' prison. In these great speculations there were many involved, including men of prominence in public life.

Massachusetts had interests in wild lands other than in New York. As early as 1661, the colony sold a large tract on the Kenebec river in Maine. William Bingham, of Pennsylvania, bought 2,000,000 acres for a "mere pittance" from General Knox and others. Along in the eighteen thirties, there was wild speculation in Maine timber lands.

Ohio was a fertile field for land jobbing companies but the prize enterprise of all concerned the lands claimed by the State of Georgia and comprising a large part of the present States of Alabama and Mississippi. They involved legislators and public officials in bribery and corruption on a grand scale

and led to serious trouble with the Indians. Finally, Georgia and other States ceded their lands to the United States which adopted the policy of selling directly to homesteaders and others at low rates. This embarrassed those who had previously purchased large tracts for resale and bankrupt them.

Then followed the phase of speculation in town sites. All over the newly opened country, towns were platted and there was a wild gamble in town lots. Many of the places for which a great future was predicted do not exist today. Attention of the boomers was early attracted to the new City of Washington. A group of speculators one being Robert Morris, contracted for 7000 lots. The district commissioners were depending upon the sale of lots for funds with which to erect public buildings, but so many of the buyers defaulted on their contracts that the authorities found it difficult to provide housing for the government at the time it was to move to the new capital. Chicago was a fertile field for the boomers. In all these urban developments, it was the men, like Astor, of New York; Ogden, in Chicago, and Lick, in San Francisco, who bought only what they could pay for and held on through good and bad times, who multiplied their fortunes

many fold. Land speculations, especially in town lots financed by State banks and their wildcat notes, was largely responsible for the panic of 1837.

Speculation in vast tracts of land was the driving power in the settlement and independence of Texas. Referring to the money made in gold mining in California, the author remarks: "Yet more fortunes were made in California lands and real estate than in gold mining." It was the anticipated profits in land grants rather than in the railroads themselves, which included the building of the railroads of the West and led to the rapid settlement of the territory beyond the Mississippi. The first of the land grant roads was the Illinois Central, the charter of which was obtained by Robert Rantoul, Jr. of Massachusetts.

From the whole story, one draws the conclusion that speculations in vast tracts of wild land were rarely profitable; that instalment buying led to disaster; that the men who courageously bought in times of panic what they could pay for and hold, made great fortunes; that each boom has been followed by a collapse of values and that in turn by a rise to levels eclipsing the previous heights.

SWEATSHOPS

THE official organ of the United States labor department warns that even in communities where sweatshops had been driven out by law and public opinion, they now are slinking back, under cover of hard times.

The five industrial states of Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts are the blackest spots. The clothing industry is the worst offender.

The working of children 16 and 17 years old under sweatshop conditions has increased 52 per cent in Massachusetts and 283 per cent in Rhode Island. Some Connecticut factories were found to be working children eighty hours a week.

"Illegally long hours, low pay, unsanitary working conditions, violation of protective labor legislation and direct cheating of employees are among the conditions reported in certain industries which employ large numbers of children and other young workers," the "Monthly Labor Review" says. "No locality has a monopoly on such conditions."

Factory owners who work children under sweatshop conditions should be scourged from industry by strict laws, strictly enforced. Child labor should be abolished outright by constitutional amendment.

Minimum wage and work hour limitation laws should be passed by the states. A conference of

Governors called at Boston last January by Governor Ely went on record for mandatory minimum wage laws for women and minors.

"Minimum wage legislation would be a most stabilizing move," says Miss Frances Perkins, the new United States Labor Secretary. "It would eliminate to a great extent the present situation in which fair-minded employers, willing to pay fair wages, are forced to compete with those who take advantage of the hunger of job-seekers to establish the lowest possible rates.

"Progressive labor laws never cause a loss to industry."
—Indianapolis Times.

There is nothing new about bobbed hair and short skirts for women as the recent finding of the body of a young woman by Danish archaeologists shows. The body found in an oak coffin dates back to the bronze age, centuries before the time of Christ. The remains showed she wore a short jacket of brown wool which reached to the hips, and a skirt of knee length of intertwined, twisted strings like a fringe, held in place at the bottom by a lacing, as reported by Science Service. Her hair, short hair was bound by a fillet of wool. Another case where the ancients have stolen our ideas, if not thoughts.

KEEP *in* MIND

WATER HABIT

Two glasses when you get up.
Two glasses between each meal.
One or two glasses with each meal.
One or two glasses at bedtime.

There is one thing you can drink without being afraid of taking too much—good, pure water.

Approximately 80 per cent of the body is water, so you can understand how necessary this fluid is to that body's normal functioning.

Your body demands at least six ordinary glasses of water daily. From eight to ten glasses may be taken with beneficial results.

Forget the old idea that water, when taken with meals, is injurious. Drink a couple of glasses during each meal but just be careful not to wash your food down with the water.

And, while we are on the subject of water, remember that it should be applied in great quantities externally, as well as taken internally.

Ice water is particularly harmful if taken on an empty stomach just previous to a meal. It contracts the blood vessels of the stomach and does not permit the usual circulation which is necessary to the digestive process.

Cold water is also injurious if taken when you are perspiring freely. Chilled or cool water is best at this time. Cramps are often caused by drinking large amounts of cold water when one is over-heated.

There are many fads about drinking water. For

healthy people, the drinking of hot water has no especial value. Cooled or chilled water will help to counteract constipation a great deal more than warm or hot water.

Many of the beneficial effects of going to a "Springs" resort are due to the increased quantity of water taken and rarely to the quality. In most cases it would be just as well to stay at home and drink more water.—The Healthy Worker.

EFFECT OF SALT LOSS BY PERSPIRATION

Scientists investigating conditions in hot coal mines and steel plants found that the workers who succumbed rapidly when working in a temperature of one hundred degrees were able to stand it better when a pinch of salt was added to their drinking water. Nature's way of regulating the heat of the body at high temperatures, especially when working hard, is by means of the perspiration, in which the body gives off large amounts of water. But with the perspiration much salt is carried off from the body. This loss of salt is believed to be in part the cause of the physical exhaustion incident to the hot weather.—Science.

Eggs will not crack if they are dampened with cold water, before being dropped into boiling water.

Sweatshop products do not carry the Union Label.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
23	Bridgeport, Conn.	J. P. Frongie	T. Frongie	E. A. Aanensen	J. P. Frongie
26	Oklahoma City, Okla.	T. N. Mitchell	W. E. Ballard		
34	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	W. G. Davis	T. R. Johnston		
74	Chicago, Ill.	J. Becker	E. Menard	F. A. Wilke, Jr.	{ T. Priestly E. McMahon
75	Baltimore, Md.	S. Jones	J. P. Boyd	G. E. Marshall	J. P. Boyd
88	Oakland, Calif.	E. Connolly	M. H. Mathiesen	G. E. VanHaltren	M. H. Mathiesen
217	Williamsport, Pa.	G. E. Betts	F. E. Hunt		
278	San Mateo, Calif.	V. Allen	J. A. Brogan	J. A. Brogan	
308	New York, N. Y.	J. Spiegel	M. A. Rizzo	G. A. Middlebrook	
353	Santa Monica, Calif.	J. Wilson	M. E. Harding		

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

MAY RECEIPTS

May	Local	Amount	May	Local	Amount	May	Local	Amount
1	49 Apr. report ... \$	4.50	12	147 May report	2.34	22	51 May report	5.40
1	158 Supp. ....	.40	12	232 May report	26.10	22	52 May report	20.05
1	243 Apr. report	5.40	12	300 Apr. report	8.20	22	63 Apr. report	3.60
1	388 Feb.-Mar.-Apr. tax	1.90	12	197 Apr. tax (add'l) ..	.90	22	83 May report	4.50
1	10 Apr. report (cr.) ..	16.20	12	23 May report	9.40	22	109 May report	41.10
1	209 May report	8.10	12	53 May report	129.10	22	145 May report	7.15
1	43 Apr. report	6.55	12	246 May report	4.10	22	212 Apr. report	10.10
7	93 Apr. report	4.50	15	244 B. T. & reinst..	291.00	22	429 May report	14.00
7	70 Apr. report	4.50	15	11 Apr.-May report ..	9.90	22	435 Apr. report	8.95
1	110 May report	4.50	15	14 Apr. report	14.40	22	14 B. T.	4.70
1	7 May report (cr.) ..		15	27 May report	25.00	22	32 B. T. & reinst..	13.30
1	40 Apr. report	3.00	15	36 May report	6.30	22	308 B. T.	400.00
1	345 Apr. report	19.80	15	48 May report ....	.70	22	244 B. T. & reinst..	159.20
1	308 B. T.	100.00	15	67 Apr. report	35.10	23	38 May report	22.60
2	5 Apr. report	65.00	15	81 May report	24.30	23	73 May report	90.00
2	111 Apr. report	7.20	15	84 Apr.-May reports ..	9.00	24	66 May report	14.50
2	82 Apr. report	4.50	15	102 Apr. report	81.90	24	67 Supp.	1.00
2	62 May report	18.10	15	106 May report	20.70	24	78 May report	5.00
2	30 Mar. report	11.70	15	122 May report	11.70	24	114 May report	4.50
2	145 Apr. report	4.10	15	132 Apr. report	8.10	24	208 May report	7.45
2	340 Apr. report	2.70	15	136 Apr. report	14.40	24	215 May report	19.80
2	68 Apr. report (cr.) ..		15	151 Feb.-Mar. report ..	17.10	24	230 May report (cr.) ..	
2	197 B. T.; supp.	5.50	15	213 Apr. report	2.70	24	243 May report	5.40
3	326 Apr. report	7.20	15	228 May report	6.30	24	275 May report	4.90
3	286 Apr. report	22.60	15	234 May report	27.90	24	309 May report	7.20
3	224 Apr. report	17.20	15	258 May report	6.30	24	51 B. T. ....	.90
3	33 Apr. report	75.60	15	263 Apr. report	10.80	25	21 May report	8.20
4	4 May report	19.80	15	268 Apr. report	9.00	24	244 B. T. & reinst..	47.20
4	19 May report (cr.) ..		15	305 Apr. report	6.30	26	31 May report	4.50
4	222 May report	8.75	15	319 Apr. report	4.50	26	292 May report	12.63
5	244 B. T. & reinst..	29.40	15	332 Apr. report	6.17	26	299 Apr. report	8.20
5	121 May report	12.70	15	359 Apr. report	18.30	26	96 May report	7.20
5	281 May report	4.50	15	392 May report	8.30	29	53 May report	77.10
5	57 May report	6.30	15	411 May report	8.10	29	43 May report	8.10
5	107 May report	1.50	15	172 Apr. report	11.70	29	55 May report	3.20
5	85 Apr. report	19.80	15	244 B. T. & reinst..	29.60	29	71 May report	8.10
5	260 Apr. report	18.90	16	28 May report	9.90	29	88 May report	28.00
8	143 Apr. report	53.15	16	34 May report	1.80	29	100 May report	38.70
8	155 Apr. report	8.10	16	76 Apr. report	6.00	29	113 May report	2.00
8	12 Apr. report	14.40	16	162 Apr. report	36.20	29	197 May report	4.10
8	116 Apr. report	9.00	16	254 May report (cr.) ..		29	345 May report	19.80
8	79 Apr.-May reports ..	11.70	17	9 Apr. report	82.00	29	401 Apr.-May reports ..	30.60
8	217 May report	5.16	17	115 Apr. report	10.00	29	40 May tax	1.00
8	278 May report	27.90	17	125 May report	9.00	29	74 May report	549.55
8	104 Apr. report	36.00	17	144 Apr. report	8.80	31	25 May report	15.95
8	353 Apr. report	15.30	17	24 May report	8.30	31	30 Apr. report	11.70
8	413 May report	9.00	17	29 Mar. report	23.50	31	68 May report	26.35
8	123 May report	5.40	17	47 May report	98.10	31	70 May report	4.50
8	328 Apr. report	10.10	17	75 Apr. report	39.60	31	93 May report	6.30
8	279 Apr. report	4.50	17	315 Apr. report	17.13	31	97 Apr. report	26.15
9	54 Apr. report	45.00	17	407 Apr.-May reports ..	8.20	31	99 May report	18.00
9	55 Apr. report	4.50	17	455 May report	9.90	31	99 May report	9.00
9	105 Apr. report	17.50	17	263 B. T.	1.80	31	103 May report	42.10
9	166 Apr. report	18.00	18	2 Feb. report	110.70	31	108 May report	13.50
9	315 May report	15.75	18	18 Apr. report	22.50	31	165 May report (cr.) ..	
9	378 May report	3.60	18	158 May report	4.50	31	286 May report	20.70
9	308 B. T.	65.00	18	244 B. T. & reinst..	110.00	31	302 May report	12.15
9	32 May report	47.50	18	336 May report	3.55	31	244 B. T. & reinst..	154.40
10	1 May report	14.40	18	434 Apr. report	3.60	31	308 Apr. report	90.00
10	8 May report	17.30	18	53 Supp.	1.00	31	46 On account	1,308.40
11	88 Apr. report	26.50	19	173 Apr. report	8.30	31	Advertising—The Lather	55.50
11	134 Apr. report	9.90	19	250 May report	16.30	31	Transfer ind't. for May	104.60
11	168 May report	5.40	19	428 Apr. report	4.50			
11	259 May report	3.60	19	442 Apr. report	3.60			
11	386 Apr.-May report ..	67.70	19	483 Apr. report	2.00			
11	244 B. T. & reinst..	176.80	22	39 Apr. report	40.00			
			22	42 May report	40.00			
						Total		\$6,589.93

MAY DISBURSEMENTS

May	Amount	May	Amount
10 Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., office supp. . . \$	1.75	10 The Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	3.74
10 Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.	1.10	10 Western Union Telegraph Co., Apr. messages ..	7.83
10 The Distillata Co., Apr. water service	5.00	11 Mar. tax to A. F. of L.	81.00
10 The Union Paper & Twine Co., local supp. . .	1.76	11 Mar. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75

May		
12	Independent Towel Supply Co., service 4/14-5/12/33	2.10
26	Riehl Printing Co., local and office supp.; May journal	858.00
26	Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local and L. D. service	26.98
26	Knoble Bros. Co., floral tribute for Wm. J. Spencer, Sec. of Bldg. Tr. Dept.	25.47
26	National Advertising Co., mailing May journal	56.50
31	Goldberg & Solomon, attorneys, on account	200.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 34, L. McConnehey, 15285	200.00
	Local 483, J. J. Simmer 6327	200.00
	Local 46, Richard Cuniff 6875 (balance)	150.68
	Local 278, Daniel Dorgan 3735	300.00

May		
	Local 108, John L. Wilson 9418	200.00
	Local 260, Edgar T. Ashdown 15526	200.00
	Local 308, S. E. Burton 3522	200.00
	Local 74, J. C. Farrington 1957	151.65
	Local 302, Wm. Kitchell 2043	500.00
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	980.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer ..	665.00
31	Office salaries	575.00
31	Postage	11.00
31	Miscellaneous office expense	4.25
31	Express chrgs. on ret. seal (Loc. 90) .....	.49
31	Fed. tax on Apr. checks .....	.74
31	Central United Nat. Bank-service chrgs.	4.73
	Disbursements	\$5,675.52

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, April 28, 1933	\$72,130.31
May receipts	6,589.93
	<hr/>
	\$78,720.24
May disbursements	5,675.52
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, May 31, 1933	\$73,044.72

ON MEMBERS

REINSTATEMENTS

Local	
68	E. Barth 22720
102	J. C. Felton 29251
28	T. McL. Sloan 18871
32	R. A. Bleb 31361
244	H. Aronowitz 24380
244	P. Glauberman 23242
244	F. Rao 35614
244	P. Lein 14414
244	C. F. Geiling 34884
244	J. M. Lacey 24666
244	S. Di Caro 26801
244	A. Randazzo 25900
244	L. Santoro 8240
244	F. Di Caro 27674
244	I. DeBique 34921
244	L. Lipschitz 16371
244	J. Lewis 34995
244	H. Huffmire, Sr. 14418
244	L. Yuzik 34707
244	J. Frame 34668
244	J. Lioacono 27790
244	B. Kolodny 12534
244	A. Kolodny 29853
244	N. Pialkoff 26804
244	L. Schwartz 17159
244	H. N. Lein 19230
244	A. Iacono 34129
244	F. S. Swanson 20869
244	J. D. Grainger 15730
244	B. Zichittella 26820
244	J. S. Amenita 18625
244	C. Procida 23299
244	L. Rosenkrantz 13867
244	D. Mastroeni 34216
244	S. Bracco 27012
244	B. Gumina 24782
244	B. Fishbein 31043
244	A. Pisciotto 31726
244	D. Bartola 31688
244	S. Schwartz 24685
244	S. Richman, Jr. 19621
244	A. Weiner 33301
244	M. Erlich 12584
244	S. Rabuchin 12484
244	H. Levine 12450
244	R. Calafiore 34444
244	F. P. Blandi 34384

Local	
244	V. Intravia 31489
244	M. Brocco 25924
244	M. Brudney 18484
244	J. D. Callahan 13801
244	D. J. Callahan 27015
244	H. Lein 27689
244	I. Pomerantz 25931
244	I. Rubinoff 19231
244	A. A. Pezzullo 31604
244	G. Giampartone 24784
244	F. Rao 34673
244	A. Yuzuk 26495
244	B. Podvorsky 24581
244	A. Alper 32910
244	S. Lynn 12522
244	L. Wernick 28329
244	C. Sukonig 28654
244	I. DeSalvo 23219
244	T. Arrigo 34561
244	A. Conti 25905
244	L. A. Hoock 7435
244	P. Circinione 23243
244	F. Antico 21445
244	A. Gagliardo 26502
244	D. Minutoli 34449
244	H. Wiener 27706
244	M. Aloisi 33931
244	A. Levy 27690
244	W. Hoefling 25902
244	H. Cohen 33087
244	S. Turkowitz 31492
244	L. Pincus 26671
244	K. Saposnit 12470
244	A. Sapersnick 31861
244	A. Cuccio 25907
244	M. Rosen 28098
244	S. Rubinoff 22567
244	G. A. Cabana 25663
244	J. Ruzitsky 30676
244	J. Allegri 31618
244	J. Macaronne 32161
244	M. Leyman 13528
244	R. R. Harrison 12128
244	C. Brodsky 24878
244	I. Indig 34570
244	F. Curiale 23304

Local	
244	S. Tompkin 19162
244	A. Stone 28103
244	S. Stone 28104
244	L. Stone 20660
244	M. Cusimano 32167
244	I. Marcus 27692
244	J. Gerardi 27506
244	C. Gerardi 32706
244	S. Italiano 28493
244	I. Trapani 33985
244	S. L. Beckman 18188
244	I. Perlstein 13855
244	D. Rosen 23354
244	M. Levine 13865
244	I. H. Weintraub (Sept. 1931) 32171
244	I. H. Weintraub 32171
244	C. Mellina 24535
244	H. Sukonig 34050
244	W. Yelles 32517
244	I. Yelles 27708
244	H. Cohen 36004
244	I. Cohen 26468
244	S. Epstein 27504
244	J. Franchina 23963
244	H. Kurinsky 22884
244	P. Kurinsky 26300
244	W. S. Rickey 6980
244	A. S. Sartorio 25908
244	B. Schwartz 19765
244	S. Shurman 27702
244	D. Tranchina 34224
244	C. J. Weiland 23862
244	V. Weiner 12494
244	J. S. Weintraub 29404
244	N. Cherinsky 25185
244	L. Scelta 30677
244	I. Silverberg 34049
244	J. Posnack 17475
244	A. Steinman 16644
244	P. Labofsky 20062
244	J. E. Granger 23302
244	M. Debene 26651
244	H. Kaplowitz 23543
244	A. Kline 29229
244	M. Leifman 29230
244	P. Giacalone 19055

Local
 244 W. V. Lynn 30047
 244 M. Turkewitz 28527
 244 W. F. J. Kelley 21140
 244 H. Berman 32453
 244 A. Finkelstein 33088
 244 A. Yelles 12417
 244 H. Saperson 19409

Local
 244 S. Meshell, Jr. 20414
 244 M. Beigelman 12485
 244 A. Rubin 23626
 244 N. G. Barbera 14111
 244 F. La Rosa 23306
 244 E. A. Bergman 25917
 244 A. Perlmuter 23544

Local
 244 L. Schwartz (No. 3) 31162
 244 N. Sidersky 12465
 244 F. Pisciotto 28835
 244 J. Oneto 19267
 244 G. Goldsmith 14292
 244 M. Sanacore 23731

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

2 Walt C. Aston 21249
 2 D. G. Aston 20615
 2 Wm. V. Borland 20704
 2 Jos. J. Carlino 34506
 2 Jos. Cocita 33253
 2 John H. Drees 33515
 2 W. F. Dunn 23017
 2 F. C. Ehrke 12320
 2 R. L. Hughes 32042
 2 J. W. Johnston 19512
 2 Giulio Marzolo 31301
 2 Frank Messina 29237
 2 N. E. McQuown 10280

2 F. Wm. Newcomb Jr. 24501
 2 R. S. Noble 20669
 2 Herman Ott 17467
 2 H. A. Perleberg 33146
 2 Russell Pinzone 32274
 2 Wm. V. Regan 11398
 2 L. C. Salisbury, Jr. 16350
 2 Wm. Scholl 21378
 2 Wm. E. Smith 33727
 2 L. D. Wilson 19738
 2 C. W. Wyvill 19306
 413 L. E. Spence 34923
 53 A. F. Benner (Apr.) 3719

14 W. L. Prentice 1001
 14 F. H. Reese 20979
 263 J. Gordon 26735
 250 W. W. Struble 24012
 42 J. A. King 23488
 42 A. O. Opsahl 23813
 38 J. J. Denier 29396
 38 G. Rovey 35125
 299 H. F. Rugowski 31455
 299 C. H. Wills 23619
 103 V. G. Bice 31059
 302 L. B. Howe 11128
 302 F. A. Cardwell 28213

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

88 W. J. Burnside (Dec. '32)
 28010
 88 L. W. Dalton (Feb.) 13494
 88 L. O. Shepherd (Feb.) 13636
 88 J. Murchison (Feb.) 7657
 88 M. Earhart (Feb.) 11004
 88 E. M. Gillson (Feb.) 31980
 88 J. F. Lloyd (Feb.) 8522
 88 R. M. McKay (Feb.) 16132
 88 R. I. Mork (Feb.) 32555
 102 J. Martin (Mar.) 33969
 162 W. E. Burke (April) 25883

162 C. A. Roth (Feb.) 32506
 125 A. J. Myers (April) 24370
 51 J. P. Currie 23669
 51 J. H. Sours 33259
 244 M. J. Bartell (Dec. '32) 5802
 244 L. Ehrlich (Feb.) 14770
 74 R. W. Clarkson (Ren.) (Apr.)
 29259
 74 C. Frost (Ren.) 28727
 74 G. J. Hartl (Ren.) 18590
 74 Wm. Pearson (Ren.) 33587
 74 O. Peterson (Ren.) 5400

74 E. Turner (Ren.) (Apr.) 5518
 74 C. C. Chickley (Apr.) 27103
 74 A. L. Gerke (Apr.) 23074
 74 H. Gerke (Apr.) 839
 74 R. J. Geeting (Apr.) 26884
 74 J. S. Morrow (Apr.) 24616
 74 F. S. Sheffler (Apr.) 34169
 74 F. Tennes (Apr.) 30157
 74 C. D. Wardill (Apr.) 18606
 308 V. Prestigiacomo (Ren.) 8273
 104 Jos. Andriano (Ren.-Apr.)
 28007

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

9 C. A. Scott 33984

74 S. Krynicki 14100

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

279 L. R. Snodgrass 20373, \$100.00
 279 J. A. Yates 17217, \$100.00
 279 P. E. Massie 21837, \$100.00
 74 L. Molback 18587, \$25.00
 74 C. A. Vail 21384, \$25.00
 38 B. Barbour 16331, \$100.00
 38 M. DeSalvo 32919, \$100.00
 36 A. C. Myers 15412, \$100.00
 73 J. F. Grace 32359, (Add'l.)
 \$50.00

73 Jas. O. Edmonds 34419,
 (Add'l.) \$50.00
 73 Roy F. Edwards 14153 (Add'l.)
 \$50.00
 73 C. A. Long 20392, (Add'l.)
 \$50.00
 73 T. L. Pfaffenback 25728,
 (Add'l.) \$50.00
 73 H. E. Summers 34466, (Add'l.)
 \$50.00
 73 W. N. Summers 34837, (Add'l.)
 \$50.00

10 C. W. Gauger 21948, (Add'l.)
 \$100.00
 10 W. F. Frenz 24868, (Add'l.)
 \$100.00
 10 G. H. Leubner 20806, (Add'l.)
 \$100.00
 51 E. W. Geering 18915, \$5.00
 71 R. E. Brobst 33307, \$25.00
 71 Jack Merchant 31268, \$25.00
 71 Sam'l. F. Muhlback 33620,
 \$25.00
 71 J. F. Yarger 8758, \$25.00

TRANSFERS

From To
 114 L. Rodier 17359.....197
 115 M. J. Brunskill 26992.... 9
 4 M. F. Nealon 7361..... 5
 5 Louis Eiden 27061..... 75
 5 Edw. McKnight 18445.... 75
 5 Geo. Regan 8678..... 75
 14 Edw. G. Burley 18039.... 32
 14 W. H. Burley 15761.... 32
 18 Wm. Shultz 35536.....340
 18 Jos. Shultz 250.....340
 18 Gus Woelkins 14911....340
 24 Jos. Brower 19938....234
 27 C. B. Allton 2753..... 73
 27 C. C. Seets 23228..... 73
 32 Geo. Alder 4209..... 57
 32 Peter Coughlin 32144....392
 32 W. F. Coughlin 24268.... 57
 32 J. A. Dodd 17024..... 57
 32 J. N. Hall 32981.....392
 32 R. B. Hall 30731.....166
 32 Wm. Pfeiffer 24188....392
 32 M. K. Tussing 34737.... 57

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 42 E. A. Rogers 24872.....328
 43 E. T. Gaylor 7609..... 88
 46 E. Brennan 15077.....386
 46 L. Brunell 27743..... 9
 46 P. Howard, No. 42..... 9
 46 W. J. King 569..... 9
 46 S. L. McGhie 25593..... 53
 46 E. Jones 14997.....286
 46 L. Galm 19106.....286
 52 Wilfred Booker 24564....392
 54 H. M. Carns 8999.....109
 54 P. J. Hurst 13925..... 88
 57 Geo. Alder 4209..... 32
 57 W. F. Coughlin 24268.... 32
 57 Jas. A. Dodd 17024..... 32
 57 M. K. Tussing 34737..... 32
 62 Geo. Coe 15656.....190
 62 C. C. Hall 9703.....345
 62 T. C. Jones 35096.....435
 62 H. F. Kauertz 18795....234
 62 Oscar C. Tuff 12186....345
 62 W. E. Zenz 32948..... 9

From To
 65 Geo. Belcher 25555.....109
 65 E. Brown 36188.....109
 65 Geo. Curry 5074.....109
 65 Gus Weissner 8309..... 42
 71 A. Nicholson 15167....234
 72 Edw. McIntyre 8304....215
 74 E. Horl 18348.....113
 78 B. DeFillipi 25704....215
 78 L. Boucher 13331..... 99
 88 W. H. Bauman 27815....411
 88 H. R. Cushman 17202....411
 88 Alex. Watson 15138.... 65
 114 F. Rush 9553.....197
 125 Clifford Allen 28816....166
 134 Harry Watson 24050....134
 162 T. L. Hoover 31200.... 53
 166 H. M. Durell 17620.... 9
 166 Edw. Taggart 16795....166
 166 R. Van Osedale 32275.... 9
 215 O. D. Jackson 24516.... 9
 217 Chas. Conley 33563....429
 930 Cal. Rader 24024.....435

From	To	From	To	From	To
234 Theo. Koeppen 10687.....	9	328 C. Ball 22341.....	68	392 M. R. Salva 24006.....	386
234 A. M. Orr 20624.....	435	353 W. E. Summers 30541.....	55	392 Geo. Seitz 34785.....	32
238 C. S. Henderson 12795.....	407	374 R. W. Routh 35482.....	172	392 Ray Ames 18004.....	32
238 Geo. W. May 12343.....	260	374 W. A. Smith 21108.....	122	392 Wm. Pfeiffer 24188.....	166
275 W. H. Nirmaler 6688.....	9	386 Geo. Van Huklon 28546.....	52	411 W. H. G. Bauman 27815.....	88
326 R. Replogle 15306.....	9	392 A. Graber 31242.....	32	429 Chas. Conley 33563.....	9
328 G. Everly 14349.....	68				

HOW DO YOU VOTE IN CLOTHES?

There are a great many more ways of voting than at the ballot box. We are daily influencing policies and undertakings that vitally affect our daily lives. One way we vote in these matters is in spending our money. Spending money involves a varied responsibility. In addition to getting it under right conditions, we must spend it in a way that befits us best.

As our incomes have shrunk as the depression dragged business further and further downward, we have welcomed lower prices of the things we buy. Lower prices in clothing have been most welcome. Clothing for both men and women can be bought for what seems less than the cost of materials. The reason is not hard to find. Sweatshops have returned. Disgusting and dishonest conditions prevail such as the unions vanquished twenty-five years ago. The result is misery and exploitation for the workers and bankruptcy of the legitimate industry.

In an effort to escape standards fixed by law and organized industries for the protection of consumers and the advancement of the industry, subcontractors commute to localities where regulations and administration is poorly organized and set up temporary workshops and hire workers at depression wages or less. Often sanitary conditions are revolting. There are many instances or revivals of outlawed practices of stealing from the workers—refusal to pay under pretext of imperfections or disappearance of the shops with wages unpaid.

The danger of insanitary and demoralizing production conditions menaces the higher-priced clothing equally with the cheaper. The only protection for the consumer would be a label guaranteeing standards of work and business. To buy the products of

sweatshop labor is to vote profits to an industrial racketeer who deliberately plans to let the community maintain his employees. Such a label can be made effective by the co-operation of producers, workers, retail associations and consumers. The intelligent buyer who wants to vote against a low-wage industry which would undermine the higher-wage industries where the buyer or the income-earning members of his family worked, would ask for a label which would tell him or her whether his money was spent to sustain prosperity or depression. No industry can maintain wages and profits if other industries are undercutting.

Whenever possible trade-unionists should see to it that their wages are used as a vote for strengthening the union movement and the advancement of workers interests.

ONE SHOCK CURES THE OTHER

Several years ago, Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven, professor of electrical engineering at Johns Hopkins university, discovered that deaths from electricity of low voltage were due to stoppage of heart action while fatalities from high voltage resulted from the stopping or breathing, the heart continuing to beat. Experiments then showed that the low voltage shock starts the twitching of heart muscles, disrupting circulation of the blood. Now the doctor has discovered in experiments upon dogs that immediate application of high voltage after a low voltage shock has the effect of stopping the twitching of heart muscles, returning normal pulsation. In this way high voltage may be made an antidote for an otherwise fatal shock from low voltage.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
345	\$ 2.00	62	O. C. Tuff 12186	52	4.00	166	E. H. Farmer 25437
143	3.00	386	A. Boudreau 13909	52	9.00	166	J. A. Lang 30634
23	2.50	78	T. Goss 2587	55	2.10	353	W. E. Summers 30541
81	4.00	42	P. E. Morrison 32333	88	2.00	411	J. Bauman 27815
102	2.00	25	J. C. Felton 29521	74	1.50	132	A. B. Elliott 12814
102	3.00	392	M. Chalmers 24439	68	2.50	328	W. G. Everly 14349
234	3.00	62	H. B. Dalton 20131	302	13.00	42	I. Buck 30419
234	18.00	62	H. F. Kauertz 8795	302	15.00	42	F. Quirk 26317
234	3.00	62	J. E. Dalton 35014	55	.90	326	P. Nicholas 8389
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	203	5.00	435	A. M. Orr 20624
7	10.00	62	R. C. Manning 32872	435	5.00	230	A. M. Orr 20624
52	3.00	392	H. L. Griffin 31695				

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2415 McCready St., Los Angeles, Pa. Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275 and 350. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated lathers. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Lone Star State Council, composed of Locals 224 and 230.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173 and 250. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Charter and Outfit.....	\$15.00	Book of Apprentice Indentures.....	\$.50
Charter	2.00	Manual .....	.50
Seal	4.50	Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15
Labels, per 50.....	.35	Rolled Gold Lapel Button.....	.50
Official Letter Heads, per pad.....	.70	Adjustable Dating Stamp.....	.50
Official Envelopes, per 100.....	1.00	Ink Pad .....	.25
Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed Envelopes, per doz.....	.25	Transfers, per pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Small.....	1.00	Statements of Indebtedness Pad.....	.50
Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25	Arrearage Notices, per pad.....	.30
Long Form Reports, per doz.....	.40	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75
Short Form Reports, per doz.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75
Book of Withdrawal Cards.....	.60	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75
Secretary Order Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00
Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50
Triplicate Receipt Book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50
Working Permits, per book.....	.35	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25
Membership Application Blanks, per doz.....	.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00
Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00
Book Solicitor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00
Book Contractor Certificates.....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Constitution	15	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. Floyd Noble, Sec., 7712 Colgate Ave. Tel. EV. 2449-J.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 5015 Allendale Ave. Phone, Garfield 0192-M.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 404 Kate Ave., W.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 13 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Fitzhugh St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 797 Post Ave. Genesee 6160-R.
- 16 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frongie, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall C, 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 15 Hayden Ave. Phone 3-8968.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. W. E. Ballard, 911 N. W. 32d St.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. W. J. Boland, 524 Belmont Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville. N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St. Williamansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 715 E. Corning Ave.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 613 E. North St. Tel. Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Jagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6. Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaid St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percociente, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. E. K. Rhodes, Sec-Treas., 49 Julian Ave.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights, P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St. R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Fri., Plasterers' Hall, 747 W. Lexington St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut, Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., same place. M. H. Matthiesen, Sec. and B. A., 1621 7th Ave. Phone, Glencourt 6947.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bldg., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d Tues., 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. E. A. Leader, 23 Webb St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, R. No. 2. 342 So. 5th Ave.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Horner Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., Room 26, B. T. C. Hall, Centre St. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 182 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Malta Hall, Ward St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., 275 Market St. Sal. Maso, B. A., 275 Market St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 229 Gibson Ave.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St. S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 45 W. 53d St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 815½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 6436 20th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St. S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 18.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Chapman Bldg., Elm and Pleasant Sts. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Walters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eiler, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 642 E. 25th St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. S. Jolke, Fin. Sec., 1026 Superior Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnson, R. 6, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olivine 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3698 Jeanne Mance St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326—Little Rock, Ark. Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, 916 Scott St.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 818 E. 6th St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. T. Powell, Sec. P. T., 3417 N. W. 11th Pl.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybosset St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 45 Fulton Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Pl. Phone Dial 2—5852
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab. Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Howling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, 496 Pettis Ave., Mountain View, Calif.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Union Labor Hall, 309 E. Grand Ave. J. L. Hayes, 211½ So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 193 Charles St.

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CAPITALISTS and big business men of the strut-about, pompous type always brag and claim that it is their property and business, and that they have the right to pay just what wages they please. They brag so loudly and vehemently that the poor wage earner feels when he gets his thin envelope that he is almost stealing the few pennies that it contains.

As a matter of fact nearly all of the patents from which great fortunes were made with the aid of labor were actually stolen from the poor inventor. The inventor labors for years on HIS invention; he becomes often reduced to poverty. The capitalist talks him dizzy and almost daffy over the wonderful invention, but says: "It will take millions to furnish new machinery, do the advertising, and put the invention on its feet and a paying basis." He is then offered a job with a fair salary and a contract and stock in the company. The contract is so worded that the company in reality holds 51 or more per cent of the stock. The inventor is usually forced out of the company before he begins to draw dividends and often loses his job.

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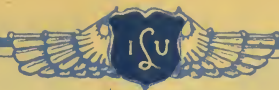
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The LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

JULY, 1933

No. 11



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THE LATHER

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NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

An Act to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY

DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. A national emergency productive of widespread unemployment and disorganization of industry, which burdens interstate and foreign commerce, affects the public welfare, and undermines the standards of living of the American people, is hereby declared to exist. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to remove obstructions to the free flow of interstate and foreign commerce which tend to diminish the amount thereof; and to provide for the general welfare by promoting the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups, to induce and maintain united action of labor and management under adequate governmental sanctions and supervision, to eliminate unfair competitive practices, to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries, to avoid undue restriction of production (except as may be temporarily required), to increase the consumption of industrial and agricultural products by increasing purchasing power, to reduce and relieve unemployment, to improve standards of labor, and otherwise to rehabilitate industry and to conserve natural resources.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

SEC. 2. (a) To effectuate the policy of this title, the President is hereby authorized to establish such agencies, to accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, to appoint, without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws, such officers and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees, and, with the consent of the State, such State and local officers and employees, as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and, without regard to the Classification Act of 1932, as amended, to fix the compensation of such officers and employees so appointed.

(b) The President may delegate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint, and may establish an industrial planning and research agency to aid in carrying out his functions under this title.

(c) This title shall cease to be in effect and any agencies established hereunder shall cease to exist at the expiration of two years after the date of enactment of this Act, or sooner if the President shall by proclamation or the Congress shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended.

CODES OF FAIR COMPETITION

SEC. 3. (a) Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, the President may approve a code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or subdivision thereof, represented by the applicant or applicants, if the President finds (1) that such associations or groups impose no inequitable restrictions to membership therein and are truly representative of such trades or industries or subdivisions thereof, and (2) that such code or codes are not designed to promote monopolies or to eliminate or oppress small enterprises and will not operate to discriminate against them, and will tend to effectuate the policy thereof. Provided, That no such code or codes shall not permit monopolies or monopolistic practices. Provided further, That where such code or codes affect the services and welfare of persons engaged in other steps of the economic process, nothing in this section shall deprive such persons of the right to be heard prior to approval by the President of such code or codes. The President may, as a condition of his approval of any such code, impose such conditions (including requirements for the making of reports and the keeping of books for the purpose of enabling officers, competitors, employees, and others, and in furtherance of the

public interest, and may provide such exceptions to and exemptions from the provisions of such code, as the President in his discretion deems necessary to effectuate the policy herein declared.

(b) After the President shall have approved any such code, the provisions of such code shall be the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof. Any violation of such standards in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be deemed an unfair method of competition in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended; but nothing in this title shall be construed to impair the powers of the Federal Trade Commission under such Act, as amended.

(c) The several district courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of any code of fair competition approved under this title; and it shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

(d) Upon his own motion, or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subsection (a) of this section.

(e) On his own motion, or if any labor organization, or any trade or industrial organization, association, or group, which has complied with the provisions of this title, shall make complaint to the President that any article or articles are being imported into the United States in substantial quantities or increasing ratio to domestic production of any competitive article or articles and on such terms or under such conditions as to render ineffective or seriously to endanger the maintenance of any code or agreement under this title, the President may cause an immediate investigation to be made by the United States Tariff Commission, which shall give precedence to investigations under this subsection, and if, after such investigation and such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, the President shall find the existence of such facts, he shall, in order to effectuate the policy of this title, direct that the article or articles concerned shall be permitted entry into the United States only upon such terms and conditions and subject to the payment of such fees and to such limitations in the total quantity which may be imported (in the course of any specified period or periods) as he shall find it necessary to prescribe in order that the entry thereof shall not render or tend to render ineffective any code or agreement made under this title. In order to enforce any limitations imposed on the total quantity of imports, in any specified period or periods, of any article or articles under this subsection, the President may forbid the importation of such article or articles unless the importer shall first obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury a license pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe. Upon information of any action by the President under this subsection, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, through the proper officers, permit entry of the article or articles specified only upon such terms and conditions and subject to such fees, to such limitations in the quantity which may be imported, and to such requirements of license, as the President shall have directed. The decision of the President as to facts shall be conclusive. Any condition or limitation of entry under this subsection shall continue in effect until the

President shall find and inform the Secretary of the Treasury that the conditions which led to the imposition of such condition or limitation upon entry no longer exist.

(f) When a code of fair competition has been approved or prescribed by the President under this title, any violation of any provision thereof, or transgression of any condition or limitation of foreign commerce shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof an offender shall be fined not more than \$500 for each offense, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense.

AGREEMENTS AND LICENSES

SEC. 4. (a) The President is authorized to enter into agreements with, and to approve voluntary agreements between and among, persons engaged in a trade or industry, labor organizations, and trade or industrial organizations, associations, or groups, relating to any trade or industry, if in his judgment such agreements will aid in effectuating the policy of this title with respect to transactions in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, and will be consistent with the requirements of clause (2) of subsection (a) of section 3 for a code of fair competition.

(b) Whenever the President shall find that destructive wage or price cutting or other activities contrary to the policy of this title are being practiced in any trade or industry or any subdivision thereof, and, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, shall find it essential to license business enterprises in order to make effective a code of fair competition or an agreement under this title or otherwise to effectuate the policy of this title, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in such an agreement, or after the expiration of such period, carry on, in interstate or foreign commerce, specified in such announcement, unless he shall have first obtained a license issued pursuant to such regulations as the President shall prescribe. The President may suspend or revoke any such license if, upon application therefor, or upon any hearing for violations of the terms or conditions thereof. Any order of the President suspending or revoking any such license shall be final if in accordance with law. Any person who, without cause, and in violation of the foregoing, carries on, or continues on any such business for which a license is so required, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not more than \$500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2 (c), this subsection shall cease to be in effect at the expiration of one year after the date of enactment of this Act unless, before the expiration of such period, the emergency regulations shall by joint resolution declare that the emergency recognized by section 1 has ended.

SEC. 5. While this title is in effect (1) or in the case of a license, while section 4 of this title is in effect, and for sixty days thereafter, any code, agreement, or license approved, prescribed, or issued, and in effect under this title, and any action complying with the provisions thereof taken during such period, shall be exempt from the provisions of the antitrust laws of the United States.

Nothing in this Act, and no regulation thereunder, shall prevent an individual from pursuing the vocation of manual labor and acting or trading in the products of his trade or industry, or shall prevent, under any regulation thereunder, anyone from marketing or trading the produce of his farm.

LIMITATIONS UPON APPLICATION OF TITLE

SEC. 6. (a) No trade or industrial association or group shall be eligible to receive the benefit of the provisions of this title until it files with the President a statement containing such information relating to the activities of the association or group as the President shall by regulation prescribe.

(b) The President is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations designed to insure that any organization availing itself of the benefits of this title shall be truly representative of the trade or industry or subdivision thereof represented by such organization. Any organization violating any such rule or regulation shall cease to be entitled to the benefits of this title.

(c) Upon the request of the President, the Federal Trades Commission shall make such investigations as may be necessary to enable the President to carry out the provisions of this title, and for such purpose the President may require any organization coming in it with respect of investigations under the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended.

SEC. 7. (a) Any code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from any interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; that no employee shall be discharged or employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President.

The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employees in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of this section have been established by such agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title. When such standards, or such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3.

Where such mutual agreement has been approved by the President, he may investigate the labor practices, policies, wages, hours of labor, and conditions of employment in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, and may hold public hearings, and after such hearings as the President finds advisable, he is authorized to prescribe a limited code of fair competition fixing such maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment in the trade or industry or subdivision

thereof investigated as he finds to be necessary to effectuate the policy of this title, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3. The President may differentiate according to experience and skill of the employees affected and according to the locality of employment, but no attempt shall be made to introduce any classification according to the nature of the work involved which might tend to set a maximum as well as a minimum wage.

(d) As used in this title, the term "person" includes any individual, partnership, association, corporation, or other legal entity, and "interstate and foreign commerce" and "interstate or foreign commerce" include, except where otherwise indicated, trade or commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia or any Territory of the United States and any State, Territory, or foreign nation, or between any insular possession or other places under the jurisdiction of the United States, or between any such possession or place and any State or Territory of the United States, or within the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory or any insular possession or other place under the jurisdiction of the United States.

APPLICATION OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT

SEC. 8. (a) This title shall not be construed to repeal or modify any of the provisions of title I of the Act entitled "An Act to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, to raise revenue for extraordinary expenditures of the United States, and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1933, may for all purposes be hereafter referred to as the "Agricultural Adjustment Act."

(b) The President may, in his discretion, in order to avoid conflict between the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and this title, delegate any of his functions and powers under this title with respect to trades, industries, or subdivisions thereof which are engaged in the handling of any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or of any competing commodity or product thereof, to the Secretary of Agriculture.

OIL REGULATION

SEC. 9. (a) The President is further authorized to initiate before the Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings necessary to prescribe regulations to control the operations of oil pipe lines and to take such other action as may be necessary to regulate the petroleum and its products by pipe lines, and the Interstate Commerce Commission shall grant preference to the hearings and determination of such cases.

(b) The President is authorized to institute proceedings to divorce from any holding company any pipe-line company controlled by such holding company which pipe-line company by unfair practices tends to exclude or restrict the transportation of petroleum or its products, tends to create a monopoly.

(c) The President is authorized to prohibit the transportation in interstate and foreign commerce of petroleum and the products thereof, or produced or withdrawn from storage by any State law or valid regulation or order prescribed thereunder, by any board, commission, officer, or other duly authorized agency, a violation of any order, regulation, or rule prescribed under the provisions of this subsection shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 10. (a) The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and fees for licenses and for filing codes of fair competition and agreements, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by fine of not to exceed \$500, or imprisonment for not to exceed six months, or both.

(b) The President may from time to time cancel or modify any order, approval, license, rule, or regulation issued under this title; and each agreement, code of fair competition, or license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain an express provision to that effect.

TITLE II—PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION ACT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SECTION 201. (a) To effectuate the purposes of this title, the President is authorized to exercise, through the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, all the powers of which shall be exercised by a Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works (hereafter referred to as the "Administrator"), and to make such agencies to accomplish and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services, to appoint, without regard to the civil service laws, such officers and employees, and to utilize such Federal officers and employees, and with the consent of the President, the State and local governments, and such other employees as he may find necessary, to prescribe their authorities, duties, responsibilities, and tenure, and without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, to fix the compensation of such officers and employees. The President may designate any of his functions and powers under this title to such officers, agents, and employees as he may designate or appoint.

(b) The Administrator may, without regard to the civil service laws, and under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, appoint and fix the compensation of such experts and such other officers and employees as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title; and may make such expenditures, and may acquire, purchase, or lease, or otherwise obtain, and may use, such services and rent at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books and books of reference, and for paper, printing and binding) as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(c) All such compensation and allowances shall be paid out of funds made available by this Act.

(d) After the expiration of two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, or sooner if the President should so recommend to the Congress, that by joint resolution declare that the emer-

gency recognized by section 1 has ended, the President shall not make any further loans or grants or enter upon any new construction project under this title, and any such project shall cease to exist and any of their remaining functions shall be transferred to such departments of the Government as the President shall designate. **Provided**, That he may issue funds to a borrower under this title on or after January 1, 1938, under the terms of an agreement, or any commitment to bid upon or purchase bonds, entered into with such borrower prior to the date of termination, under this section, of the power of the President to make loans.

SEC. 202. The Administrator, under the direction of the President, shall prepare a comprehensive program of public works, which shall include among other things the following: (a) Construction, repair, and improvement of public highways and park ways, public buildings, and any publicly owned instrumentalities and facilities; (b) construction, repair, and improvement of national parks, harbors, control, utilization, and purification of waters, prevention of soil or coastal erosion, development of water power, transmission of electrical energy, and construction of river and harbor improvements and flood control and also the construction of any river or drainage improvement required to perform or satisfy any obligation incurred by the United States through a treaty with a foreign Government heretofore ratified and to restore or develop for the use of any State or its citizens water taken from or denied to them by performance on the part of the United States of treaty obligations heretofore assumed; **Provided**, That no river or harbor improvements shall be undertaken unless they shall have heretofore or hereafter been adopted by the Congress or are recommended by the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army; (c) any projects of the character heretofore constructed or carried on either directly by public authority or with participation of national funds, or under public authority; (d) construction, reconstruction, alteration, or repair under public regulation or control of low-cost housing and slum-clearance projects; (e) any project (other than those included in the foregoing subsections) of any character heretofore constructed or carried on under section (a) of section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, and paragraph (3) of such subsection (a) shall for such purposes be held to include loans for the construction or completion of the equipment of a project, the construction of any dam, from public funds, and of reservoirs and pumping plants and for the construction of dry docks; and if in the opinion of the President it seems desirable, the construction of naval vessels within the terms of the limits prescribed by the President, the construction of aircraft and aircraft required therefor and construction of heavier-than-air aircraft and technical construction for the Army Air Corps and such Army housing projects as the President may approve, and the construction of the equipment of the submarine and the organization of such Army tactical units as he may designate; **Provided**, however, That in the event of an international agreement for the further limitation of armament, to which the United States is signatory, the President is authorized to suspend, wholly or in part, any such naval or military construction or mechanization and motorization of Army units; **Provided** further, That this title shall not be applicable to public works under the jurisdiction or control of any State, or to any project of construction or committee for which such Architect is the contracting and/or executive officer.

SEC. 203. (a) With a view to increasing employment quickly (while reasonably securing any loans made by the United States) the President is authorized to authorize through such agencies as he may designate or create, (1) to construct, finance, or aid in the construction or financing of any public works project included in the program prepared pursuant to section 202, (2) upon such terms as the President may determine, to make grants to States, municipalities, or other public bodies for the construction, repair, or improvement of any such project, but no such grant shall in excess of 30 per centum of the cost of the labor and materials employed upon such project; (3) to acquire by purchase, or by exercise of the power of eminent domain, any real or personal property in connection with the construction of any such project, and to hold any security acquired or any property so constructed or acquired or to lease any such property without the privilege of purchase; **Provided**, That all moneys received from any such sale or lease or the repayment of any loan shall be used to discharge any obligation incurred by the Government in connection with the construction of any such project; (4) to aid in the financing of such railroad maintenance and equipment as may be approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission as desirable for the maintenance and improvement of the railroads; to advance, upon request of the Commission having jurisdiction of the project, the unappropriated balance of the sum authorized for carrying out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction and equipment of an annex to the Library of Congress", approved June 15, 1930 (46 Stat. 583); such advance to be expended under the direction of such Commission and in accordance with such Act; **Provided**, That in deciding to extend any aid or grant hereunder, any State, county, or municipality or the President may consider whether action is in process or in good faith assured therein reasonably designed to bring the ordinary current expenditures thereof within the prudently estimated revenues thereof. The provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the construction of public works in the several States, Hawaii, Alaska, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands."

All expenditures for authorized travel by officers and employees including maintenance and transportation of Federal public-works projects, shall be charged to the amounts allocated to such projects, notwithstanding any other provisions of law; and the President is authorized to be employed such personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere as he may require to be engaged upon such work and to be in addition to employees otherwise provided for, the compensation of such additional personal services to be charged against the funds made available for such construction work.

(c) In the acquisition of any land or site for the purposes of Federal public buildings and in the construction of such buildings provided for under this title, the President may, under title 205 and 206 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, shall apply.

(d) The President, in his discretion, and under such terms as he may prescribe, may extend any of the benefits of this title to

any State, county, or municipality notwithstanding any constitutional or legal restriction or limitation on the right or power of such State, county, or municipality to borrow money or incur indebtedness.

SEC. 204. (a) For the purpose of providing for emergency construction of public highways and related projects, the President is authorized to make grants to the highway departments of the several States in the amount not to exceed \$10,000,000, to be expended by such departments in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, except as provided in this title, as follows:

(1) For expenditure in emergency construction on the Federal aid highway system, the President is authorized to make grants to municipalities. The amount apportioned to any State under this paragraph may be used to pay all or any part of the cost of surveys, plans, and of highway and bridge construction, including the elimination of hazardous and inefficient highway crossings, and grades at crossing, the reconstruction of existing railroad grade crossing structures, the relocation of highways to eliminate railroad crossings, the widening of narrow bridges and roadways, the building of footpaths, the replacement of unsafe bridges, the construction of routes to avoid congested areas, the construction of facilities to improve accessibility and the free flow of traffic, and the cost of any other construction that will provide safer traffic facilities or definitely eliminate existing hazards to pedestrian or vehicular traffic. No funds made available by this title shall be used for the acquisition of any land, right of way, or easement in connection with any such construction.

(2) For expenditure in emergency construction on secondary or feeder roads to be agreed upon by the State highway departments and the Secretary of Agriculture: **Provided**, That the State or local political subdivision shall provide for the proper maintenance of such roads. Such grants shall be made on the basis of the full cost of surveys, plans, improvement, and construction of secondary or feeder roads, on which projects shall be submitted by the State highway department and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) Any amounts allocated by the President for grants under subsection (a) of this section shall be apportioned among the several States severally, according to the relative populations of section 21 of the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented (which Act is hereby further amended for the purposes of this title to include the District of Columbia), and the relative ratio which the population of each State bears to the total population of the United States, according to the latest decennial census and shall be available on July 1, 1933, and shall remain available until expended; but no part of the funds made available by this title need be expended until such time as funds may also be used in lieu of State funds to match unobligated balances of previous apportionments of regular Federal-aid appropriations.

(c) All contracts involving the expenditure of such grants shall contain provisions establishing minimum rates of wages, to be predetermined by the State highway department, which contractors shall pay to skilled and unskilled labor, and such minimum rates shall be stated in the invitation for bids and shall be included in proposals for bids for the work.

(d) In the expenditure of such amounts, the limitations in the Federal Highway Act, approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, relating to the use of Federal funds for bridges within municipalities and upon payments per mile which may be made from Federal funds, shall not apply.

(e) As used in this section the term "highway" includes the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia. The term "highway" as defined in the Federal Highway Act approved November 9, 1921, as amended and supplemented, for the purposes of this section, shall be held to include such main parkways as may be designated by the State and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as part of the Federal-aid highway system.

(f) Whenever, in connection with the construction of any highway project under this section or section 202 of this Act, it is necessary to acquire rights of way over or through any property or tracts of land owned and controlled by the Government of the United States, it shall be the duty of the proper official of the Government of the United States to control and regulate the use of such property, and the approval of the President and the Attorney General of the United States, and without any excuse whatsoever to the United States, to perform any acts and to execute any agreements necessary to grant the right of way over or through any such property, (2) or the property the subject of the agreement shall cease to be used for the purposes of the highway, the title in and the jurisdiction over the land or property shall automatically revert to the Government of the United States.

(g) Hereafter in the administration of the Federal Highway Act, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, the first paragraph of section 9 of said Act shall not apply to publicly owned bridges or approaches thereto, operated by the highway department of any State, subject, however, to the condition that all tolls received from the operation of any such bridge, less the actual cost of operation and maintenance, shall be applied to the repayment of the cost of the construction or acquisition of such bridge. If the construction or acquisition shall have been repaid in full, such bridge thereafter shall be maintained and operated as a free bridge.

SEC. 205. (a) Not less than \$10,000,000 of the amount made available by this Act may be allotted for: (A) national parkways; (B) national forest roads, trails, bridges, and related projects; (C) national park roads and trails in national parks owned or authorized by the United States; (D) roads in Indian reservations; (E) public lands; (F) roads to be expended in the same manner as provided in paragraph (2) of section 301 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, in the case of appropriations allocated for such purposes; and respectively, in such section 301, to remain available until expended.

(b) The President may also allot funds made available by this Act for the construction, repair, and improvement of public highways in the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, and the Virgin Islands.

SEC. 206. All contracts let for construction projects and all loans and grants pursuant to this title shall contain such provisions as are necessary to insure (1) that no convict labor shall be employed on any such project; (2) that (except in executive admin-

istative, and supervisory positions), so far as practicable and feasible, no individual directly employed on any such project shall be permitted to work more than thirty hours in any one week; (3) that all employees shall be paid just and reasonable wages which shall be compensation sufficient to provide for the hours of labor as limited, a standard of living and the health of the community; (4) the employment of labor in connection with any such project, preference shall be given, where they are qualified, to ex-service men with dependents, and to persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the political subdivision and/or country in which the work is to be performed, and (B) to citizens of the United States and to persons who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, who are bona fide residents of the State, Territory, or district in which the work is to be performed; provided, That no preference shall apply only where the labor is available and qualified to perform the work to which the employment relates; and (5) that the maximum of human labor shall be used in lieu of machinery wherever practicable and consistent with sound economy and public health.

SEC. 207. (a) For the purpose of expediting the actual construction of public works contemplated by this title and to provide a means of financial assistance to persons under contract with the United States to perform such construction, the President is authorized and empowered, through the Administrator or through such other agencies as he may designate or create, to approve any assignment of work to any such contractor, who shall be bound by the surety or sureties upon the penal bond executed in connection with his contract, to any national or State bank, or his claim against the United States, or any part of such claim, under such contract; and any assignment of work to any such contractor, who is not so bound, notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3737 and 2477 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

(b) The funds received by a contractor under any advanced consideration in any such assignment are hereby declared to be trust funds in the hands of such contractor to be first applied to the payment of claims of subcontractors, architects, engineers, surveyors, laborers, and other persons who have rendered services, to the payment of premiums on the penal bonds, bonds, and premiums accruing during the construction of such project on insurance policies taken in connection therewith. Any contractor and any officer, director, or agent of any such contractor, who applies, or consents to the application of such funds for any other purpose and fails to pay any claim or premium hereinbefore mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(c) Nothing in this section shall be considered as imposing upon any assignee any obligation to make any such application of the funds advanced by the assignee in consideration of such assignment.

SUBSISTENCE HOMESTEADS

SEC. 208. To provide for aiding the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers \$25,000,000 is hereby made available to the President, to be used by him through such agencies as he may designate or create, under such conditions and regulations as he may deem proper, for making loans for and otherwise aiding in the purchase of subsistence homesteads. The moneys collected as repayment of said loans shall constitute a fund in the hands of the President, to be administered by the President for the purposes of this section.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 209. The President is authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this title, and any violation of any such rule or regulation shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both.

ISSUE OF SECURITIES AND SINKING FUND

SEC. 210. (a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow, from time to time, under the Second Liberty Bond Act, as amended, such amounts as may be necessary to meet the expenditures authorized by this Act, or to refund any obligations previously issued under this section, and to issue therefor bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or Treasury bills of the United States.

(b) For each fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1933, there is hereby appropriated, in addition to and as part of the cumulative sinking fund provided by section 6 of the Victory Liberty Loan Act, as amended, and in addition to the amount of the sum so appropriated, for the purpose of such fund, an amount equal to 2½ per centum of the aggregate amount of the expenditures made out of appropriations made or authorized under this Act as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury.

REEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF TAXES

SEC. 211. (a) Effective as of the day following the date of the enactment of this Act, section 617 (a) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out "1 cent" and inserting in lieu thereof "½ cent."

(b) Effective as of the day following the date of the enactment of this Act, section 617 (c) (2) of such Act is amended by adding at the end thereof a new sentence to read as follows: "As used in this paragraph the term 'motor vehicle' means any motor vehicle or use otherwise than as a fuel for the propulsion of motor vehicles, motor boats, or airplanes, and otherwise than in the manufacture or production of such fuel."

SEC. 212. Sections V and Y of the Revenue Act of 1932 are amended by striking out "1934" wherever appearing therein and by inserting in lieu thereof "1935". Section 761 of the Revenue Act of 1932 is further amended by striking out "and on July 1, 1933" and inserting in lieu thereof "and on July 1, 1935".

SEC. 213. (a) There is hereby imposed upon the receipt of dividends (required to be included in the gross income of the recipient under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932) by any person other than a domestic corporation, an excise tax equal to 5 per centum of the amount thereof, such tax to be deducted and withheld from such dividends by the payor corporation. The tax imposed by this section shall not apply to dividends declared before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) Every corporation required to deduct and withhold any tax on dividends under this section shall, on or before the first day following the payment of the dividend, make return thereof and pay

the tax to the collector of the district in which its principal place of business is located, or, if it has no principal place of business in the United States, to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland.

(c) Every such corporation is hereby made liable for such tax and is hereby indemnified against the claims and demands of any person for the amount of any payment made in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(d) The provisions of sections 115, 771 to 774, inclusive, and 1111 of the Revenue Act of 1932 shall be applicable with respect to the tax imposed by this section.

(e) The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply to the dividends of any corporation enumerated in section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1932.

SEC. 214. Section 104 of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out the words "the surtax" wherever occurring in such section, and inserting in lieu thereof "the internal-revenue tax". The heading of such section is amended by striking out "surtax" and inserting in lieu thereof "internal-revenue taxes". Section 13(c) of such Act is amended by striking out "surtax" and inserting in lieu thereof "internal-revenue taxes".

SEC. 215. (a) For each year ending June 30 there is hereby imposed upon every domestic corporation with respect to carrying on or doing business for any part of such year an excise tax of \$1 for each \$1,000 of the adjusted declared value of its capital stock.

(b) For each year ending June 30 there is hereby imposed upon every foreign corporation with respect to carrying on or doing business in the United States for any part of such year an excise tax equivalent to \$1 for each \$1,000 of the adjusted declared value of the capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States.

(c) The taxes imposed by this section shall not apply—
(1) to any corporation enumerated in section 103 of the Revenue Act of 1932;

(2) to any insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 201 or 204 of such Act;

(3) to any domestic corporation in respect of the year ending June 30, 1933, or any year in which it was not doing business during a part of the period from the date of the enactment of this Act to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive; or

(4) to any foreign corporation in respect of the year ending June 30, 1933, if it did not carry on or do business in the United States during a part of the period from the date of the enactment of this Act to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive.

(d) Every corporation liable for tax under this section shall make a return with respect to such tax within one month after the close of the year with respect to which such tax is imposed to the collector for the district in which is located its principal place of business or, if it has no principal place of business in the United States, then to the collector at Baltimore, Maryland. The return shall contain full and complete information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary may by regulations prescribe. The return shall be made under oath and shall be subject to the examination of the collector, be due and payable to the collector before the expiration of the period for filing the return. If the tax is not paid when due, there shall be added as part of the tax interest at the rate of 7 per centum per annum from the time when the tax is due until it is paid. All provisions of law (including penalties) applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by section 600 of the Revenue Act of 1926 shall, in so far as not inconsistent with the provisions of this section, be applicable in respect of the taxes imposed by this section. The Commissioner may extend the time for making the returns and paying the taxes imposed by this section, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe with the approval of the Secretary, but no such extension shall be for more than sixty days.

(e) Returns required to be filed for the purpose of the tax imposed by this section shall be open to inspection in the same manner, to the same extent, and subject to the same provisions of law, including penalties, as returns made under title 11 of the Revenue Act of 1926.

(f) For the first year ending June 30 in respect of which a tax is imposed by this section upon any corporation, the adjusted declared value of its capital stock, as of the close of the year, shall be its net return under this section, which declaration of value cannot be amended, as of the close of its last income-tax taxable year ending at or prior to the close of the year for which the tax is imposed. For any subsequent year ending June 30, the adjusted value of a corporation having no income-tax taxable year ending at or prior to the close of the year for which the tax is imposed by this section, shall be the adjusted value of a domestic corporation shall be the original declared value plus (1) the cash and fair market value of property paid in for stock or shares, (2) paid-in surplus and contributions to capital and (3) earnings and profits, and minus (4) the value of property distributed in liquidation to shareholders, (5) distributions of earnings and profits, and (6) deficits, whether operating or nonoperating; each adjustment being made for the percentage of decrease or increase of the original declared value declared to the close of its last income-tax taxable year ending at or prior to the close of the year for which the tax is imposed by this section. For any subsequent year ending June 30, the adjusted value of a corporation shall be the original declared value adjusted, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Commissioner with the approval of the Secretary, to reflect the decrease or increase of the original declared value (as provided in the preceding sentence) in the capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States.

(g) The terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in the Revenue Act of 1932.

SEC. 216. (a) There is hereby imposed upon the net income of every corporation, for each income-tax taxable year ending after the year 1932, an excise tax of 5 per centum of the net income, under section 215, an excess-profits tax equivalent to 5 per centum of such portion of its net income for such income-tax taxable year as is in excess of 12½ per centum of the adjusted declared value of its capital stock (or, in the case of a foreign corporation the adjusted declared value of capital employed in the transaction of its business in the United States) as of the close of the preceding income-tax taxable year (as of the date of the close of the preceding income-tax taxable year) (determined as provided in section 215. The

(Continued on Page 6)

The History of the National Banking Act of 1863

BY MICHAEL J. LENTZ, JR.

Kenosha, Wisconsin

(Conclusion)

THESE articles of association shall specify for what purpose the group has convened, and why the association was formed. Yet to better have cause and reason for their uniting, the United States government demands that the following organization certificates be completed very exactly:

FIRST: "The name assumed by such associations; which name shall be subject to the approval of the Comptroller of the Treasury.

SECONDLY: "The place where its operation of discount and deposit are to be carried on, designating county, city, town or village, and state.

THIRDLY: "The amount of capital stock and the number of shares into which the same is to be divided.

FOURTH: "The names and places of residence of each of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

FIFTH: "The fact that the certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this title."

In explanation of the first part of the quoted section, the title need not agree with the name, The National Bank of the United States, but may be prefixed by another name, as, The Kenosha First National Bank. The second part as recorded is a bank organization under that title, shall not, except with the permission of the Secretary of State, be organized with less than a minimum capital of one hundred thousand dollars, but with the permission of the Secretary of State organize a bank with that title, in a community of six thousand population or less, with a minimum capital of fifty thousand dollars. At a later time in an amendment to this bill, with the permission of the Secretary of State, communities of three thousand population could open a bank under that title, with a minimum capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. To this paragraph is appended the statement, that no organization is valid or legal if the population of a city shall be or exceed at the time of registration fifty thousand people, with a capital in its respective bank (National) of less than two hundred thousand dollars. With these two phases of the organization certificate defined we can easily see that to obtain such a charter is not of an easy nature.

To continue with the defining of the organization certificate, we find according to part three that the stock issued shall be, and shall remain salable at a premium per share of one hundred dollars and shall be considered the personal property of said purchaser. To further increase the power of the banks,

and to protect its shareholders, we find this passage in paragraph 17:

"Every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no changes shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired."

"When a national bank reduces its capital stock the proportion set free by the reduction must be returned to the shareholders. It cannot be retained as a surplus fund or for other purposes."

"At least fifty percentum of the total capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business."

The remainder of the capital stock shall be paid in as the Comptroller authorizes. To insure each investor that his installment has been received and credited to his account, we find:

"and the payment of each installment shall be certified to the Comptroller, under oath, by the president or cashier of the association."

To conclude this defining of what the National Banking Act is, and how it protects its investors, let us examine the last of the points necessary to the organization certificate. In the event of a stockholder's failure to pay for his contracted shares of stock, the following action shall be pursued:

"The directors of such associations may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholders at public auction, having given three weeks previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in a city or county where the association is located."

In 1864, it was found necessary to revise several points in the National Banking Act of 1863. One of the most valuable revisions was:

"National Banks could be established with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars in towns having a population not above three thousand people."

With this clause added to the Act we find a sudden increase in the National Banks from 1887 to 1913.

In 1887, there were two thousand eight hundred and nineteen banks. While in 1913, there were seven thousand four hundred and four banks. A total increase of four thousand five hundred and eighty-five banks was evident over a period of twenty-six years. This increase was approximately one hundred and seventy-six banks yearly. While from 1914 to 1930, there was a decrease of two hundred and one banks, though at one time a high point was reached of eight thousand two hundred and forty-nine banks, which sprung up and were connected with the National Banking System, and subject to the Act of 1863 and 1864.

From 1929 to the present day, the successive history of the Act has been bright and dark, drab and exciting. Banks were failing, others closing their doors voluntarily, others who thought they could weather out the storm in the financial world, made vast loans from the National Banks. These banks gradually began to fail and within the period of one year the financial life of the United States was slowly being strangled out. Money was becoming scarce. The National Banks still maintained their integrity and strength, but it was evident to comply to the demands of the Act, they could not loan much longer. Collateral was worth about sixty cents on the dollar per face value. These conditions continued to exist until the March of 1933, when under the Roosevelt Administration, life of the financial world began to show itself.

Recently, Mr. Winthrop Aldrich, of Chase National Bank, located in New York City, expressed again the actual demand of the Act of 1863, but in a different form, and which in a great part up to this time has been ignored. Mr. Aldrich cites the following four paragraphs which he believes should have been included in the Glass Bill. They are as follows:

1. "No corporation or partnership should be permitted to take deposits unless such corporation or partnership is subjected to the same regulations and required to publish the same statements as commercial banks.
2. "No corporation or partnership dealing in securities should be permitted to take deposits even under regulations.
3. "No officer or director nor any member of any partnership dealing in securities should be permitted to be an officer or director of any commercial bank or banking deposits and no officer or director of any commercial bank taking deposits should be permitted to be an officer or director of any corporation, or a partner in any partnership engaged in the business of dealing in securities.
4. "Boards of directors of commercial banks should be limited in number by statute so as to be sufficiently small to enable the members of it to be actually cognizant of the affairs of their banks and in a position really to discharge their responsibility to stockholders, depositors, and the business community."

With these added to the Act of 1863 and the revisions made in 1864, banking would be, what it was meant to be, when the National Bank was organized and presented by Solomon P. Chase, in 1862.

On March 5, 1933, President Roosevelt issued the proclamation that all banks regardless of status, shall be closed and remain closed until further notice. Said closed banks would be opened as the Bank examiners found them solvent and able to do business. The National Banks were the first to open on the moratorium plan, having been also the first time since their institution in 1863, that they were closed for financial reasons.

With the Glass Bill, The National Banking Act of 1863, The Sherman Anti-Trust Commission, the Hepburn Act, Inter-State Commerce Act, Mann-Elkin

Act, Clayton Anti-Trust, and the Federal Trade Commission Act, we may see in the future a far better history in regards to banking as it emanates from the National Banking Act, then we have seen since 1863.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

(Continued from Page 4)

terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in the Revenue Act of 1932.

(b) The tax imposed by this section shall be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner and shall be subject to the same provisions of law (including penalties), as the taxes imposed by title 1 of the Revenue Act of 1932.

SEC. 217. (a) The President shall proclaim the date of—
(1) the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 of any year after the year 1933, during which the total receipts of the United States (excluding public-debt receipts) exceed its total expenditures (excluding public-debt expenditures other than those chargeable against such receipts); or
(2) the repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution, whichever is the earlier.

(b) Effective as to the first day of the calendar year following the date so proclaimed section 617(a) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, is amended by striking out "1½ cents" and inserting in lieu thereof "1 cent".

(c) The tax on dividends imposed by section 213 shall not apply to any dividends declared on or after the 1st day of the calendar year following the date so proclaimed.

(d) The capital-stock tax imposed by section 215 shall not apply to any taxpayer in respect of any year beginning on or after the 1st day of July following the date so proclaimed.

(e) The excess-profits tax imposed by section 216 shall not apply to any taxpayer in respect of any year beginning on or after the 1st day of July following the date so proclaimed occurs.

SEC. 218. (a) Effective as of January 1, 1933, sections 117, 23(1), 168, 187, and 205 of the Revenue Act of 1932 are repealed.

(b) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 23(r) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is repealed.

(c) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 23(r)(3) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out all after the word "Territory" and inserting "and period."

(d) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 182(a) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: "No part of the income of a partnership as a reduction by section 23(r) shall be allowed as a deduction to a member of such partnership in computing net income."

(e) Effective as of January 1, 1933, section 141(c) of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by striking out "except that for the taxable years of 1932 and 1933 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13(a), 201(b), and 204(a), a rate of three-fourths of 1 per centum, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "except that for the taxable years 1932 and 1933 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13(a), 201(b), and 204(a), a rate of three-fourths of 1 per centum and except that for the taxable years 1932 and 1933 there shall be added to the rate of tax prescribed by sections 13(a), 201(b), and 204(a), a rate of 1 per centum."

(f) No interest shall be assessed or collected for any period prior to September 15, 1933, upon such portion of any amount determined as a deficiency in income taxes as attributable solely to the amendments made to the Revenue Act of 1932 by this section.

(g) In cases where the effect of this section is to require for a taxable year ending prior to June 30, 1933, the making of an income-tax return not otherwise required by law, the time for making the return and paying the tax shall be the same as if the return was for a fiscal year ending June 30, 1933.

SEC. 219. Section 109 of the Revenue Act of 1932 is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "and all returns made under this Act after the date of enactment of the National Industrial Recovery Act shall constitute public records and shall be open to public examination and inspection to such extent as shall be authorized in rules and regulations promulgated by the President".

SEC. 220. Section 109 (a) (1) of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, is amended by striking out the period at the end of the second sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a comma and the following: "except that no tax shall be imposed in the case of performance of any spoken play (including dramatic musical reproduction), whether or not set to music or with musical parts or accompaniments, which is a consecutive narrative interpreted by a single set of characters, all necessary to the development of the plot, in two or more acts, the performance consuming more than 1 hour and 45 minutes of time."

APPROPRIATION

SEC. 220. For the purposes of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$3,000,000.00. The President is authorized to allocate so much of said sum, not in excess of \$100,000,000, as he may determine to be necessary for expenditures in carrying out the administrative adjustment and the purposes, powers, and functions heretofore and hereafter conferred upon the Farm Credit Administration.

SEC. 221. Section 7 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, approved May 12, 1933, is amended by striking out "on the present terms and provisions" and substituting therefor the following:

"SEC. 7. The Secretary shall sell the cotton held by him at his discretion, but subject to the foregoing provisions: Provided, That he shall dispose of all cotton held by him by March 1, 1936: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 6, the Secretary shall have authority to enter into option contracts with producers of cotton, and to sell to the producers such cotton held by him, in such amounts and at such prices and upon such terms and conditions

(Continued on Page 7)

Company Unions Are Now Dead in America

THE National Industrial Recovery Act has killed company unions.

Specifically, by name, in detailed description, they are dead.

The moment an industry files a code of practice with the Administration, the whole force and might of the United States says to employers: You cannot maintain a company union; you cannot discharge a worker for declining to belong to a company union or for getting out of one. Even before that—right now—the company union is dead.

Employers fought tooth and nail to kill that provision in the new law. They wanted their company unions. And how they wanted them. But Congress said: You cannot longer enslave workers.

We have a 1933 Emancipation proclamation!

The company union is dead in America!

There are big company unions. Steel has its big company unions—its big slave organizations. The electrical industry has them. Western Union has one.

Well, there can be a lot of funerals for these company unions, which nobody will attend except the bosses and a few of their poor dupes who have been on payrolls to keep them going.

It's a great day for America. Company unions are dead.

But let us remember this: The new law does not forbid independent and dual unions. The law does not require that workers join unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. That is up to labor.

Organization is necessary. Such an organization campaign as America has never seen is necessary.

The National Industrial Recovery Act is of tremendous importance. It is, without any exaggeration, revolutionary.

This new law is so important that the non-union rubber industry has hired Newton D. Baker to advise in drafting its code of practice. Now the non-union rubber industry, in which the Akron was built by piece work, isn't engaging a high-power lawyer like Baker unless it knows that it is important to get the right kind of steer at the start. And the rubber industry isn't steering toward unionism!

Let the employers teach us how important to labor this new law is going to be—right now.

The National Association of Manufacturers spent thousands of dollars to defeat the law. The United States Chamber of Commerce risked its standing with the White House, such as it is, in an effort to beat the new law.

Codes of practice are being filed every day. Many of them are being sent right back for revision. If

the terms do not suit when revised, then the dictatorship will get busy and these gentlemen of big business will be told what they have to do. And they will do as they are told, perhaps for the first time in American history.

Something new is on the cards—make no mistake about that.

And labor cannot sit back and say, "everything is as it was and we can quietly wait and see."

Nobody can wait and see under this new law, unless he wants to take a big chance of getting left at the post.

Labor never got anything on a silver platter.

Delegates to the recent national labor conference pounded home the warning: Labor will get what it is strong enough to take and hold what it is strong enough to hold also what it is wise enough to take and to hold.

The company union is dead. Monumental achievement. But that will not of itself build true unions. Men will have to do that. On with the campaign!

The period of uncontrolled individualism for employers and employees has passed definitely and either we must quickly develop the machinery for associated action which preserves opportunity for individual initiative or accept conditions imposed by the government.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY ACT

(Continued from Page 6)

as the Secretary may deem advisable, in combination with rental or benefit payments provided for in part 2 of this title.

"Notwithstanding any provisions of existing law, the Secretary of Agriculture may in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make public such information as he deems necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of such Act."

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO EMERGENCY RELIEF AND CONSTRUCTION ACT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 301. After the expiration of ten days after the date upon which the Administrator has qualified and taken office, (1) no application shall be approved by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under the provisions of subsection (a) of section 201 of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932, as amended, and (2) the Administrator shall have access to all applications, files, and records of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation relating to loans and contracts and the administration of funds under such subsection: Provided, That the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may issue funds to a borrower under such subsection (a) prior to January 23, 1933, under the terms of any agreement or any commitment to bid upon or purchase bonds entered into with such borrower pursuant to an application approved prior to the date of termination, under this section, of the power of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to approve applications.

DECREASE OF BORROWING POWER OF RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

SEC. 302. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered under section 9 of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, as amended, to have outstanding at any one time is decreased by \$400,000,000.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 303. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SHORT TITLE

SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "National Industrial Recovery Act."

Approved, June 16, 1933, 11:55 a. m.

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Lawyers with scant professional ideals have started to prey on labor unions even as so-called ambulance-chasers used to make utilities their target. These lawyers take cases of unemployed union members on the ground that the union is legally responsible for their unemployment. This action is proposed at a time when 50 to 90 per cent of the union membership is out of work. Under such conditions the union is about as much responsible for unemployment of a member as the President of the United States is responsible for Chinese deaths in Manchuria: both happen to be co-existent.

Union members who go to court under such circumstances not only violate the constitution of the union, they also violate every unwritten law of the labor movement. Those members, who pose as radicals, as bringers of the light, as heralds of the new day; those members who condemn class collaboration, lack of democracy, and union corruption, and then turn to capitalistic-minded lawyers, and the courts on the flimsy pretext that the union has kept them out of work should forfeit the respect of every intellectually honest radical in the country. They

have fastened the tentacles of a hostile system a little tighter round the throat of labor. They have settled the system they pretend to hate a little more firmly in the saddle.

"It is obviously impossible to overcome unemployment without restoring to the masses of the people a buying power corresponding with the facilities of industrial production. Buying power can only be established through an increase in wages." After all organizations in trade unions is the last word.

DO WE FACE A BUILDING BOOM?

The National Industrial Recovery Act allocates three BILLION—three hundred million dollars for public works.

A great deal of this money will go to the financing of enterprises that have little to do with construction, as the term is generally used. There will be rivers and harbors—which are always with us—and there will be sewage systems and many such things.

But there will be a lot of real construction.

Perhaps the construction industry, which employs so many men that it keeps more than a million workers busy "behind the lines" is in for what will look a great deal like a boom, in contrast to the past three years.

This will be good news in every section of America. It is reported that a great deal of building is ready for the starter's gun. Plans are ready, everything is ready except the money and that is now ready.

Here let us halt to ask some questions. It is said it will cost two hundred million dollars to float this big financing. Then, in interest, compounded, it will cost some six billions dollars for ultimate repayment, so that, finally, we shall pay for this job three times its initial cost. That is a mighty heavy cost.

All will rejoice that the money is to be available. But many will ask why such a terrific toll should have to be paid to those who lend Uncle Sam the money which Congress has voted.

For Congress hasn't voted actual money that is in the Treasury; it has voted the right to borrow that much. The line of lenders is ready to do the lending. As always.

And a new war debt burden looms for the future.

Someone has asked why the government should not start its fine printing presses and just print that money.

Those who tell us they are finance experts, learned in the science of finance, which does not exist, warn of awful penalties for such a procedure.

But could it be any more awful than the burden of interest that will have to be paid to those who

have got the money, largely through such means as those described in the Morgan investigation?

The last great boom robbed the people right and left. Now, in order to recover from the depression, penalty for the boom, we must pay tribute to those who looted during that marvellous and almost fatal boom.

Maybe the wizards of finance are right, but there are many who will say that they are overly involved in their own theories about money. There will be many—and the number grows—who will say that penalty enough has been paid. They will say, issue the money and see what happens; that it cannot be worse than what will happen if the old methods are used.

However, the important thing at the moment is that MONEY IS READY FOR VAST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS ALL OVER AMERICA. THAT LOOKS HAPPY!

There is one medicine for workers now—just one—and that is organize!

Roosevelt Signs Bank Deposit Guarantee Law

Insurance of bank deposits was brought within striking distance when President Roosevelt signed the Glass-Steagall bank bill, which also carries other drastic banking reforms.

There was a long fight over the amendment put into the bill by Senator Vandenberg of Michigan which provided for the immediate guarantee of deposits up to \$2,500. As finally enacted the guarantee is postponed until January 1, 1934, with the proviso that the President may make it effective before that date if he so desires.

The general deposit insurance does not go into effect until July 1, 1934, when 100 per cent insurance will be furnished on deposits up to \$10,000, 75 per cent between that sum and \$50,000, and 50 per cent on sums over \$50,000.

The insurance fund will be made up of \$150,000,000 from a United States Treasury fund which has been paid in over a number of years from the Federal Reserve System; \$150,000,000 from the surplus of the Federal Reserve banks, and \$150,000,000 from the participating banks, whose contributions to the insurance fund will be made on the basis of a percentage of their deposits.

Only Federal Reserve member banks licensed by the Secretary of the Treasury and State non-member banks approved as to solvency, first by State banking authorities and second by the corporation administering the fund, will be admitted to the insurance pool.

AN IMPORTANT COMPENSATION DECISION

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has handed down an important decision in a workmen's compensation case involving the status of labor unions as employers and the dividing line between employes and officials.

Opie F. Lindsay was the business agent for the Lathers' International Union, Local No. 9, Washington, D. C. Acting in this capacity he went to Fredericksburg, Va., to investigate certain charges concerning labor conditions. While returning from Fredericksburg his automobile came into a collision with a passing motor vehicle, and Lindsay received injuries from which he died.

Mrs. Clara A. Lindsay, his widow, filed a claim for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of the District of Columbia. The claim was allowed by Deputy Commissioner Hoage of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, charged with administering the act.

The insurance carrier of Lathers' Local Union No. 9 contested the claim on the ground that Lindsay was not an "employee" of the union within the meaning of the act, but an "official," and consequently not covered by the contract of insurance.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upheld the award of the Deputy Commissioner. The insurance carrier thereupon carried the case to the Court of Appeals, whose decision now sustains the finding of the lower court.

In support of its decision the Court of Appeals declared that the Lathers' Local Union was an employer and that Lindsay when he met his death was an employe within the purview of the statute, and that at the time of the accident he was the business agent of the union performing duties defined by the union's constitution. The court added:

"In the present case we think that inasmuch as the insurance carrier insured the labor union for the protection of its employes, among whom the business agent was known to be numbered, and received and retained its compensation for such insurance, it cannot complain if the courts call upon it to perform its contract in the spirit in which it was made."

In judicial circles it is believed that the decision of the Court of Appeals will stand as a precedent in holding that employes of a labor union, and the union itself, come within the protection of the Workmen's Compensation Law.

The briefs supporting the claim of Mrs. Lindsay and the award made by Deputy Commissioner Hoage were prepared by the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

FALSE ECONOMY

Members of business bodies are talking, these days, about the possibility of resigning from the organization, with the object mainly of supposedly saving money. Nothing is more dangerously extravagant than that—a wasteful squandering of that invaluable asset of good teamwork at the very time when collaboration is absolutely vital.

When you are out in mid-Atlantic in a bad storm, do you see anybody shoving off from the big liner in a row boat by himself to save passage-money? Well hardly.

We have read in our daily press how our market was flooded with foreign made articles, electric lamp bulbs among them. Now we read about riots in Japan, riots against a great United States subsidiary that makes electric light bulbs, and lo and behold, the name of the Mazda lamp is mentioned. We don't blame the Japanese, not at all. If American firms will continue to establish foreign factories and send that product to compete with their American plants, they deserve no sympathy from Americans and deserve no protection by American troops. While we don't agree on tariffs, we do believe that a prohibitive tariff should be levied by the United States against any products of branch American factories abroad.

The article quotes a Japanese as exhorting the people of Japan to punish this electric company and defeat the sale of their lamp that is an inferior lamp. It also states that workmen threatened to wreck their retail store. Maybe police will have to protect their stores on this continent from workmen in protest of the sale of their products; Mazda is evidently the trade name of their American-Japanese plant.

GOOD INTENTIONS

Good intentions are no guarantee of right conduct for the individual or society government.

The men who drove Roger Williams out of Massachusetts had good intentions, but they did wickedly just the same; at least, so think the subsequent generations.

In Yarmouth, England, 16 old women were put to death on charges of practicing witchcraft, and their executioners had good intentions, but we of this day are shocked by the recital.

In Russia today they say that "there can be no personal liberty until the revolution is over," and those so saying are moved by the very best of intentions, but we who hold that personal liberty is the basis of all political good stand ready to demur on their conclusion.

It may be Herr Hitler has good intentions; let us

agree that he has, but certainly he is wrong in the persecution of the Hebrew people.

The Texas legislators had good intentions when they made it possible to send a poor unfortunate to the penitentiary for life for a trivial offense, it being his fourth, but they sinned against light in doing so.

An unjust law, no matter how good the intentions of its authors; no matter what their claim of wishing to promote righteousness, will, in the very nature of things, become a running sore on the body politic.

Good intentions are no guarantee that wisdom sits on the throne, which assertion is backed by every page of authentic history.—Houston Post.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW DEAL FOR LABOR

When President Roosevelt signed the Industrial Recovery Act he made a statement outlining his policy for its administration. On the question of wages the president said:

"In my inaugural I laid down the simple proposition that nobody is going to starve in this country.

"It seems to me to be equally plain that no business which depends for existence on paying less than living wages to its workers has any right to continue in this country.

"By 'business' I mean the whole of commerce as well as the whole of industry; by workers I mean all workers—the white-collar class as well as the man in overalls; and by living wages I mean more than a bare subsistence level—I mean the wages of decent living.

"Throughout industry the change from starvation wages and starvation employment to living wages and sustained employment can, in large part, be made by an industrial covenant to which all employers shall subscribe."

Organized labor congratulates the president on his bold and statesmanlike declaration.

A persistent fight for decent wages has characterized the struggles of the labor movement from its inception. The labor movement has always held that employers who refuse to pay living wages should be regarded as industrial outlaws unworthy of the respect of any patriotic citizen. By means of trade unions the wage standards for millions of our working men and women have been held above the starvation pay imposed upon the unorganized workers by the anti-union industrial and commercial pirates who have reduced the pay of their employes far below the decent living standards sanctioned by the unions.

Labor is more than glad to have its underlying principle of decent living wages upheld by the president and backed by the Industrial Recovery Act.

LABOR LAW

Edwin E. Witte, an acknowledged authority on labor law, has this to say in regard to the relationship of unions to their individual members. "Despite such governmental favors, labor unions are not in any sense public or quasi-public organizations. They possess no governmental powers, and membership is entirely voluntary. In short, the legal status of unions is practically identical with that of fraternal organizations. They cannot be compelled to admit anyone to membership; and the expulsion of members is not reviewable in the courts as long as the procedure is fair and conforms to the union constitution and by-laws. Similarly, the courts will not interfere in the relations between local and international unions, except to enforce the union constitution. Unions may 'settle disputes between the members on questions of policy, discipline, or internal government, so long as the government of the society is fairly and honestly administered in conformity with its laws and the laws of the land, and no property or civil rights are involved.'"

This from his recent book, "The Government in Labor Disputes," may be taken as the view of an authority.

DUES BOOK LOST

9 R. Hasshaw, 17076

A. F. OF L. BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT
SELECTS O'NEILL FOR SECRETARY-
TREASURER

The executive council of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor appointed William O'Neill of Atlantic City, N. J., to fill the unexpired term of the deceased secretary-treasurer, W. J. Spencer.

Mr. O'Neill has been general organizer of the United Association of Plumbers of the United States and Canada for the past four years and a business representative of the Atlantic City Plumbers' Union for a long period. He will assume his official duties with the Building Trades Department on September 1.

CORRECTIONS

Suspension of C. S. Hicks 11591 by Local Union No. 250, published in the March issue, came about through an error and it has therefore been cancelled.

Local Union No. 2 reported Brother N. E. McQuown, 10280, for suspension, as published in the June issue, in error. The brother is in good standing as heretofore.

IN MEMORIAM

12 John H. Tomlin 2187

18 Carroll Smith Blincoe 19268

65 Claude Andrew Noll 1880

74 Ernest Bernard Johnson 29296

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, The Almighty God has in His infinite wisdom seen fit to remove from this earthly life Brother John H. Tomlin, 2187, and

WHEREAS, Brother Tomlin having been one of our charter members and in continuous good standing, a true member and loyal officer, be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, also to the International Office for publication in the official journal.

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers Local Union No. 12.

J. D. MELDAHL, Secretary.

The members of Local Union No. 46 feel a deep sense of bereavement in the death of their fellow brother, Walter Sythes, 10788, whom they esteemed and valued as a loyal member. His belief in unionism was reflected in his attitude toward his fellow members and he was ever deeply interested in local affairs. At the time of his sudden passing, he was a member of the Executive Board and was a nominee for re-election.

Always thoughtful of others, he made many friends who mourn his loss and among those is each and every member of Local Union No. 46.

Be it resolved that to the widow and family of Brother Sythes the members of Local Union No. 46 offer their deepest sympathy and heartfelt tribute of this resolution; that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days in his memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Headquarters for publication in our official journal.

Wood, Wire & Metal Lathers Local Union No. 46.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

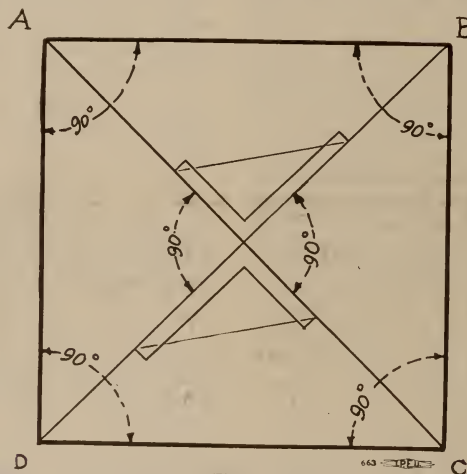


Fig. 3

In a room the four sides may be equal lengths but this does not necessarily mean that the room is square—but if the diagonal lines A-C and B-D as in Fig. 3 are equal lengths and the intersection of these lines in the center form four 90 degree angles or four right angled triangles as shown, you may be sure your room

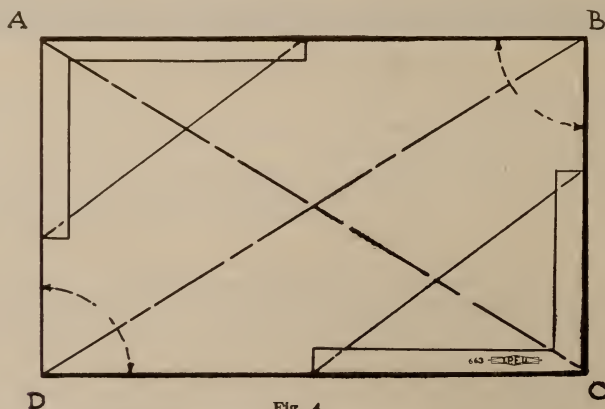


Fig. 4

is square. A large square made of wood strips can also be used here for squaring angles.

In Figs. 4 and 5 a simple method of squaring a room is shown. In this method you draw the diagonal lines A-C and B-D as shown (using the angles of rough walls of room to work from.) Next measure out on two of these lines equal distances from center as B and C. Connect B and C and from this line B-C square around balance of room as shown. When establishing the line B-C any distance may be used when measuring out from center, for after completing the figure, the lines thus formed may be moved as near to the wall line as possible, thus making the room as large as possible. The rough wall lines are not shown in Fig. 4 as they are in Figs 5 and 6.

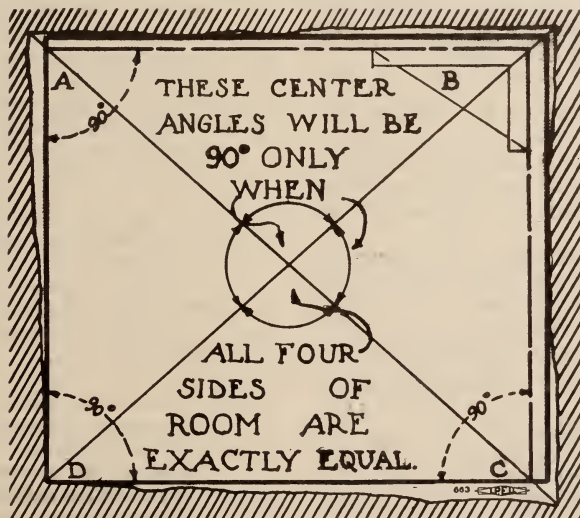


Fig. 5

The only time the angles in center of room, formed by the diagonal lines will all be 90 degree angles is when the figure is square as shown in Fig 5 (also Figs. 1, 2 and 3). In this layout the same system is used as in Fig. 4. Note that in this figure the diagonal lines are first drawn to the corners of the rough walls. An equal distance is measured off from center on two of these lines and they are joined as line B-C. The other lines of square are formed by squaring off this line B-C as shown. Or we might say the line A-D was first laid out and the rest of figure squared off this line. After squaring the room, note that the lines A-B and B-C are moved back to wall lines as far as possible, thus increasing space of room to fullest extent.

(Continued In Our Next Issue)



Members of Local Union No. 386 on the Harlem Valley Hospital job at Wingdale, New York, lathed by the Standard Metal Furring and Lathing Co. of New York City. Front row, from left to right: Chas. Rivers 33415, Bill Yoekel (foreman) 20188, J. Dunn 27084. Back row, left to right: E. Galway 23046, J. Kios 29297, W. Hignight 27664, W. Hutchinson 23167 and Geo. Gallivan 29962.

WHAT HIS EYES MAY HAVE SEEN

Li Ching-yun, a native of the province of Szechwan in Western China, is dead there at the age of 197 as he himself counted it, or at the age of 256, according to official estimates, remarks the New York Times, adding:

It is said that there is a record of congratulations extended by the Peking Government to the venerable man on his 200th birthday.

If Li Ching-yun lived to be 197 years old, then it is probable that he witnessed the following:

7 attempts to inflate the currency and bring back prosperity.

7 collapses of the currency.

12 revolts of the young generation.

25 revivals of the long skirt.

24 returns of the short skirt.

8 reintroductions of the game of whist under a new name.

10 returns of the jig-saw puzzle.

5 cycles of warm winters and cool summers.

5 cycles of cold winters and hot summers.

6 outbreaks of nudism.

4 eruptions of school-teaching without books, teachers, or discipline.

4 returns to modified corporal punishment.

12 outbursts of self-expression in the colleges.

11 revivals of the Lady type.

But if Li Ching-yun actually lived to be 256 years, then it is plain that he must have been an observer of the following panorama—

And here The Times proceeds to reiterate the above list, with 25 per cent added to the numerals.—
Literary Digest.

NEW YORK vs. LONDON

Which is larger, New York or London.

According to a recent census of Great Britain, Greater London, the area inclosed within a circle of 15 miles radius, with Charing Cross as its center, has 8,203,942 inhabitants. The population of the City of London and the 28 boroughs comprising the administrative county of London was 4,397,003.

The last census sets the population of the City of New York at 6,930,446.

The population of the New York Metropolitan District as outlined by the Census Bureau totaled 10,901,424.

The answer is that the City of New York is larger, either individually or collectively.

MY AUTO 'TIS OF THEE

My auto 'tis of thee

Short cut to poverty

Of thee I chant.

I blew a pile of dough

On you two years ago,

And now you refuse to go,

Or won't or can't.

Through town and countryside

You were my joy and pride,

A happy day.

I loved thy gaudy hue

(Thy white tires so new)

But now you lose one screw

Most every day.

To thee, old rattlebox,

Come many bumps and knocks,

For thee I grieve.

Badly thy top is torn—

The whooping cough

Affects thy horn,

I believe.

Thy perfume swells the breeze

And good folks choke and wheeze

While we are passing by.

I paid for thee a price,

Would buy a mansion twice;

Now everybody's yelling "ice"—

I wonder why.

The motor has the grippe,

The spark plugs have the pip,

And woe is thine,

I, too, have suffered chills,

Ague and pinched ills,

Endeavoring to pay my bills,

Since thou wert mine.

BUILDER PROPOSES CONSTRUCTION TRUST

Oscar Rosenthal Has Plan by Which He Proposes to Bring the Construction Building Back Out of the Doldrums of Past Few Years.

IN order that it can witness a revival, the construction industry must find a method whereby it can gain the confidence of the general public. Much blame for the present condition is placed on the financing methods which took place prior to 1929. In connection with attempting to solve the problems of the industry, a scheme has been advanced by Oscar Rosenthal at a convention of the Canadian Construction Association, which provides for the creation of a Construction Trust, whereby anyone dependent on construction for a livelihood would participate. It would include architect, engineer, general and subcontractor, distributor of building materials, manufacturer, office and field forces. These would subscribe to capital shares in the trust, which would be used in financing all types of building and which in addition would sell debentures which would be supported by every kind of building.

It is the opinion that all human beings who are interested in the advancement of the construction industry should take the necessary precaution for bringing it back to its former standard. Mr. Rosenthal, speaking of this method, says as follows:

"In the protection of our own money we will protect the public's money. I would have the capital shares of the investment trust subscribed by entire construction industry, if each man in the industry took only one share. I believe that every man who expects to be a beneficiary of a construction program must contribute to make available the funds for building which are not available today.

"I would loan money so raised on mortgages for construction and reconstruction. I am not talking about re-financing anything—that is another problem. I am talking about creating work for the employer who is out of work and for labor which is out of work. Put human beings to work again to give them a chance to participate. The employer is out of employment just as much as labor.

"Against mortgages I would issue debentures and offer them to the public, to the school teacher, the fireman, the widow and the orphan, any and all who wanted security. The single family residence, the multiple residence, the residential hotel, the commercial hotel, buildings for entertainment and amusement, buildings of every type that answer the human need, would be included. These buildings would be diversified geographically over the entire nation so that if one section is down because the wheat crop is bad, another section is up.

"I would bring the construction industry back. I would build it up. I would make the industry responsible to the public and make it assume responsibility for delivery to the public the thing the public has the right to receive when it buys. Instead of selling the widow and orphan a mortgage bond on a building, sell them debentures in the Construction Investment Trust which are supported in every type of building that answers human need. Sell them with definite maturity. Give them something that the insurance companies do. In my opinion, that is the solution of our problem."

It is the opinion that in return for its investment the construction industry will receive a sound investment in Construction Trust shares, and will go a great way towards restoring public confidence. He stresses the point that no one knows the troubles of the construction industry as well as the individual and firms employed in it, and for this reason they should provide themselves with means of obtaining its control.

Considering the conditions presenting themselves, it is evident that if any benefits are to be derived by those engaged in building activity, they must rally to the support of their trade associations and bend their efforts toward the promotion of better trade practices. Not only must each phase of the industry show co-operation within its own body, but efforts must be co-ordinated between the different associations. Interest of this kind means that all have a common aim and purpose in view, and that these common aims must be placed above individual and group interests and the general good of the industry made of primary interest.

The majority of those engaged in the building industry will readily admit that there is a necessity that price cutting be stopped. As long as this policy is followed and pursued, it will be impossible to accumulate a profit. This practice has been advanced through eagerness on the part of some individuals or firms to obtain business and in some cases it has been caused because of the small volume of construction and fear that it may go to some competitor. These two evils are advancing the continuance of such practices. Not only are the contractor, subcontractor and material men made to suffer, but all men involved in the trade occupation as well.

If there is no loyalty there can be no great friendship.—Hugh Black.

If men have got to get into unions, unions have got to make it possible.

MR. MORGAN'S FRIENDS

J. P. Morgan, in his testimony before the senate committee, revealed that stock in the Allegheny corporation, which was selling in the open market for \$37 a share, was placed at the disposal of a list of "friends" of his banking company for \$20 a share. Into the record was read a letter, which said in part:

We have kept some of the common stock at a cost of \$20 a share. We are asking some of our close friends would they like some of this stock.

I believe that the stock is selling in the market around \$35 to \$37 a share. We are reserving 1,000 shares if you would like to have it.

There are no strings tied to it, so you can sell it whenever you wish.

The last paragraph is significant. It says in so many words that 1,000 shares of this stock could be purchased at \$20,000 and sold immediately in the market for \$37,000, a nice profit even in the days of the Coolidge era of prosperity.

But, please note, only the "close friends" of J. P. Morgan & Company were "let in" on this proposition. It was a privilege and an opportunity denied to all unprivileged American citizens.

But Big Business has its own effective way its favors to bestow.

HOME MORTGAGE BILL SIGNED BY ROOSEVELT

**\$2,000,000,000 Provided for Loans—President Asks
Stay on Foreclosures**

President Roosevelt signed the Home Owners' Loan Bill and at the same time issued a statement urging mortgage owners to withhold contemplated foreclosures until home owners might take advantage of the lending facilities provided by the law.

The act sets up a Government corporation whose capital stock of \$200,000,000 is subscribed by the United States Treasury and authorizes the issuance of \$2,000,000,000.

The law permits owners of mortgages on homes valued at \$20,000 or less to exchange them for Government bonds bearing 5 per cent interest. A loan of 80 per cent of the value of the homes, with \$14,000 as the maximum, is provided. Loans will be advanced not only to meet mortgage obligations, but taxes. The borrower will pay interest at 5 per cent, and the Government will issue bonds at 4 per cent to liquidate mortgages.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board will administer the law through its headquarters in Washington and suitable branches in the various states.

Morgan, Mitchell, Harriman, Insull—surely these were workers in the vineyard. And how their hearts ached for the common people.

DRIEST PLACE ON EARTH

The driest place on earth is Payta, in Peru, about five degrees south of the equator. In spite of the fact that this province is on the seaboard, there are children living there ten or twelve years old who have never seen a shower of rain.

Clouds are plentiful, and occasionally there are heavy sea fogs, yet as much as fifteen years may elapse between showers.

In spite of the dryness, this country is inhabited, for small streams, coming down from the western side of the Andes, water it.

WISE OR OTHERWISE

Failure fails as strenuously as success succeeds.

The more some men owe the more they want to owe.

The coming man seldom arrives on schedule time.

Honeymoons are often eclipsed by financial stringency.

If a man is a coward he always claims to be conservative.

The more fool questions you ask the more you don't learn.

Some men waste a lot of valuable time explaining their actions.

Instead of doing things today the wise man did them yesterday.

One isn't necessarily wealthy because he has more money than brains.

A man who is satisfied with his job never reaches the top of the ladder.

"YES AND NO"

When you are right, stand pat! Don't let anything or anyone swerve you from what you conscientiously believe to be the right course to pursue. But first, be sure that you are RIGHT!

About the first things we learn to say in life is "yes" and "no," and they are almost the first words that we forget to use in after years. It is so much easier to yield to the persuasion of others. Many young men, and women, too, have fallen by the way-side because they did not know, or were too weak, to give the right answer at the right time.

It is a good plan to let our stronger personality dominate our acts, and dominate our decisions. The difference between right and wrong depends upon how we answer temptation when it pleads for us to yield. The man who is "putty in the hands of chance" will soon find trouble following him along life's pathway. To say no with a staccato voice, with determination, and mean it, is necessary if we would win in the battle of life.

CANADIAN VIEW OF ROOSEVELT POWERS

It is anybody's guess how much of his extraordinary powers and his extraordinary plans Franklin Roosevelt will use, or even intends to use. The probabilities lie between two extremes. There are those who hope that he will employ practically none of the radical expedients like inflation which lie to hand. In the west, particularly, there are seers who have vision of Roosevelt devaluating the dollar, printing new money, coining silver and easing credit all at one fell swoop—an obviously overdrawn picture. The one alternative appears as unlikely as the other, and it seems reasonable to hope that Roosevelt will experiment just so far as pressure from congress and the country compels him, while using his extraordinary powers and prestige to keep the innovations within bounds, so far as possible. In his speech to the American Chamber of Commerce the president showed something of the other side of the inflationary medal. No sensible man can pretend that inflation alone is a miraculous remedy without headache after-effects. Roosevelt knows that in so far as the currency is inflated, the wage-earner is likely to find his dollar buying less. He therefore asks employers to have wages keep pace with prices. Many working men do not realize that inflation means a reduction in wages. And his whole program suggests that what he really wants is more and more men out of the breadlines and on the pay-rolls. To achieve this he may have to permit industries to run their affairs with almost monopolistic control.

—Montreal Star.

My old man is pretty smart after all. He sat in Morgan's lap long enough to fix us up all right.

I heard him talking to "Mom." He said: "I'd like to take you and Harry to Europe for a spell. I hate to see these men, some of them crippled soldiers, too, who fought to make the world safe for other people, being chased into the woods to live like squirrels or monkeys in the trees; and I believe they are going to let the women, girls as old as you are, Ma, build their nests in the timber, too. And I want to get away from all this for a while."

"Well," says Mom, "it will take a lot of money, you know; dollars are not going to be what they used to be over there."

"I know," says Pop, "but I've got a lot of them and they didn't cost me anything either; and I can get lots more the way stocks are shaping."

"Do you know Morgan very well, Pa?" asks Mom.

"Not very well, personally," says Pop; "but Morgan knows me; I was in the legislature long enough for that."

So we went to Europe and had a swell time, except once, in Russia, when they arrested Pop on suspicion

of being an American spy. I had to laugh when I saw Pop behind the bars. But they soon let him out. There were guys in Europe who had sat in Morgan's lap, too.

I heard Pop saying, "Europe will soon be out of debt; the old debts owed to the United States will all be outlawed and they don't trust each other enough to hurt over here."

Well, I'll be seeing you!

—Jo Evans.

The Irish Free State has sweepstakes in connection with horse races that netted \$17,500,000 for her hospitals last year. Belgium raised \$700,000 by lotteries for relief of the "white collar" unemployed. Germany got more than \$14,000,000 last year from taxes on lotteries. State lotteries paid in \$26,000,000 to Italy last year. It appears to be a painless method of collecting taxes for those who want to put government into the gambling business. The suckers pay.—From the Los Angeles Times.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ODE

By John J. Buckley

Local Union No. 72

Adown the aisles of time there comes to us in gorgeous splendor

The heritage of freedom, nursed in blood and sacrifice.

And courage is the call that bids us not surrender

The liberty so dearly won, and hold it as our prize. America! America! Thou blessed among the nations,

To thee, with God, we give our hearts and fealty today,

Our hopes and aims, and joys and consolations

We place in thee forever, in peace and bright array.

The torch of liberty, that "dieth" never,

Our hands will hold on high forever.

If alien foe or band, or war-time propaganda

Assails that right God gave you to redress and relieve,

Thy children of all birth, are yours to command,

To fight for liberty once more and victory achieve. Thy name is writ upon our brows; thy songs are in our hearts;

Thy cause is ours; dark clouds of doubt have no place,

For thy love invokes in us what real liberty imparts To the exile far from home—Joy and Solace.

So today our Faith and Liege we pledge anew

To "America!" Beloved Land! "God Bless you!"



WIT AND

"Did that cure for deafness really cure your brother?" asked Dr. Jones.

Murphy: "Shure enough; he hadn't heard a sound for years, and after he took that medicine he heard from a cousin in Australia."

"The doctor says I must throw up everything and take a sea voyage."

"That ought to be easy if you take the voyage first."

Jane—Until I drove a car I never knew there was so much profanity in the world.

Jack—Do you hear much of it on the road?

Jane—Oh, yes. Nearly everybody I knock down swears terribly.

A tough looking thug stopped a gentleman and tried to make a touch.

"Can't you get into any business that is more profitable than this?" the gentleman asked.

"I'd like to open a bank if I could only get the tools," was the answer.—Boston Transcript.

And while we are speaking of the pay cut, we wish to advance the suggestion of one of our bilge legislators that is bound to meet with approval. He stands forth outspokenly for 3.2 per cent pay cut and 15 per cent beer.

Concern advertises the perfect bridge lamp. Must be light enough to see by and too heavy to throw.

"Charley," said young Mrs. Torkins, "it must be dreadfully unsocial to be a member of the French cabinet."

"The members are not selected for social reasons."

"I know it. But, as a rule, I don't believe they hold office long enough to learn how to pronounce one another's names."

Travel Note—"We were too late," said the explorer, "to rescue the poor man from the cannibals; but the time we reached him he had been scratched off the menu."

A new-made widow called at the office of an insurance company for the money due on her husband's policy. The manager said:

"I am truly sorry, madam, to hear of your loss."

"That's always the way with you men," said she. "You are always sorry when a poor woman gets a chance to make a little money."

"You say," said the magistrate, sternly, "that you robbed the restaurant because you were hungry. Explain why you stole cash from the desk instead of food!"

"I'm a proud man, your honor, and always pay for what I eat."

A farmer purchased a number of agricultural implements from a London firm. When, after a reasonable period, the account was not paid, the firm sent a representative to the farmer to demand payment in cash.

After much haggling with the farmer the representative finally agreed to take a check in payment. Returning to London, he presented the check at the farmer's bank, and was surprised when the cashier refused to honor it.

"But surely Farmer George keeps his accounts here, doesn't he?" asked the puzzled man.

"Yes, that's quite true," replied the cashier. "The farmer keeps his accounts here, but I don't know where he keeps his money."—Boston Herald.

The lecturer was emphasizing the demoralizing effect of divorce.

"Love," he said, "is a quest; a proposal, a request; the giving of a daughter in marriage, a bequest; and marriage itself the conquest. But what is divorce?"

Voice from the audience: "The inquest."

HUMOR



"Do you know where you are?" demanded the tourist's wife.

"No," he admitted, "I'm as lost as the average American when he starts on the third verse of the national anthem."

A lion was recently run over by a motor car in Central Africa. "He must have been walking on the wrong side of the equator," suggests the London Punch.

Traffic Cop: "Use your noodle! Use your noodle!"
Motorist: "Where is it? I've pushed and pulled everything in the car."

"Water has killed more folks than liquor ever did."

"You are raving!" declared the defender of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Well to begin with, there was the flood."

Bible: "How did ye hurt yer hand? Been fightin'?"

Eddie: "Yep. Those were awful sharp teeth Sammy Jones used to have."

A wise individual has said that to his doctor a man confesses his fears; to his minister, his weaknesses; to his lawyer, his mistakes. To his wife . . . ?

Company promoter (trying to raise capital for a new scheme): "But, my dear sir, it will make enormous profits later. Just now it's only in its infancy."

Financier: "Maybe—but I'm not in mine."

Salty—Unmarried?

Sweetie—Yes, twice.—United States Navy Review.

Mr. Springbride: "Come on, dear, I can carry you across that little stream easy enough."

Mrs. Springbride: "But you can't carry both me and the lunch basket. We'll make too heavy a load. Let me carry the basket."

A sepoy entered a telegraph office in India and handed in a message. The clerk, after reading the message, told him there was something wrong with the wording. "No, sahib, me know English," said the man. Again the clerk attempted to explain to him that it was worded wrongly. "Me know English," the sepoy declared haughtily and indignantly. "If you no send, me report Superintendent Mandalay." Then the message was forwarded. It read, "Come quick; father dangerously dead."—Vancouver Province.

"I hear the professor is extensively engaged in research work."

"Yes, he spends most of his time hunting his spectacles."

"My family can trace its ancestry back to William the Conqueror."

"Next you'll be telling me that they came over with Columbus."

"Certainly not! My people had a boat of their own!"—Grit.

Husband—Darling, you talked in your sleep of a man called Otto.

Wife—You are trying to catch me—his name is not Otto.—Ulk (Berlin).

Parker (dropping in)—Hallo! Got a dog, I see. I thought you didn't like dogs.

Peck—I don't. But my wife picked up a lot of dog soap at a bargain sale.—Transcript (Boston).

"I hear that you acted in this last talkie."

"Yes, I was the approaching footsteps."

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

MONTICELLO, ARK.—Fourth District Agricultural & Mechanical College: \$175,000. A. N. McAninch, 602 Pyramid Life Bldg., Little Rock, archit. Contract awarded.

CALIFORNIA

CAMARILLO, CALIF.—Lewis Ranch: \$83,595. Two ward buildings. L. A. Geisler, 6212 Middleton St., Huntington Park, contr.

CONNECTICUT

SIMSBURY, CONN.—Ethel Walker School: \$150,000 or more. Dormitories, administration, kitchen and dining room. Carlson & Torell Co., 50 Dwight St., New Britain, contr.

INDIANA

PLYMOUTH, IND.—Post Office: \$57,225. J. I. Barnes, Culver, contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

BILLERICA, MASS.—Pumping Station & Garage. R. Wyman, supt. Bd. P. Wks., Town Hall. Contract awarded.

MISSOURI

UNIVERSITY CITY, MO.—Bethel Evangelical Lutheran Congregation. Dickie Constr. Co., 317 North 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

—Remodeling City Hall into store for Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. Baerveldt & Honig Constr. Co., Wainwright Bldg., St. Louis, contr.

MONTANA

FORT HARRISON, MONT.—Dining Hall Bldg.: \$150,000. U. S. Veterans Hospital. Vet. Bu., Arlington Bldg., Wash, D. C.

NEW BRUNSWICK

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Governors of Mount Allison University for Centennial Hall and Academy: \$141,080. Stewart Constr. Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, Que., contr.

NEW JERSEY

DENVILLE, N. J.—Restaurant, State Hy. 6: \$105,000. I. Liederman, 33 Elm St., Linden.

LINDEN, N. J.—Pan Orthodox Christian Church Archangel: \$105,000. Pheris Construction Co., 12 E. 41st St., New York City, contr.

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.—Hospital Addition: \$105,000. C. N. Leatham, State Office Bldg., Trenton, engr.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Group Residences: \$105,000. National Park Homes Co. A. P. Palmer in charge, 12 Liberty St., New York.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J.—Post Office: \$105,000. S. Plato, P. O. Box 803, Coatesville, Pa., contr.

POMPTON LAKES, N. J.—Log cabin bungalows: \$150,000. Pines Lake Corp., L. E. Schneider in charge, Lake Dr Packanack, Lake. Contract awarded.

SEASIDE PARK, N. J.—Residences: \$105,000. A. Kelleys, 25 Lewis St., Eatontown, archit.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Residences: \$150,000. Tall Oaks Corp. R. S. Shapter, 382 Springfield Ave., archit. Maturity about August 1.

UNION, N. J.—Residences: \$105,000. Kay Stores, Inc., Palent Constr. Co., 640 South 18th St., Newark, contr.

NEW YORK

ALBION, N. Y.—Administration, Reception and Hospital Bldg.: \$266,365. A. Friederich & Sons, 710 Lake Ave., Rochester, contr.

COXSACKIE, N. Y.—New York State Vocational School: \$941,906. Amsterdam Bldg. Co., 110 E. 42d St., New York, contr.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Nurses Home: \$100,000. Vassar Bros. Hospital. W. W. Kingston & Co., 16 Cannon St., contr.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Textile Mart Bldg.: \$175,000. Southeastern Merchandise Market, Inc., H. Couch, dir.

OHIO

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO—Immaculate Conception Parish. Cottle & McCarthy, 56 Fleet St., contr.

OKLAHOMA

EL RENO, OKLA.—Criterion Theatre: \$150,000. P. Harris, 1501 South 19th St., Chickasha, archit.

PENNSYLVANIA

BLOOMSBURG, PA.—Post Office: \$68,231. C. J. Boland, 101 Park Ave., New York City, contr.

JEANNETTE, PA.—Completing Post Office. J. R. Redding, Whiting, Ind., contr.

LEWISBURG, PA.—Bucknell University: \$100,000. Literature building and lecture hall. Hegeman-Harris Co., 340 Madison Ave., New York, contr.

STATE COLLEGE, PA.—Fraternity House: \$100,000. State College, L. Woomer, State College. Contract awarded.

TURTLE CREEK, PA.—Union High School: \$125,000. Rebuilding. C. K. Patterson, sec. Turtle Creek High School Bd.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—Falconwood Mental Hospital: \$93,700. Alterations. T. D. Morrison, Summerside, contr.

QUEBEC

VERDUN, QUE.—Parish of Notre Dame de la Paix School: \$160,257. J. A. Raymond, 5601 Wellington St., Montreal, contr.

RHODE ISLAND

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Store, warehouse: \$100,000. H. E. Cline Co., 1 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., contr.

SOUTH CAROLINA

BELTON, S. C.—Brick mill houses for employes. C. M. Guest & Son, Anderson, and Townsend Lumber Co., Anderson, contr.

VERMONT

BURLINGTON, VT.—Y. M. C. A. Bldg.: \$300,000. Y. M. C. A. Architectural Bureau, 347 Madison Ave., New York, consult. archts.

Ironworkers Oust Five Officials From Union

New Jersey Men Found Guilty of Misuse of Power—President Morrin Conducts Prosecution

THE general executive board of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers found five New Jersey labor leaders guilty of misuse of their powers after a trial lasting twenty hours and expelled the men from membership in the union.

The trial attracted wide attention in labor circles, where it was interpreted as part of a campaign by organized labor to purge its ranks of subversive elements.

The ousted men are: T. M. Brandle, business agent of the Jersey City local of the iron workers' union, president of the New Jersey State Building Trades Council, president of the Jersey City Building Trades Council, and a powerful figure in New Jersey politics; John Delaney and Harry Newman, officers of the Jersey City iron workers' local; Thomas J. Sherlock, business agent of the Newark local, and Thomas J. Kelly, business agent of the Perth Amboy, N. J., local.

Paul J. Morrin, general president of the International Association, personally filed the charges against the men. In the trial he disqualified himself as presiding member of the general executive board in order that he might take the floor and conduct the prosecution, assisted by a local committee from New Jersey.

Morrin declined to particularize on the charges against the men, but said they involved numerous acts considered prejudicial to the best interests of the union, and were the outcome of a lengthy investigation.

He stated the organization is determined to "go the limit to correct any such abuses and give our full co-operation to the American Federation of Labor in any action it may take."

The men have the right to appeal to the general executive council, consisting of the international general officers, and, failing there, to take their case to the floor of the international convention, which holds its next session in 1936.

The accused men were present at the trial and defended themselves. The hearing consumed twenty hours.

"In these cases," stated Morrin, "we moved immediately upon receipt of bona fide signed charges.

"Not only in this instance but in any others throughout the country we will move to eliminate any racketeering situation, affecting any of our members, which is called to our attention in the proper manner, and we will go to the limit in co-operating

with the American Federation of Labor in any campaign against racketeering in the ranks of organized labor.

"We further will give full co-operation to the Federal Government in bringing about successful enforcement of the National Industrial Recovery Act, and will back Administrator Johnson and his assistant, Edward F. McGrady, in any efforts they may make to drive the racketeer out of labor."

—o—

ONLY WHAT WE FIGHT FOR!

"What does labor get out of the industrial recovery act?"

That question is being asked on every hand.

The answer is simple: ONLY WHAT WE FIGHT FOR.

But that may be a great deal, BECAUSE—

Today the law gives us a chance to stand up and fight.

Men can organize.

Yellow dog contracts can't touch them.

The old injunctions are OUT.

An organizer can ask a man to join a union and the man can join—and nothing is going to happen to him. The employer is forbidden to fire him for joining a union.

AT LAST THAT IS LAW, good and plenty, with teeth, with a bite—with jail waiting to teach lessons to those who try the old dirty tricks.

Of course, if workers will NOT join unions, then that's too bad. Nothing much can be done for them or by them.

The law compels no man to join a union. The government won't organize unions.

The law does only what labor has always wanted. IT CLEARS THE FIELD OF OBSTACLES. It gives men the lawful chance to join unions.

That being done, it's up to the workers of America.

Labor will get only what it fights for, and IT CAN'T FIGHT FOR ANYTHING IF IT ISN'T ORGANIZED.

—o—

A fret, in musical terms, is one of the narrow ridges of wood, metal, or ivory crossing the fingerboard of the mandolin, guitar, zither, etc., against which the strings are pressed by the fingers to shorten vibrating length and thus raise the tone.

UNION LABOR

THE misery and despair into which we have plunged, during this more than three years of matchless hardship, want, and almost unbearable poverty, makes this depression seem like a bottomless pit of lost hope.

Buoyed by the hope of past experience, organized labor has not lost hope or faith in our Trade Union movement.

Labor should not antagonize any fair, workable plan advanced by the President or the Congress to lift the heavy burden which has well nigh crushed the spirit of hope and faith from many of the unfortunate, unemployed millions.

But labor, conscious of its rights, and with knowledge born of centuries of experience, and privileges gained by the untold struggle in the game of life as wage earners on the battlefield of industrial activity, will never surrender such rights and privileges to glittering generalities built up on the promises of professional economists.

The great majority of the masses are not self-styled intellectuals but many of them know that good wages and reasonable hours are necessary for their workaday comfort and social well-being. They moreover know that the purchasing power of the masses is absolutely necessary to balance consumption with production and to also put a bottom in the pit of this depression and put us on the sure road to prosperity.

We are not wedded to or bound by prejudice of the past, but a search of the records will show that all great changes came by war on the bloody field of battle or by the slow process of evolution. The past is dead and gone; we live in a new age, the machine age, and should have a new deal and the application of tried and sure methods.

The waving of the magic wand will not work miracles. The need for labor to organize is greater than ever. In the "new deal" in this machine age, labor must organize in stronger units and co-operate in our unions to maintain, not only our individual rights, but also our collective rights, justice, freedom, and a more equal, diversified spread in the distribution of joint profits. A fair spread of profits will increase the purchasing power of the masses and elevate the "new deal" to the high level of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Labor concedes the right of employers to organize and the employers should accord the workers the same right. Organized labor in the "new deal" demands the right to be represented by delegates of their own choosing. Selected delegates of known ability, integrity, and understanding of economic conditions affecting labor are best qualified to speak

for labor. Any other process in the building of the "new deal" is liable to result in faulty construction and failure.

WATCH THE THIRTY-HOUR WEEK

Workers throughout the United States should carefully watch the administration by the various states of the \$400,000,000 which has been allotted by Colonel Donald Sawyer, Public Works Administrator, to state authorities for public roads construction.

The thirty-hour week is mandatory "so far as practicable and feasible." The maximum of human labor must be employed in lieu of machinery "where consistent with sound economy." Minimum wage rates sufficient "to provide a standard of living in decency and comfort" must be paid.

All of these requirements are capable of being interpreted and applied against the workers by administrators and contractors hostile to the spirit of the law. Close watching by the workers will prevent this and secure for them their full rights in the expenditure of the huge \$400,000,000 fund.

WHAT WILL WEALTH GET OUT OF THE SUPREME COURT?

Issues are piling up for the United States Supreme Court.

Abandonment of gold payments is one issue. Bond holders cry "repudiation" and undoubtedly will go to court.

Railroad legislation may be attacked.

If the Industrial Recovery bill becomes law as passed by the House there probably will be a court attack.

Perhaps the House of Morgan will go to court to save its structure from legislation divorcing banks and securities operations.

What will vested wealth get out of the United States Supreme Court?

Laws made and in the making tear away many of the defenses of organized privilege. They will fight to the last ditch for their powers and the United States Supreme Court is the last ditch.

What will happen then? Do we face the possibility of a repetition of history—enlargement of the membership of the highest judicial body?

The United States Supreme Court probably will again be the cradle of tremendously important history. What will happen there?

The famous Baer once said he and his kind were God's trustees. The idea, it seems, is being greatly modified these days.

KEEP in MIND

HEALTH HINTS OF A CHINESE SAGE

When you are undressed and about to get into bed, take your foot and rub the sole of it energetically and as long as you can.

Do not stop until your foot feels quite warm; then move each toe separately.

These hints were laid down ages ago by a Chinese sage. Nevertheless, they are sound today.

"Breakfast early in the morning.

"Take in the air of heaven through the nose.

"Never leave the house until you have broken your fast.

"This precaution is all the more important in times of epidemic or when one must enter a house in which there are sick people.

"Take a good meal in the middle of the day. Eat the simplest viands; they are more nourishing.

"Beware of delicate dishes invented only to tickle the appetite.

"Eat slowly; chew well; such mastication breaks the food into bits, charges it well with saliva, and prepares it for the stomach.

"Don't satisfy your appetite to such an extent that when you get up from the table you are surfeited; abundance of food torments the stomach and impedes digestion.

"Sup early and frugally.

"Better increase the number of your meals than increase the quantity of food you take at each one.

"As soon as you awake in the morning, rub the chest in the region of the heart. Otherwise, by getting out of a warm bed the cool air will take

your system by surprise, suddenly closing the pores and causing various troubles. But if you beat your breast slightly with the palm of the hand, you will put your blood in movement at its source and guard against unexpected trials to your system.

"Avoid swift transitions from heat to cold.

"In bed lie on your right side or on your left, bend your knees and go to sleep in this position.

"Every time you wake up stretch yourself in bed; this will impart freedom to the operations of the heart.

"The heart is to a man what roots are to a tree.

"If you decline from your original state of prosperity, say to yourself that what you have left will suffice for you. 'They may take my prosperity from me,' say to yourself, 'but they can not rob me of my heart's repose.'"

TODD CUTTING NIPPERS



Sizes 6-8-10-11-12 Inches
Extra Heavy 11-13-15 Inches

For Sale by Leading Hardware Dealers

Manufactured by

T. D. HOTCHKISS CO.

P. O. Station A

Meriden, Conn.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
4	Scranton, Pa.	F. Horan	M. F. Malloy	F. Brust	M. F. Malloy
9	Washington, D. C.	J. M. Mann, Sr.	T. A. Hill	J. J. Crumitt	C. F. Scott
39	Indianapolis, Ind.	J. E. Carroll	G. H. Stevenson	H. Gibbons	W. Kunkle
42	Los Angeles, Calif.	W. S. Terry	R. A. Jones	W. McPherson	C. J. Haggerty
					M. Finn
46	New York, N. Y.	H. Birney	W. Matthews	J. Gaffney	L. Klink
					J. McCormack
					H. Spillane
53	Philadelphia, Pa.	E. Douglas	J. Leyden	E. Findley	C. Sweeney
73	St. Louis, Mo.	H. E. Baldwin	H. L. Beermann	J. Ahearn	H. Hagen
102	Newark, N. J.	H. Quaas	J. J. Vohden, Jr.		W. Hutchinson
139	Fall River, Mass.	R. Gagnon	A. Gagnon	A. Gagnon	R. Gagnon
143	Paterson, N. J.	J. Albanese	A. Braddell	N. Nelson	S. Maso
158	Dubuque, Ia.	T. Keatley	D. McGrath	H. Dean	T. Keatley
255	Knoxville, Tenn.	A. Nicholson	C. R. Nicholas	J. Paacetti	
300	Bakersfield, Calif.	C. H. Collins	D. H. Johnsen	D. H. Johnsen	
413	Norwalk, Conn.	E. L. Edmonds	C. A. Brown		J. W. Hull

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

JUNE RECEIPTS

June	Local	Amount	June	Local	Amount	June	Local	Amount
1	25	May tax	\$	1.00	13	305	May report	5.40
1	171	May report		5.40	13	429	June report	13.80
1	292	June report (cr.)			14	224	Supp.	1.10
1	340	May report		2.70	14	308	B. T.	100.00
2	7	June report (cr.)			14	18	May report	16.20
2	10	May report		13.75	14	27	June report	24.60
2	49	May report		4.50	14	34	June report	4.50
2	62	June report (cr.)			14	125	June report	9.00
2	244	B. T. & reinst...		29.50	14	147	June report	2.59
2	380	May report		5.40	14	166	May report	20.60
5	32	June report		54.65	14	217	May report	5.54
5	33	May report		77.40	14	263	May report	12.05
5	72	May report		174.60	14	336	June report	5.40
5	82	May report		4.50	14	359	May report	4.90
5	260	May report		19.90	15	14	May report	8.80
5	155	May report		7.85	15	19	June report (cr.)	
5	281	June report		5.40	15	24	June report	27.00
5	419	May report		3.60	15	67	May report	35.10
5	244	B. T. & reinst...		11.80	15	75	May report	36.25
6	57	June report		5.80	15	203	May-June reports	1.10
6	105	May report		17.45	15	209	June report	7.20
6	111	May report		5.80	15	213	May report	2.70
6	190	On account		15.00	15	228	June report	4.50
6	244	B. T. & reinst...		89.40	15	254	June report (cr.)	
6	278	June report		23.12	15	202	May-June reports	1.80
6	344	May report		7.20	15	2	Mar. report ...	113.40
6	378	June report		3.60	15	244	B. T. & reinst...	25.40
6	407	June report		5.50	16	28	June report	8.10
7	116	May report		9.00	16	38	June report	21.60
7	121	June report		12.70	16	299	Apr. tax (add'l.)	.90
7	139	May-June reports			16	27	On account	1.00
		(cr.)			16	26	On account ....	.90
7	185	May report		9.90	16	9	May report	97.10
7	244	B. T. & reinst...		15.00	16	29	Apr. report	22.50
7	279	May report		3.60	16	76	May report	7.00
7	456	May report		7.00	16	81	June report	16.20
8	79	June report (cr.)			16	102	May report	75.60
8	435	May report		9.40	16	122	June report	8.10
8	63	May report		8.00	16	132	May report	4.50
8	328	May report		8.10	16	162	May report	32.40
9	53	June report		116.80	16	232	June report	11.70
9	258	June report		6.30	16	434	May report	3.60
9	353	May report		14.90	19	8	June report	16.20
9	244	May tax (add'l.);			19	36	June report	7.00
		supp.		2.80	19	144	May report	7.20
12	136	May report		13.50	19	168	June report	5.10
12	54	May report		45.90	19	208	June report	7.20
12	87	May-June reports		16.20	19	215	June report	19.80
12	4	June reports		16.80	19	300	May-June reports	14.40
12	12	May report		14.40	19	326	May report	8.20
12	21	June report		7.20	19	435	June report	9.90
12	77	May-June reports		10.80	19	442	May report	3.60
12	109	June report		40.80	19	455	June report	5.90
12	113	June report		9.90	19	244	B. T. & reinst...	5.90
12	224	May report		17.10	20	255	Charter & outfit	15.00
12	230	June report (cr.)			20	42	June report	40.00
12	259	June report		3.60	20	70	June report	4.50
12	268	May report		8.10	20	103	June report	9.00
12	379	May report		22.30	20	158	June report ...	4.50
12	413	June report		9.00	20	250	June report	15.30
12	143	May report		47.70	20	308	May report	430.00
13	66	June report		9.90	21	31	June report	4.50
13	106	June report		20.70	21	78	June report	4.70
								\$5,502.11

JUNE DISBURSEMENTS

June	June
9 Independent Towel Supply Co., service 5/12-6/9/33	2.10
9 Burrows Bros. Co., office supp.	1.60
9 Star Stapling Machine Co., office supp.	2.75
9 Burroughs Adding Machine Co., service.	4.45
9 Distillata Co., cooler rental and water service	5.55
9 Western Union Telegraph Co., May messages	10.25
9 Apr. tax to Bldg. Trades Dept.	60.75
9 Apr. tax to A. F. of L.	81.00
9 Workers Education Bureau, 2d quarter tax	20.00
19 Maryland Casualty Co., premium on policy # HU438007	15.00
19 Evarts-Tremaine-Flicker Co., premium on schedule bond	165.66

June			June		
19	The Ohio Bell Telephone Co., local & L. D. service	20.00	30	Funeral benefits paid:	
				Local 9, W. E. Sterns, 12890	200.00
23	Goldberg & Solomon, attorneys, services re Leone v. Murphy, in full	100.00		Local 66, R. P. Forde, 18912	300.00
				Local 74, R. O. Hagerman, 9843	293.88
23	Riehl Printing Co., June journal; office supp.	502.45		Local 74, J. E. Russell, 7145	500.00
				Local 74, H. J. Fraley, 926	500.00
30	Elliott Addressing Machine Co., office supp.	1.82	30	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	995.00
30	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., repairs	1.70	30	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	625.00
30	Metal Marker Mfg. Co., local supp.	3.74	30	Postage	42.70
30	The National Advertising Co., mailing June journal	57.18	30	Office expense	1.64
			30	Miscellaneous	.66
30	Office salaries	775.00	30	Federal tax & service chrg.—checking acct.	4.90
					\$5,294.78

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand, May 31, 1933	\$73,044.72
June receipts	5,502.11
	<hr/>
	\$78,546.83
June disbursements	5,294.78
	<hr/>
Cash on hand, June 30, 1933	\$73,252.05

ON MEMBERS

REINSTATEMENTS

Local	Local	Local
32 A. J. Brehm 33007	244 L. Lieberman 31603	244 T. Scimone 25399
79 J. E. Montreuil 29944	244 G. Sciacca 33443	244 V. Siacca 33352
75 J. A. Robb (May) 1911	244 J. Derin 18999	244 J. Sobel 13814
185 R. C. Johnston 1030	244 S. Glauber 29855	244 C. Wallatt 27922
388 O. F. Brosz 35963	244 S. L. Isgro 30381	244 B. Wernick 26644
340 H. F. Evans (Feb.) 16052	244 R. Kaplinsky 32169	244 J. Zizo 19053
113 J. W. Scott 33747	244 L. Mazzaresse 33751	244 A. Wendt 23068
244 D. Simon 19709	244 H. W. Meler 13757	244 P. Capriotta 21219
244 M. Shafelt 28976	244 J. Newman 24585	244 J. Levine 12463
244 A. Perlman 27916	244 I. Palazzo 26485	244 F. Bombara 25662
244 M. Reiter 12452	244 P. Palazzo 30049	244 W. Levine 36038
244 G. DiBenedetto 32005	244 L. Profera 33410	244 P. Dragotto 7725

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

344 L. J. Beasley (Dec.) 23969	18 R. W. Springer 19070	102 E. Williamson 23522
53 J. Caponi (May) 24239	18 H. A. Worden 33381	102 J. Sparks 29542
143 G. W. Martin (May) 19634	2 D. Aveni (Feb.) 29647	42 A. N. Hall 30424
143 W. A. Nuttall (May) 20484	2 D. Bowles (Feb.) 35000	42 O. G. Nicholas 2848
66 S. Forde (May) 18911	2 R. W. Bowser (Feb.) 23040	65 J. J. Coutts (Feb.) 12163
66 H. P. MacDonough (May) 28713	2 F. L. Bridges (Feb.) 26379	65 C. E. Daly (Feb.) 33690
66 J. J. MacDonough (May) 29695	2 F. W. Burke (Feb.) 21250	65 G. W. Kyte (Feb.) 3737
18 W. G. Horton 25868	2 M. J. Burke (Feb.) 27596	65 M. Willman (Feb.) 10144
18 L. A. McAllister 4519	2 J. Kotala (Feb.) 19076	65 J. L. Sullivan (Feb.) 31693
18 E. McCrory 416	2 J. Nirmeyer, Sr. 66	65 F. Styles (Feb.) 6765
18 F. A. Rudie 12180	2 N. Pedone 24705	65 J. M. Stack (Feb.) 29022
	2 J. Muscaro 34793	65 F. Soncini (Feb.) 2985
	81 W. E. Killingbeck 26157	65 O. W. Olson (Feb.) 28237
	81 O. N. Killingbeck 33125	65 M. Arluck (Feb.) 36043
	81 C. R. Wise 31797	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

46 T. F. Hines (Ren. Feb.) 35719	244 A. Borgersen (Ren. Apr.) 28510	38 C. H. Dikeman (Apr.) 11118
46 E. P. Green (Ren. Mar.) 22198	244 L. Ehrlich (Ren. Feb.) 14770	102 O. A. Nichols (Apr.) 19504
46 E. G. Jaeger (Ren. Mar.) 35727	244 S. Sufian (Ren. May) 24984	168 F. J. Mazitelli (May) 35576
46 A. E. Kerr (Apr.) 26964	244 H. Fischbein (Ren. May) 19541	78 N. Lord 12006
46 J. Phol (Feb.) 32298	244 H. Bain (Ren. Sept.) 26305	47 R. B. Huber (May) 35606
46 W. J. Brennan (Ren. Mar.) 26939	244 J. Weiner (Ren. Sept.) 34440	47 W. Wenger (Ren. May) 32656
244 F. N. Aragona (Ren. Nov.) 34421	244 M. Slutsky (Sept.) 27703	74 A. M. Delcourt (Ren.) 34242
244 V. Barraco (Ren. Oct.) 25919	244 J. Phelan (May '32) 16641	74 M. D. Dwyer (Ren.) 28540
244 M. Budoff (Ren. Oct.) 34424	308 F. Congioli (May) 32368	74 N. A. Gerlick (Ren.) 19832
244 N. Cirinia (Ren. Oct.) 34597	308 J. A. Cappucci (May) 31280	74 R. C. Gerlick (Ren.) 23435
244 N. Holtzman (Ren. Oct.) 34128	308 C. Rizzo (May) 27794	74 W. J. Graham (Ren.) 17672
244 I. Paelo (Ren. Oct.) 26292	14 F. L. Miller (Mar.) 30153	74 M. D. Weaver (Ren.) 30256
244 A. Romeo (Ren. Oct.) 34765	14 C. F. DePerna (Apr.) 33924	74 H. H. Williamson (Ren.) 10616
	2 G. P. Kujaski (May) 15580	74 E. E. Wehling (Ren.) 34003

Local

100	L. J. Musso (Ren.) 34247
244	A. Alper (May) 32910
244	J. S. Amenita (May) 18625
244	H. Berman (May) 32453
244	H. Cohen (May) 36004
244	A. Finkelstein (May) 33088
244	C. Gerardi (May) 32706
244	P. Giacalone (May) 19055

Local

244	I. Indig (May) 34570
244	B. Podvorsky (May) 24581
244	S. Shnurman (May) 27702
244	I. Weintraub (May) 32171
244	I. Yelles (May) 27708
244	A. Yelles (May) 12417
244	B. Zichitella (May) 26820

Local

244	I. Silverberg (May) 34049
244	V. Intravia (May) 31489
74	H. Sherman (May) 4040
74	R. E. Lewis (May) 29292
244	W. Lipkin (Ren.) 27691
244	N. Steinman (Ren. May) 32841
72	E. G. Boyd (May) 34476

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

244 M. Freeman (Apr.) 13687

244 H. Greenberg (May) 27908

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATE ISSUED

121 T. W. Plant 33192

RESIGNATION CERTIFICATES DEPOSITED

244	N. Schwartz (Jan.) 12420
105	C. J. Moll (May) 15454
74	H. Lucke 12606

74	C. O. Gilmour 5358
74	H. H. Kleuskens 10601

244	N. Sleifing (Jan.) 15697
72	D. Flansbury 11646

APPRENTICES

254 Wilfred Homer Laplant, age 16

9 Harvey Leroy Murray, age 17

9 Martin Aloysius Mann, age 18

REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

255 Knoxville, Tenn.

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNION

140 Dallas, Texas

FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

10	P. T. Peterson 9227, \$100.00
109	R. A. Roche 17632, \$100.00
47	N. Roy 1038, \$5.00
47	F. J. Koch 15597, \$5.00
72	F. E. McNeice 34366, \$50.00
72	H. J. Moreau, Jr., 35086, \$50.00
97	E. F. Elliott 23560, \$100.00
97	Geo. Coffey 1238, \$100.00
97	A. I. Delcourt 4094, \$100.00
97	R. L. Dollery 16973, \$100.00
97	J. Densmore 7763, \$100.00
97	E. French 17351, \$75.00
97	A. C. Gedge 27989, \$100.00
97	W. Gould 14078, \$100.00

97	J. Irvine 16974, \$100.00
97	J. E. Jacobs 14468, \$100.00
97	J. Lepard 4099, \$100.00
97	C. H. Roberts 4737, \$100.00
97	T. G. Sewell 23504, \$100.00
97	N. C. Thompson 21332, \$100.00
97	A. G. Woods 24390, \$100.00
246	E. F. Hassett 33250, \$95.00
246	E. F. Hassett 33250, \$95.00
246	R. Jensen 16433, \$95.00
246	E. R. Jensen 16433, \$5.00
246	J. J. Hassett 24220, \$95.00
246	J. J. Hassett 24220, \$5.00
14	H. C. Davis 31963, \$50.00
14	H. C. Little 32118, \$50.00

75	J. F. Krieter 15299, \$100.00
75	J. N. Stebbing 15109, \$100.00
74	J. W. Claywell 33961, \$25.00
33	E. A. Myers 35371, \$95.00
33	E. A. Myers 35371, \$5.00
38	P. Genevose 27679, \$100.00
71	B. Scarborough 33310, \$25.00
71	E. D. Fisher 33309, \$25.00
74	S. M. Mack 16295, \$5.00
74	S. M. Mack 16295, \$95.00
74	R. E. Pfeiffer 13260, \$100.00
74	F. W. Schleter 12596, \$95.00
74	F. W. Schleter 12596, \$5.00
74	H. W. Schleter 13259, \$100.00

TRANSFERS

From	To
2	Ernest Eakins 16559..... 9
2	Earl Jacobs 19850..... 9
2	Emil Loyer 8485..... 9
2	Wm. Sanders 25781..... 9
2	Henry Youngberg 23725..... 9
5	Ray Wetzel 8994..... 70
9	W. King 569..... 46
14	J. C. Miller 17083..... 9
14	C. M. Rainey 19824..... 9
24	Chas. Routt 8371..... 228
27	Paul Farmer 19614..... 73
33	R. M. Florine 12408..... 73
33	Wm. Hinchey 35568..... 166
46	H. Armstrong 32824..... 9
46	P. Bouton 34507..... 9
46	E. Fleming 2547..... 9
46	N. Hale 8471..... 74
46	J. H. Hart 27828..... 9
46	Art. Lindner 35129..... 46
47	Irwin Riser 26842..... 9
52	E. H. Farmer 25437..... 166
52	Jos. Larsen 30634..... 166
52	Geo. Larsen 28389..... 52
52	B. Van Henklon 7335..... 74
52	Geo. Van Huklon 28546..... 74
53	Saml. McGhie 25593..... 9
54	A. C. Adams 6526..... 54
54	M. T. Reeves 23871..... 305
54	L. J. Weston 27522..... 54
63	Chas. W. Smith 1054..... 47

From	To
65	Byron Gill 13428..... 109
65	Robt. Jones 34007..... 83
66	Matt McGhie 23861..... 9
68	H. D. Sheppard 18669..... 74
72	John Early 6234..... 46
74	J. L. Senyohl 19439..... 9
74	Geo. P. Wagner 19881..... 9
75	Chas. Burke 9702..... 9
75	Fred Gaphardt 36069..... 9
78	Paul Bergeron 4116..... 9
81	Frank Campbell 26375..... 42
81	Chas. Cook 8545..... 109
81	Geo. DeRungs 16636..... 109
81	Paul Morrison 32333..... 42
109	Harry M. Carns 8999..... 65
109	Geo. Currie 5074..... 65
132	A. B. Elliott 12814..... 74
134	Harry Watson 24050..... 74
136	L. E. Hofner 15459..... 328
143	Michael Metro 27799..... 102
145	A. B. Cline 14163..... 439
145	N. E. Poole 35298..... 439
145	Roy Sutton 28359..... 439
145	O. B. Thomas 23360..... 439
151	E. H. Farmer 25437..... 52
151	Jos. A. Lang 30634..... 52
162	Frank L. Longeway 732..... 46
172	Floyd Garrett 31401..... 281
174	Geo. Beatty 21836..... 33
185	Aura Henderson 7527..... 313

From	To
185	W. P. Henderson 16009..... 313
185	M. J. Welch 23086..... 230
215	B. Baxter 22183..... 46
215	John Early 6234..... 72
215	Andrew Fraser 20842..... 72
215	Edward McIntyre 8304..... 72
215	Edward McIntyre 8304..... 166
215	John Mercer 31505..... 72
215	Jos. O'Dreze 22098..... 166
215	Donald Ross 12054..... 46
228	Chas. Routt 8371..... 34
232	Theo. Wedekind 34037..... 74
234	Guy Brower 17521..... 456
234	Jos. Brower 19938..... 24
234	J. L. Henry 25245..... 255
234	E. L. Mateer 32362..... 419
234	A. Nicholson 15167..... 255
234	Jos. Pacetti 36088..... 255
234	J. B. Silvius 32913..... 255
286	Jas. Anderson 27082..... 46
286	P. J. Birney 6278..... 46
286	L. Galm 19106..... 46
286	E. Jones 14997..... 46
286	P. G. Kennedy 31743..... 46
286	D. King 28263..... 46
286	H. King 28709..... 46
299	Emil Schleter 9441..... 74
313	D. R. Bundy 24762..... 73
313	Lee Forbis 2754..... 73
326	E. L. Foster 13306..... 27

From	To	From	To	From	To
326 Jas. Smith 19015.....	27	386 R. Bonelly 3870.....	106	386 John Seitz 18439.....	32
328 David Carpenter 14689...	63	386 Edward Brennan 15077...	46	386 Geo. Swift 30055.....	9
328 W. E. Petreman 26516.....	78	386 J. H. Burns 8382.....	102	392 Peter Coughlin 32144.....	166
328 L. B. Wathen 16327.....	68	386 W. J. Costine 28659.....	9	392 James Hall 32981.....	166
345 J. J. Curtin 12078.....	9	386 Harry Jeffries 9711.....	9	407 John W. McDowell 21489.....	435
345 C. C. Hall 9703.....	190	386 Wm. Karl 26600.....	46	435 Luther Dean 4604.....	9
345 Oscar Tuff 12186.....	190	386 R. E. McCartney 6043.....	46	449 Frank McLean 12179.....	83
386 G. Becker 16798.....	46				

JAILS NOT FOR BANKERS

Jails were not made for bankers. Federal and State authorities do not seem to be much interested in putting these high-class thieves in jail.

We submit the following, taken from a United Press report in regard to the testimony given before a Senate Committee by W. Pole, controller of currency, in connection with J. W. Harriman's alleged defalcations as an officer of the Harriman National Bank in New York City.

"Pole was asked whether he had made any personal inquiry regarding the use to which Harriman put funds of the bank involved in alleged defalcations.

"No," Pole replied. 'Defalcations are very common in the controller's office. It is a routine matter.'

"Well, if defalcations by bank presidents are common in the controller's office then it is no wonder, is it, that the people have no confidence in banks?"

"No," the former controller said.

"Senators asked for 'the names of bank presidents who have defaulted in the past year,' but Pole explained he no longer had access to the controller's records. Chairman Stephens said he would get such information from the treasury.

"Were there as many as 100 of them?" asked a senator.

"I couldn't say," Pole replied.

"It is a very startling statement to me that it is a common thing for bank presidents to steal," Robinson answered.

"How many were sent to the penitentiary?"

"We are not particularly interested in what happens to an officer who violates the law," Pole said. "That is a matter for the Justice Department."

Well, Mr. Pole must at least be given credit for telling the truth. The deplorable thing is that his statement, "We are not particularly interested in what happens to an officer who violates the law," seems to apply generally throughout the country.

HOW MUCH ARE YOU WORTH?

A man when boiled down and extracted (as any other chemical compound in a laboratory) will yield: Fat enough for seven bars of soap.

Iron—one nail.

Sugar—to fill a sugar bowl.

Lime—whitewash a chicken coop.

Magnesium—one dose of magnesia.

Phosphorous—1,000 matches.

Sulphur—rid a dog of fleas.

This whole collection is worth \$1.98. Your real worth is manifested by your willingness to co-operate and associate with your fellow workers so as to constantly improve conditions for all who toil. If you refuse to lend a hand in this noble endeavor, if you are a lone wolf in the industrial struggle, then you are worth exactly \$1.98 and no more!

The great question now is: Where do we go from here? And first we have to find out where "here" is.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of	Local	Sent	Local	Account of
32	\$12.00	14	P. G. Fletcher 35447	190	5.50	388	E. O. Westlund 29489
72	2.00	215	J. R. Mercer 31505	166	5.00	33	W. F. Hinchey, Jr. 33568
72	2.00	215	E. W. McIntyre 8304	73	3.00	33	R. M. Florine 12408
72	4.00	215	J. J. Early 6234	83	3.75	449	Frank McLean 12179
435	.50	151	P. E. Simmons 35078	74	2.00	52	B. Van Henklon 7335
244	6.00	38	A. Wendt 23068	74	4.00	52	Geo. Van Huckle 28546
435	1.50	230	G. G. Dudley 18874	74	2.50	328	W. E. Petreman 26516
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754	255	1.60	234	J. L. Henrey 25245
32	3.00	386	J. F. Seitz 18439	435	1.50	151	P. E. Simmons 35078
32	7.50	14	C. J. Monroe 34801	388	1.50	190	H. O. Beckman 35133
70	1.00	5	R. Wetzel 8994	46	3.50	162	A. Lacroix 11614
70	8.00	74	F. Hogue 9723	46	3.00	244	H. McBride 13750
190	6.50	388	H. O. Beckman 35133				

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213, 275 and 350. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.

Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 239 Chapman Place, Elmira, N. Y.

Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.

Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.

Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.

Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.

Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.

Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.

New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173 and 250. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Petridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.

Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.

Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.

Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 33, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Jack Spiegel, 82 A Parkway Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32, 51 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.

West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	\$.25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages	27.50
Apprentice Indentures	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages	38.00
Arrearage Notices	.50	Labels, per 50	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button	.50
Charter and Outfit	15.00	Letter Heads, Official	.70
Constitution	.15	Manual	.50
Contractor Certificates	.50	Membership Book, Clasp	1.25
Dating Stamp	.50	Membership Book, Small	1.00
Due Stamps, per 100	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz.	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz.	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz.	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages	3.75	Secretary Order Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages	5.75	Solicitor Certificates	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages	7.00	Stamp Pad	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages	7.00	Statements of Indebtedness	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages	8.50	Transfers	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages	12.50	Treasurer Cash Book	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages	20.00	Triplicate Receipts	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages	23.00	Withdrawal Cards	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages	25.00	Working Permits	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, O.
- 4 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 5015 Allendale Ave. Phone, Garfield 0192-M.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 404 Kate Ave., W.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, L-848.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, R. 1, Box 558C.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Fitzhugh St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 797 Post Ave. Genesee 6160-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Frongie, 304 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., Hall C., 129 Michigan St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. T. N. Mitchell, 609 S. E. 15th St. R. R. 9.
- 27 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri., 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. W. J. Boland, 524 Belmont Ave.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville. N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St., Williamsett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 214 Wyoming St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 7, 3d floor, 18 W. Market St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 6138 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Haggerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. W. A. Lane, Sec., 3920 Tappan Ave. Stanley Hays, B. A., Loretta Ave., Mount Airy, Ohio.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6. Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1203 Brown Ave.
- 51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., B. T. C. Hall, 2108 Main St. C. Bongiovanni, 2223 Independence Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Percaccio, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Landy, B. A., 2732 S. 17th St. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milan St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, Box 189, Ellersson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. E. K. Rhodes, Sec.-Treas., 49 Julian Ave.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thur., Bldg. Trades Club, 1031 17th St. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 47 Hanover St. Executive Board, 1st and 3d Wed. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 47 Hanover St. Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Fri., Plasterers' Hall, 747 W. Lexington St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 554 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobra, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. M. H. Matthiesen, Sec. and B. A., 1621 7th Ave. Phone, Glencourt 6947.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, 8-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bldg., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d Tues., 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. E. A. Leader, 23 Webb St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, 342 So. 5th Ave.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hoyer Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Paterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. Labor Institute, 359 VanHouten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, Bus. Agt., 359 VanHouten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, 116 John St.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 165 La Porte, Ind.—Meets 2d Fri., Labor Hall at Madison and Lincoln Way. H. T. Lange, 112 "A" St.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 45 W. 53d St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Beigle Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave. No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Orle Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. Frank Mahoney, 726 Spokane.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 428 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 6436 20th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Tues., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 92 Lucy St., S. E.
- 240 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1, Box 18.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs. C. R. Nicholas, 509 Williams St.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waiters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadway.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec. pro tem., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 39E.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 642 E. 25th St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab.-Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1227 Georgia Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 4, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St. Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olivville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, B. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3698 Jeanne Mance St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326—Little Rock, Ark. Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 818 E. 6th St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. T. Powell, Sec. P. T., 3417 N. W. 11th Pl.
- 350 Portsmouth, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Carr Bldg., 2d flr. from First National Bank. Wm. D. Tilton, 2123 7th St.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall, 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab. Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 45 Fulton Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barringer, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 239 Chapin Pl. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabinees Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Ilowing, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, 496 Pettis Ave., Mountain View, Calif.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall, Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Union Labor Hall, 309 E. Grand Ave. J. L. Hayes, 211 So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 21 N. Cleveland St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 193 Charles St.

LATHERS!!

*An economical and valuable
gift for the apprentice
and journeyman*



ATTENTION!!

*A splendid contribution to the
trades both lasting and
educational*

The 3rd edition of **LATHERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK** by Harry J. Hagen, is now ready for distribution. It contains over a hundred new drawings, illustrations and articles not appearing in previous editions. The preparation of this text has covered many years of study in an endeavor to meet the needs of apprentices and journeyman lathers.

Mechanics who have not had the opportunities of modern schooling will find this an invaluable guide and reference book on such subjects as lay-out work, with the necessary information for solving practical problems on the job, mechanical drawing, blue print reading, geometrical analysis and its adaptation to actual construction and many other subjects essential to the well-trained mechanic.

The instructions for laying out work are presented in such simplified form that the average mechanic will have no trouble in understanding and following the drawings and explanations.

A few hours of study and honest effort each week in following the instructions as outlined, will prepare the mechanic to more readily solve the most difficult problems on the job. Wood lathers will find this book invaluable in preparing themselves for the metal end of the industry.

In this, the great machine age, competition for jobs is daily

becoming a greater problem. The most capable mechanic has the best chance of being regularly employed. This book will help you to become competent.

Starting out with a straight line and a true circle, the instructions gradually lead into many problems in which Angles, Degrees, Bisection, Use of Scale Rule, Mechanical Methods of Division, etc., are fully explained. Methods of showing lines, material, breaks, sections, etc., on blue prints follow. Then the Arches, Semi-Circular, Segmental, Gothic, Elliptical, Moorish, Oggee, etc. (38 large illustrations, many new). Then follow articles on Suspended Ceilings, Partitions, Plasters, False Beams and Columns, Mitres, Angle Brackets. Laying out Brackets from Plaster Details and other similar subjects. The mechanic is then shown how to lay out Vaults and Groins (18 illustrations, many new); Lunettes and Penetrations (23 illustrations) and other ornamental ceilings. There are also articles on developments of new material in the Lathing Industry, and articles on hangers, both rod and flat iron, showing ordinary and extra strong construction, recognized by Architects and Engineers everywhere as the most complete on the market. Many other articles too numerous to mention but of vital interest to every lather are also included.

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If you cannot buy one, request your Public Library to secure copies of this edition.

A Reference Book No Wood or Metal Lather Should Be Without

LABOR'S VICTORY

THE three original paragraphs of Section 7 of the National Industrial Recovery Act as passed by the House of Representatives and perfected by the Senate Finance Committee provided that every code of fair competition, agreement, and license, set up under the act shall contain the following conditions:

"1. That employees shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.

"2. That no employee and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing.

"3. That employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment approved or prescribed by the President."

With the intention of preserving the company

union as a club against bona fide organized labor, the notorious anti-union National Association of Manufacturers persuaded the Senate Finance Committee to add the following amendment to Section 7:

"Provided, That nothing in this title shall be construed to compel a change in existing satisfactory relationships between the employees and employers of any particular plant, firm, or corporation, except that the employees of any particular plant, firm, or corporation shall have the right to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employer as to wages, hours of labor, and other conditions of employment."

Organized labor saw at once that this amendment would nullify the company union prohibition in paragraph 2, and immediately waged a fight against it.

The battle on the Senate floor was led by Senator Norris of Nebraska and Senator Wheeler of Montana with the result that the Finance Committee's amendment was stricken from the bill by a good majority.

The Senate is to be congratulated for its action in tossing the anti-union brain storm of the National Association of Manufacturers into the garbage can of legislative rejects.

Talks to the Trade Unionists *on the* Uses of Life Insurance

To Provide---3. An Immediate Estate and an Income for Your Family

The first need of a man with family responsibilities is for a death benefit to become immediately available, either in one sum or in installments, to his dependents. Fundamentally, the purpose of life insurance is the creation of an estate upon the death of the insured. The individual can thus go about his life's work secure in the thought that, should he not live to see his plans carried to fruition, there would be promptly available a fund out of which at least part of his obligations to his family would be met. Life insurance has thus been aptly described as the vehicle by which the grave is robbed of the completeness of its victory.

The proceeds of the life insurance policy may be used to meet the expenses of last illness and burial, to pay off the mortgage on the home-
stead, and to provide a monthly allowance for the preservation of the family circle.

ULLICO has a complete line of policies to fit every purse in amounts of \$500 and up for applicants between the ages of three months and 60 years, standard and sub-standard classes, with and without disability benefits, and general and travel accidental death benefits.

Experienced life insurance agents will recognize the many opportunities for the sale of these attractive insurance contracts.

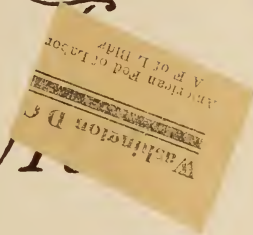
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The UNION LABOR Life Insurance Company

MATTHEW WOLL, President
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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S. J. McMaster, 465 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario

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LATHER

UNITED STATES & CANADA



"The Injury to One Is the Concern of All"

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
WOOD, WIRE & METAL LATHERS'
INTERNATIONAL UNION

VOL. XXXIII

AUGUST, 1933

No. 12



BAR-Z-PARTITIONS

METAL LATHERS have confined their efforts to ceiling construction long enough, and from their high scaffolds near the ceiling they have come down and have their hats definitely in the ring for the fireproof partition business in the United States.

The one-piece Bar-Z Stud makes it practical to place studs 24" on centers, which doubles the speed and reduces the cost and gives lathers a fighting chance.

Let's recognize our opportunity. Our hats are in the ring. Tell the man who may not know, about Bar-Z Partitions.

Indorsed by more than 40 Locals.

MANUFACTURERS

The Consolidated Expanded Metal Companies
WHEELING, W. VA.



Pay Your Dues Promptly

Protect Your Standing *in the* Funeral Benefit Fund

International law provides that dues are due and payable on the first day of each month in advance. Members are automatically suspended on the fifteenth day of the second month for which tax has not been received.

It will be noted how necessary it is to pay dues promptly in order to be in continuous good standing. The responsibility of members of the Lathers' International Union keeping in good standing devolves upon themselves.

A member suspended by action of his local union, or becoming automatically suspended, loses his continuous good standing and upon payment of back dues is debarred from any funeral benefit for six months after payment.

The LATHER

OFFICIAL ORGAN, PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE
WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

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AUGUST, 1933

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Information Regarding Codes

A FEW words in the way of information to our general membership in reference to the Industrial Recovery Act.

On July 24 and 25, a conference was held at Chicago, which was called by the Executive Council of the International Contracting Plasterers' Association. To this conference were invited the President of the Plasterers' International Union, the President of the Hod Carriers' International Union, the President of the Bricklayers' International Union and the President of the Lathers' International Union. The representatives of all of these organizations responded to the invitation and after a two-day session, a Code was agreed upon by all parties at interest and has been presented to the National Industrial Administrator at Washington for approval. Those portions of this Code affecting the lathing industry will be published in the next issue of our journal.

I might state at this time that this Code provides the maximum number of hours per week as forty hours for a five-day week. This does not prevent our members from entering into an agreement for a shorter work day than the maximum as above set forth.

This Code also recognizes all wage scales as adopted through agreements between our membership and plastering contractors' associations as the minimum rate of wages for those localities.

The Code further provides that in all unorganized localities where no agreements exist that the scale of wages shall be not less than a minimum of \$1.00 per hour. The above minimum rate of wages has been established for both the lather and plasterer.

There has also been submitted to the National Recovery Administrator at Washington another

Code from the National Furring and Metal Lathers' Association. We were not invited to participate in the formation of this Code and inasmuch as our membership is employed both by Contracting Plasterers and Contracting Lathers, it will be necessary for our International Union to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement with the Metal Furring and Lathing Contractors. This Code also provides that where wage agreements exist between organizations of employers and journeymen of our craft, the wages so established will be recognized as the minimum rate of wages in those localities. It further provides that in other zones or localities where no agreements exist that the wages for the lather shall be not less than a minimum of \$1.00 per hour.

It is too early at this time to predict what disposition will be made of these Codes affecting the building trades industry. By this I mean it is not known whether the Recovery Administrator will deal separately with all of these codes or whether he will appoint a Committee to adopt a blanket or correlated code for the entire building construction industry. There have been several suggestions presented calling for the zoning of the country, and the establishing of uniform rates of wages for all skilled mechanics in these different zones.

Just as soon as there are any important developments in reference to a Code for either our industry or the building construction industry in general, we will notify our membership either through the columns of the journal or by a circular letter.

I might also state at this time that there seems to be quite a number of our members who think that labor organizations can present Codes. This is an error. No labor organization can submit a Code.

The Codes must come from the contractors in the industry.

We would advise that wherever possible our local unions endeavor to enter into an agreement if they have no agreement at the present time, and we

would further recommend that no wage scales be established by agreement for less than \$1.00 per hour, until at least after consideration is given by the Industrial Recovery Administrator to the Codes that have been submitted affecting our industry.

Push Uncle Sam's Building Program

THERE is only one way to relieve unemployment—jobs and more jobs! And the Federal government should take the lead in doing it.

The administration has the power to put tens of thousands of men at work practically at once, on needed public projects. There is no occasion for delay. There is no place for quibbling or evasion. The Wagner bill sets aside \$322,000,000 for Federal construction on projects already authorized.

It provides \$100,000,000 for public buildings to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General from a list already approved by Congress.

It provides \$136,000,000 for the Secretary of Agriculture to spend on highway construction.

It provides the Secretary of War with \$60,664,000 to spend on river and harbor projects, flood control and military housing.

It provides other sums for other departments; and the total of \$322,000,000 is available whenever wanted.

Senator Wagner is trying to get the administration to act. He has written to each member of the Cabinet who is charged with handling any portion of the fund, urging an immediate start and a vigorous prosecution of the work.

"You will agree with me, I am sure," writes Senator Wagner to each of the Secretaries in question, "that these projects should be prosecuted with all possible speed, so as to make employment promptly available, and utilize to the maximum the powers of the act for the stimulation of business recovery."

There is the heart of the matter in one paragraph; make employment available at once—and go the whole limit.

Official Washington has heretofore refused to use to the full the funds which Congress has put at its disposal. Congress has provided; but the Treasury, Post Office and other departments involved have not displayed the energy needed to meet an emergency "as menacing as war."

Labor firmly believes that a vigorous Federal construction program, launched in the spring of 1930 and pushed to the limit, would have averted the worst of our troubles; and almost every student whose interests are not directly involved in the matter seems to hold the same view.

The depression has reached its present depth largely because the Federal government was afraid to bridge the gap in employment with a span of public works.

There is no use in mourning for lost opportunities—especially when opportunity and need are both greater now than ever before. The administration should act at once. There is no occasion for delay. The plans are drawn, the projects authorized, the money appropriated. Let the work begin.

If depressions could be conquered with words, this one would have retreated long ago. But the only cure for unemployment is work. Here is a chance for the Federal government to provide work for tens of thousands of men—at once. There should be no further delay in seizing this opportunity.

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL

Those who reprove us are more valuable friends than those who flatter us.

Be patient with every one, but above all, with yourself.

Peace is the evening star of the soul, and virtue is its sun. The two are never far apart from each other.

Man was given a tongue that he might say something pleasant to his fellow men.

An automobile is the only thing that can run around with the muffler wide open.

It requires less philosophy to take things as they come, than to part with things as they go.

Do not acquire the reputation of being an obstructionist. Do something for the good of the organization.

It is true that there will be gains in hours and wages through adoption of codes. That's administration policy, for the sake of an immediate jump in employment and buying power.

But the strong union has, even at the outset, a chance to write into the code when it is adopted provisions that come nearer to fairness.

And only where there is a union can there be any collective bargaining for continuous improvement after that.

Construction Gives One-Tenth of All Employment

Exhaustive Survey Made by Construction League Shows Industry Magnitude

EVERY tenth person gainfully employed in the United States in 1929 depended for his livelihood on construction; of the total of \$11,000,000,000 of construction in that year, the greater part went eventually to wages. Further, just as much employment was furnished indirectly in dependent industries as was created by actual construction work.

This information was presented by Robert D. Kohn, past president of the American Institute of Architects, and general chairman of the Construction League of the United States, which met in Chicago recently.

That the railroads, mines and other contributing industries lean heavily on construction is clear from the facts that one out of every five carloads of freight moved in 1929 carried construction materials in raw or finished form. Five per cent of all coal mined was burned to make these materials, and eight per cent of the wholesalers of the country were busy with their distribution. This multiple division of the construction dollar proves it to be a tremendous factor in the complicated and interlocking economic life of today.

The fact that the jobs of a tenth of America's workers depend on construction brings home the importance of the public works program under the National Recovery Act. Construction paid \$7,000,000,000 to 4,500,000 persons in 1929 out of the total of 48,800,000 gainfully employed. Over half of these workers were engaged in direct construction.

It would be an immense step forward if we muster a major part of this great force during the recovery period and apply it intelligently to useful and far-sighted public projects, not for selfish and gainful purposes, but rather directed to the common good and for the betterment of America's living conditions.

The Construction League has just made the first really exhaustive survey of construction, obtaining the figures in Washington in the various government departments.

Though the bulk of construction work is done in large cities and industrial areas, the indirect employment afforded in the manufacture of materials, in transportation and in distribution, is as great as the employment on the construction site. The production of raw and finished materials is carried on in every section of the country, in towns far from structure or project. For example, a study of the sources of materials for Boulder Dam reveals lumber from the northwest, steel work from Ohio, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania and Alabama, turbines from Wisconsin and Virginia, electrical equip-

ment from New York, valves from Tennessee, and the cableway from New Jersey.

In 1929 the raw materials production for construction engaged over 60,000 persons, mostly in the mines and quarries. The value of their products was a half billion dollars. These unfinished stone, ore and mineral products went to the manufacturing industries, which converted them, together with forest products, to finished materials, valued at three and three-quarters billions of dollars. In this manufacturing process 1,100,000 people were engaged, or one out of every ten occupied in all manufacturing industries; the materials were being made in one-fourth of the mills and factories of the country.

Pennsylvania, by virtue of her steel and cement, took the lead in the production of these materials, with a total employment of 133,000, a margin of 50,000 over her nearest competitor. New York, number one when all industry is considered, dropped to third place as a construction supplier; Ohio was the second state.

As a complement to the manufacturing division of the survey, a study of coal consumption by the materials producing industries was made, revealing that five per cent of all coal mined in 1929 was used for these materials and that 25,000 people were employed in its production.

Transportation of construction materials is the next logical step in the construction process, and employed 180,000 men on the railroads, moving 6,800,000 carloads of raw and finished construction freight, or roughly, one out of every five carloads for 1929. This transportation was responsible for fourteen per cent of all freight revenue.

Engaged in wholesale distribution of the construction materials were 125,000 persons, reporting net sales to the Census Bureau of \$3,129,000,000, part of which was redistributed by 310,000 workers in retail establishments. This distribution group furnishes ten per cent of all construction employment and is one of the most widely dispersed divisions. The design of buildings, structures and projects of all kinds occupied 145,000 architects, draftsmen, engineers, and designers in 1929, representing three per cent of the construction employees.

Of the \$11,000,000,000 of construction, contractors built a little more than half, the remainder being done by railroads, public utilities companies, municipal governments and the like. Direct employment was 2,500,000 men. New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois led in number of employees on contract construction work.

OUT BEYOND THE SURF

AT last the yelp is breaking loose—and properly.

When little old three point two came back to legality to fill brimming steins and to help along the general good nature of the race, there was a lot of talk about the enormous floods of advertising that would be turned loose to help revive business.

And what a lot of boloney that turned out to be.

There was an initial burst of advertising, but nothing like the volume predicted.

Then, as beer trucks couldn't get the amber to the tap rooms fast enough, the advertising volume slowed down and a lot of breweries aren't even in the papers at all.

For a long time nobody said much about this failure of advertising. Perhaps most people didn't even notice it.

But now the yelp is starting, with lusty volume—and with plenty of justification.

The chances are that breweries, finding themselves unable to produce enough to meet the demand, asked themselves why they should spend any of their revenues for advertising and found it easy to decide there was no good reason.

Perhaps right there they forgot that they didn't win the battle for beer all by themselves. As a matter of fact they did almost nothing to win the battle for beer. It was the American people who won that battle—and largely it was American organized labor.

It won't be difficult for people to slow up their beer drinking. If they find a reason they may do it. They've been used to drinking plenty of stuff that wasn't beer—and plenty of it is still to be had.

Nobody is arguing that the people should do that, but the people have a way of righting their own wrongs, once they see the road.

The labor press has had a particularly raw deal thus far from the breweries. It has thus far helped to drink the new three point two and paid for it, saying nothing.

Meanwhile printers that might have been employed to set the type of beer advertising, artists who might have been busy making illustrations and lay-outs, pressmen who might have been running the presses and agencies that might have added to their staffs, have sat in idleness, waiting for beerdom to come to its senses and pass around some of the promised prosperity.

The nation is not going back on beer, but the nation may take it into its head to demand that the circulation of money caused by beer keep on until there is a proper distribution thereof.

Meanwhile the fight for ratification of repeal goes merrily on and every indication is that repeal will come through just about on schedule. It ought to.

It is the right thing, the sane thing, the needed thing.

Labor will continue its valiant fight for repeal and when repeal is accomplished it will be, by and large, because labor led the way.

Brewers and their allies and associates ought to remember from whence came the new freedom. It will not do to make the brewing industry just a hog-raising business.

Today you can order up your beer, in a limited number of places.

The coming of beer has been accompanied by much damned fool talk and much inconsistency.

By law it is branded non-intoxicating, like soda water, root beer, ginger ale.

But it is taxed heavily and various restrictions have been put upon its sale and by whom it may be consumed.

If it is non-intoxicating, why all these rules?

Why not the same rules for other non-intoxicating drinks?

Why not the same rules and the same taxes for ice cream sodas?

The tax is needed, of course. But why bluff about it, if beer is not intoxicating? Let's call it a plain revenue device, like the abused gasoline tax. Let's say it's just a way, arbitrarily chosen, to get more taxes.

And why all the much talk about the saloon?

Just what is wrong with the saloon?

The saloon is no more wrong than any other gathering place.

What is wrong about the bar, with its brass rail?

At a bar a poor man can get a glass of beer—or could—without paying for anything except his beer. At a table he must eat—and pay.

Most of the new rules discriminate against the worker, already the nation's shivering victim.

There is much that is nauseating about the rules surrounding the return of beer.

And most of the rules play into the hands of those who will attack beer on constitutional grounds. Probably unconsciously, lawmakers are playing into the hands of the fanatics.

—o—

Gen. Hugh Johnson says a millionaire can't eat \$45 worth of ham and eggs. But he can get Rolls Royces and private yachts, while wage earners don't get any ham and eggs. We've found that out.

—o—

Prices are going up—once more faster than wages. The union that lets its wage scale fall now is going hell bent for suicide.

New Building Construction Projects

A GREAT national drive for the rebuilding of America with better homes and modernized factories and the movement of population generally to more suitable living and working environment with improved streets and highways, as a quick means of helping to put millions of jobless to work, is now being launched in a manner to co-operate to the fullest extent with the administration in Washington, according to Dwight L. Hoopingarner, executive of the American Construction Council, in a statement issued from the Council's Washington headquarters at the Hotel Mayflower.

In this tremendous effort to assist in throwing off the coils of depression and work along lines that have been constantly advocated by President Roosevelt for many years past, the American Construction Council is uniting with itself such powerful organizations as the American Engineering Council, American Road Builders' Association, the American Institute of Steel Construction, the National Association of Builders' Exchanges and the National Association of Building Trades Employers. Invitations are also being issued to other national bodies representing professional and other appropriate groups to join in the movement.

This movement is being conducted with the fullest regard to regional planning in its broadest sense as related to rural life as well as urban and metropolitan areas. Proper standards on general plan and scope, as well as in engineering, design, materials and workmanship are to be carefully safeguarded.

"The latest steps in this movement," said Mr. Hoopingarner, "are the crystallization of plans advocated by Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt for many years when he was president of the American Construction Council and developed over a long period of time through the American Construction Council, as witnessed, for example, by the national movement on slum clearance inaugurated by the Council under Mr. Roosevelt's sponsorship within a few months after onslaught of the depression in 1929. This movement, it is pointed out, will furnish a program of increasing employment over a period of years on a progressively developed and balanced scale.

As the first phase of this gigantic national drive for Rebuilding America, the Board of Governors of the American Construction Council through its executive, Dwight L. Hoopingarner, has submitted to President Roosevelt a plan for public and private construction for immediate prosecution estimated to cost from one billion to one billion two hundred and fifty million dollars to be financed through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or other appropriate governmental agency.

In submitting the plan the Board of Governors state their belief that "it offers the opportunity for a substantial volume of employment quickly secured and serving an immediate need."

In order to expedite low-priced housing not seeking tax exemption privileges, right of eminent domain, etc., the Board also recommended that such projects under proper plan and agreement be made eligible for loans by application directly to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The plan also suggests that "the restoration of public confidence in real estate securities can best be accomplished through the sanction of government agencies, such as Federal Construction Banks or other such Federal agencies." The statement was accompanied by a resolution endorsing the activities of President Roosevelt's administration and pledging its support.

To assist in safeguarding this plan, John Ihlder, executive Director of the Pittsburgh Housing Association and also director of the Boston Housing Association and a recognized authority throughout the country on both housing and regional planning, has been appointed chairman of the Council's Committee on Plan and Scope with special reference to slum clearance in its broadcast aspects, including general movements of population. As a further aid in this movement, Mr. F. J. C. Dresser of Cleveland, Ohio, widely known in the engineering fields, has been appointed engineering advisor to the Council.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was president of the Council from its organization in 1922 until he became Governor of New York State in 1929, and then served as Honorary President of the Council until he became President of these United States.

—o—

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN 25 STATES

The virtual close of the 1933 legislative season finds 25 states with old age pension laws. Ten of them have been enacted since January, the last one by Michigan.

The American Association for Social Security, which has campaigned for this legislation, has a right to survey the year's work with satisfaction and to decide that "in the face of depression and the insistent demands for governmental economy, the progress made this year was so great as to surprise even the most optimistic advocates of old-age pensions."

When all the pension laws recently enacted are in effect 45 per cent of the inhabitants of the nation will be protected by pension laws against age dependency.

"First" Daily Newspaper

"WHICH was the first daily newspaper?" asks the writer of a story in the Bulletin of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa. "The question is a controversial one, but Mr. Francis Dickie, in the past issue of 'Everyman,' upholds the claims of 'La Gazette,' first published on May 30, 1631, by Theophraste Renaudot, and still going very strong with a circulation of a million copies.

"In the third article which commemorates this third centenary the author acclaims Renaudot as 'The father of publicity, the founder of the first daily newspaper, of classified advertising, the inaugurator of the travel bureau, of pawnshops for France, and free medical clinics.'

"Renaudot's theory that 'If some one wants to work, and some one to employ, some one wants to sell, another to buy, both must be supplied with the address of the other with the least expense and loss of time,' might serve as a motto to hang above the desk of every advertising manager. It led Renaudot to open 'a Bureau of Addresses' for the posting of addresses at a charge of three sous. The success of

the venture justified the opening of similar bureaux through France under royal authorization.

"As a result of requests received at the bureau, Renaudot took the next step of opening a pawnshop on which was founded the system still carried on by the French Government under the style of 'Credit Municipale.'

"Then came the publication of the first number of 'La Gazette,' afterwards to be called 'La Gazette de France.' Having printed the copies himself on a hand press, Renaudot, acting as his own newsboy, delivered copies of his sheets to the King and Cardinal Richelieu.

"Letters from foreign cities were the mainstay of the paper's editorial contents, but some of the questions ventilated have a ring which suggests that Renaudot anticipated most of the human stories which are still big news. Here are a few of them:

"Which is more inclined to love—man or woman?"

"How long can man live without eating?"

"Why is no one pleased with their life's vocation?"

"Can life be lengthened by science?"

"What are the many ways of wearing mourning, and why black?"

"Is wine necessary to soldiers?"

RUBBED JOHN L.'S NOSE IN THE DUST

William Muldoon, boxing commissioner of New York, former wrestler, actor, trainer, soldier and best known apostle of athletics for health, died recently when just past 88 years of age.

No fiction writer ever imagined for his hero a weirder career than that which destiny traced for Muldoon. Born on a farm, he went to the Civil War at 15 as drummer boy. After the war, he became a policeman in New York City. Then he tried professional wrestling, and at one time was champion of the world. He took to the stage, acting strong man parts, such as "Spartacus," the rebellious gladiator. He became a trainer of prize fighters.

There is a persistent but unconfirmed story that as a trainer, he rubbed the nose of John L. Sullivan in the mat to teach him obedience. It is entirely possible. If a good wrestler gets a grip on an equally good boxer, it is all over with the boxer.

Later, Muldoon started his health farm, where he gave training and exercise to men who had neglected their muscles. He numbered Theodore Roosevelt among his patrons; not to mention scores of bank presidents, corporation magnates, and fat business men generally. His charges were high, and what with these and inside news in financial affairs, Muldoon became a millionaire.

It is the kind of career possible only in America—or in the Orient, where a tobacco seller became sultan of Egypt.

The law distinctly provides that once a code is adopted, there can be no compulsion by any employer to force any worker to join a company union and there must be no threats against men who join real unions.

Workers are free to join unions.

After codes have been adopted, employers who fire workers for joining unions can be punished. The National Industrial Recovery Act is a penal statute—as some employers have yet to learn. But they'll learn it, fast enough, unless they stay within the law.

After codes have been adopted, employers can be punished if they seek to compel workers to join company unions.

The steel industry has submitted a code which seeks to protect and perpetuate the company union.

This is a clear attempt to beat the law and the Recovery Administration probably will deal with that proposed code drastically.

The fact is, this law creates freedom for unions.

And the further fact is that workers cannot expect the least degree of help from the law unless they join unions.

Engineer Suggests Building Cities

AS a solution for the unemployment situation which grips our nation, S. N. Polis, engineer of a New York Realty advisory service suggests the construction of several large cities, places where about 100,000 are able to live and work. He stresses this point due to the fact that our country is spending yearly millions of dollars toward relief work, a condition which although striving for the best and hoping to give aid, is gradually destroying the morale of our citizens. The desire for profitable occupation of time in which one is able to provide his family needs is the objective of any energetic person.

Homes, hotels, theatres, recreation centers, parks and factories which would be ideal places for employment would be constructed. These cities would, however, be situated at strategical points miles beyond the sphere of other cities so that their influence would not affect the development and progress of the neighboring cities.

It would take about a year to construct these cities, in which time a large number of factories and plants now closed could resume operation so as to supply the needs for construction which would take place. Industry from the very origin of things would be aided. Our raw material fields would witness advances, building material dealers would have increased trade, hardware, steel and in fact practically all phases of industry would witness increased activity.

Regardless of the method followed to elevate our nation from its present condition it is clearly visible that it must be one which is pursued on a very extensive scale. Mr. Polis suggests that about 12 such cities be constructed, each built in entirely different sections of the United States in order that maximum benefits may be spread more generally, and not grouped in a central locality. In advancing a project of this kind he estimates that about three billion dollars would be spent, all of which would find its way into the pockets of the wage earners who accumulate a need for the necessities of life such as clothing, food, furniture and other requisites which the several past lean years have caused. The good which would spring from an enterprise of this kind would be rather general. It is estimated that a construction period of one year would be required to carry out this program.

Enormous sums are now being spent by our Federal Government in an attempt to aid its citizens but as yet the benefits have not been such as expected. In fact the direct relief plan is breaking the morale of all.

It is of course evident that comparatively cheap land will increase many times in value, perhaps

25-fold or 50-fold, as soon as it is changed from cheap acreage to expensive city lots. It can be easily proved that the entire investment will net a splendid return, and would aid every person in this country. If this is true, then it should not only meet the whole-hearted approval of the workers, but also that of realty owners, railroads, bankers, merchants, and all industry in general.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

The National Manufacturers Association chose to oppose the National Recovery Act. True to its reactionary and ignoble past, it decides to obstruct, and to threaten, and to impede.

It is to be hoped that those who administer the National Recovery Act will not be cajoled into thinking that this most reactionary of all industrial bodies in the world will suddenly turn lily white over night, reform, and become good citizens of the industrial state—under the law.

We beg to remind the administrators of the new law that the National Manufacturers Association has the following record:

A malodorous record of bribing high public officials, as revealed by a Congressional investigation.

Refusal to abolish child labor, making continuous profits out of the work of little children.

Opposed minimum wage laws for women.

Fastened the blighting yellow-dog contract on industry.

Fathered the illegal injunction against unions.

Fought unions. Hired spies and agents provocateur.

Fathered high protective tariffs in the interest of privilege.

Paid low wages.

These practices are inconceivable in an industrial state where science, decency, and fair play are to prevail.

In providing for reflation of consumer buying power, we must remember that just increasing wages is not enough. We need a formula that will keep standards of living rising in proportion to productivity and also in step with financial and industrial inflation or reflation.

Aid to the union is the surest way of maintaining wages at levels high enough to keep industry producing at capacity.

The LATHER

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SENATOR WAGNER DEFENDS INDUSTRIAL RECOVERY LAW

A few hours after the Recovery Bill was passed by Congress, Senator Robert F. Wagner, (Dem., N. Y.), came on the air to explain and defend its provisions.

Perhaps more than any other man in public life the New York Senator is responsible for the legislation. He has been working along the lines laid down ever since he came to Congress more than six years ago, and should know, if anybody does, what is hoped to be accomplished.

"The single objective," he declared, "is to give every deserving person a permanent opportunity to earn a comfortable living. In order to accomplish this purpose, we have enacted a twentieth century law to solve twentieth century problems."

Wagner insisted that the most significant provisions of the measure deal with labor.

"Every code of fair competition," he said, "must recognize the right of labor to bargain collectively, and must include minimum wages, maximum hours

and other working conditions. In this way, we will move a step nearer to the social and economic justice which we have always professed to approve."

The danger that business men will use the measure to oppress the consumer and their competitors was scouted by the New York solon. On the contrary, he contended, "for the first time business will be brought into the open and made subject to regulation by the President."

Declaring that "the vital need today," is restoration of purchasing power to the people, Wagner predicted that the public works section of the bill will create jobs for about 3,000,000 men and women, which will be translated into demand for goods and thus lead to industrial revival.

"This is not a radical attempt to regiment all industry under bureaucracy," declared Wagner. "There is nothing shocking in the suggestion that we cannot have prosperity so long as 45,000,000 producers engage in blind, ruthless and ruinous warfare.

"It is not radical to prohibit the degradation of women through excessively low wages and the crippling of children through excessive work. It is not radical to take steps necessary to insure that men who want to work shall not starve.

"The cry of radicalism is ever the last resort of those who stand frozen in the tracks of yesterday. It is a cry that can never put fear into the hearts of resolute men and women, nor blind intelligent people to the proper course of action."

THE PEN—THE SWORD

The pen and the sword. These are the two things that have been used to a great extent in almost anything and everything for a great many years. You have seen the results of these for many years. You will no doubt realize by this time that the pen is without a doubt mightier than the sword.

When the pen is used it is always a matter of fact. It is written with the pen. It cannot be denied when it is written; with the sword it is a different story. There are so many different ways to use the sword. There are so many different angles to the sword procedure. With the sword there is no thinking. With the pen, unless it happens to be the poison pen, there is a lot of thinking.

Almost all good results have come from the use of the pen coupled with study and thought. Thinking people are great pen users. The non-thinkers are mostly all in the class that rely upon the sword procedure. Is it not a fact? Don't you think we are right in our contentions? Today is the time to always resort to the pen in place of the sword. President Roosevelt is a great advocate of the pen program.

CONCERNING THE NATIONAL CREDIT

When Uncle Sam recently asked to borrow \$500,000,000 at $2\frac{7}{8}$ per cent interest each year for five years, the American people offered him \$3,300,000,000. At the same time, he asked for \$440,000,000 on short term notes, paying interest at the rate of only three-quarters of one per cent a year, and on these terms he was offered \$2,350,000,000.

For every dollar he sought to borrow, he was offered nearly six.

That experience should end all doubts as to the ability of this country to finance recovery. The money is here in overflowing measure; and so are the men, materials and machines. All that is needed to end the depression is intelligent, resolute direction.

Addressing the National Association of Retail Grocers, meeting in convention at Atlantic City, Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, said organized labor had come over entirely to the belief expressed in the National Industrial Recovery Act that "unrestrained competition is not the life of trade but the death," that trying to maintain competition by law is futile and harmful, and that anti-trust laws are obsolete.

Woll said that the Recovery Act contains elements of national disaster. Its chief virtue is that it gives President Roosevelt authority, not only to modify as he goes along, but to end the act if he sees that it will bring disaster.

"My faith in Mr. Roosevelt," Woll said, "rather than in the new law makes me confident that under the 'new deal' we will recover."

TWO MILLIONS A DAY REVENUE LOST

If ratification of prohibition repeal is consummated before January first, President Roosevelt under the law will discontinue as of that date, the \$227,000,000 re-employment taxes imposed by the national recovery act. Liquor taxes will raise double that amount, it is estimated. Some contend repeal will bring in \$2,000,000 a day in taxes.

But if repeal is delayed by the dries' tactics, the taxes—5 per cent of every dividend payment, one-half a cent on every gallon of gasoline, etc.—under the law will be continued through all of the calendar year 1934.

This is a major reason why repeal, certain in the long run, should prevail in 1933. The fundamental rightness of repeal as a social reform has been abundantly demonstrated by the 16 representative states which have already cast a ballot of almost four to one against national prohibition.

LABOR WINS ON MUSCLE SHOALS

The revised text of the Muscle Shoals bill as it passed the United States Senate includes the wage provision incorporated in the House bill at the request of the officials of the American Federation of Labor. The provision stipulates that all contracts made by the Tennessee Valley Authority, which is set up to administer the vast projects coming under the Muscle Shoals scheme, shall contain a provision that laborers and mechanics employed on the work shall be paid "not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature prevailing in the vicinity." The same stipulation is applied to work done directly by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The bill also contains the provision that if disputes arise as to what are the prevailing wage rates, the matter shall be adjusted by the Secretary of Labor, who in determining the matter is required "to give due regard to those rates which have been secured through collective agreement by representatives of employers and employees."

This provision means that the union wage rate will be held to be the prevailing wage rate.

The wage-rate stipulation had already been adopted by the House of Representatives. Its approval by the Senate insures its retention in the final text by the Senate and House conferees who will adjust the differences in the two bills.

In interpreting the National Industrial Recovery Act, and in explaining what President Roosevelt proposed to accomplish through it, General Johnson said it could be told in six words: "To put people back to work." The new legislation primarily deals with the emergency situation of millions of people out of work after four years of the most exhausting depression that ever hit any country.

With production running away and the jobless still marking time, it is plain the President's plans are being miscarried. With his characteristic speed of action he sets out to remedy this unbalanced condition. His first concern is to reduce the number of working hours in all industries so that more jobs are available, and to increase wages in proportion to the increase in price.

ATTENTION, SECRETARIES

FILL IN YOUR QUESTIONNAIRE AND
SEND IT TO HEADQUARTERS
IMMEDIATELY!

FIRST STRIKE UNDER NEW ACT

A strike of 2,500 miners and steel workers in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, was precipitated recently when two workers who were elected to an "employe representation" committee under the National "Industrial Recovery" act in mines near Brownsville were discharged because the company did not find them suitable. The miners immediately walked out and were joined by 400 workers from the Republic Steel Corporation plant and by 300 miners from the Pleasant Valley Coal and Coke Company. The latter demanded wage increases of 20 per cent.

That such violation by employers of the National "Industrial Recovery" act, which proclaims the right of workers to join unions of their own choosing, will be widespread, is indicated in the following reports by Federated Press:

The Real Silk Hosiery plant in Indianapolis, long an anti-union firm, told the Amalgamated Clothing Workers organizer that it would take the United States Army with bayonets fixed to persuade it to deal with any union.

In Philadelphia police arrested union pickets who handed out leaflets telling workers that the federal law gave them the right to organize.

Strikers in Charlotte, N. C., were driven from the mill gates by police and deputies who then announced that the dispute was "adjusted."

UNCLE SAM BIGGEST BANKER OF 'EM ALL

The United States Government is now operating 52 financing institutions, making it by far the biggest banker in the country, John Hanna, professor of law at Columbia University, writes in the American Bankers' Association Journal.

"Forty of these are owned entirely by the Government," the article says. "In 12 more the Government has already a two-thirds interest. Thirty-seven are intended to be permanent. Twenty-five of the permanent ones and 14 of the temporary ones are agriculture.

"The capital stock held by the United States in these banks has a par value of \$1,380,000,000. The government's total investment is nearly \$2,000,000,000. Resources of these institutions exceed \$3,000,000,000. In addition the Government has detailed supervision over fifty-one mortgage banks, operating under Federal charter. The Government also supervises 4600 local agriculture loan associations with Federal charters. All this takes no account of the relations of the Government to the 12 Federal Reserve banks, nor of the authority recently given to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to buy preferred stock in national and State commercial banks."

THE TIME HAS ARRIVED

The time has come when Labor is fully justified in adopting every lawful means at its command to resist further reductions in wages. The time has also arrived when the American nation must be aroused until it recognizes the economic fact that the nation's ability to carry on depends primarily upon the price paid to the farmers for their product, and the wages paid to those employed in our industries.

Unless the nation does recognize this plain, unescapable economic fact, then there is no telling to what depths of despair, to what event the American standard of living will be destroyed, before a disillusioned people take matters in their own hands to a much greater extent than they have ever done before.—John P. Frey.

ATTENTION! WAGE EARNERS AND SALARIED WORKERS EVERYWHERE

Do you want higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions of employment, and are you willing to organize in order to secure these benefits?

The government of the United States has established your legal right to organize! No employer and no corporation can, without violating the law, interfere in the exercise of the workers' right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing!

It is not the object here to tell a funny story, as there is nothing funny in what has happened since President Roosevelt launched his recovery drive, even though it does remind us of the whiskey and quinine joke. Commodity prices and cost of living have gone up, and still mounting; production has increased—some estimate it at twenty-five per cent, and some even higher; but re-employment lags far behind with an increase of only seven per cent, and this is accounted for in only a few industries, such as textiles and beer. Our courageous and sincere President is disappointed; perhaps he wouldn't be, if he knew some employers as well as those who work for them.

The dollar does not fluctuate in the United States. A dollar is always a dollar here, although the amount of goods people are willing to part with for a dollar may vary considerably.

A dollar does fluctuate in foreign countries, and foreign moneys fluctuate here, because they are bought and sold as commodities and are worth only what the buyer is willing to pay. Countries on the gold standard fluctuate very little, for gold has a standard value and the currency is redeemable in gold. In such a case the only difference in value will be a small fee for handling.

A WARNING TO AMERICAN LABOR

The German labor unions are being crushed by Hitler. He has seized their offices and turned their whole organizations over to the tender mercies of his Nazi henchmen. He has appointed the bitterest labor-hating employer of Germany as head of the labor ministry.

It is as if a President of the United States had appointed Walter Gordon Merritt or James Emery as Secretary of Labor—a union foe “pledged to uproot, rend, scatter and destroy the trade union movement.”

Here is another warning for the union labor men of the United States. Mussolini did in Italy what Hitler is doing in Germany. An American dictator would be as vicious as either the Italian or the German.

Growth involves risk. We must be willing to assume risk if we would gain life more abundantly.

DUES BOOKS LOST

- 24 E. U. Helton 21819.
74 J. H. Wright 29386.
479 H. Conklin 26517.

The immediate task before industry is to accept without prejudice trade associations and trade unions as the agencies for determining industrial standards and procedures and provide ways for them to operate with proper protection for the interests of the nation as a whole.

CORRECTIONS

The reinstatement of C. Mellina, 24535 of Local Union No. 244, published in the June issue, has been cancelled, as the brother paid his tax in full, in accordance with the terms of dispensation granted to members of Local Union No. 244 by the General President.

E. Fritch, 131, was the member that should have been published in the January issue as suspended for nonpayment of dues by Local Union No. 5, instead of H. Fritch, 16112. The latter is in good standing and was reported for suspension in error.

The suspensions for nonpayment of dues reported by Local Union No. 2 against the following were in error and these suspensions published in the June and July issues have accordingly been cancelled: L. Wilson, 19738; D. Aveni, 29647; J. L. Bridges, 26379.

IN MEMORIAM

- 2 Edward James Williams, 4567
12 George Frank Walters, 2191
33 Robert Milton Smeltzer, 9185

- 74 Edward Henry Rolder, 72
74 George Frank Bartholomew, 26554
308 William Kramer 12159

46 Walter Sythes, 10788

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Maker with his almighty power and wisdom to remove from our midst our sincere and beloved Brother Edward James Williams, 4567. Verily, verily, “The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away” and we humbly submit to the inevitable.

WHEREAS, In the demise of Brother Williams, Local Union No. 2 has lost a true and loyal member and the community a respected citizen who was always ready to help advance the good and welfare of his local union and his community, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That Local Union No. 2 extend to his bereaved family and relatives its sincere sympathy and respect and a copy of these resolutions be printed in our official journal and the charter of Local Union No. 2 be draped for thirty days.

J. M. FARRAR, Financial Secretary,
Local Union No. 2.

WHEREAS, Death has removed from our midst our beloved Brother George Frank Walters, 2191, and WHEREAS, Brother Walters was a member of Local Union No. 12 since its inception and always a hard worker for the organization and advancement of the labor movement in general, be it therefor

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved family and to the International Office for publication in the official journal.

J. D. MELDAHL, Secretary,
Local Union No. 12.

CRAFT PROBLEMS

The articles appearing under this heading have been selected from the 170-page "LATERS CRAFT PROBLEMS AND REFERENCE BOOK" by Harry J. Hagen (copyright 1932). See advertisement of this book on another page of The Lather.

OCTAGONS

It is a simple matter to lay out an Octagon from a given circle or square but suppose for some reason (as occasionally happens on a job) only one side of the Octagon is obtainable and the other seven sides must be found from the one given side.

Our first job is then to work out a radius for a circle, and lay out the circle and from the circle the Octagon or work out a square and from that the Octagon.

We will first show a few methods of laying out an Octagon from a given side.

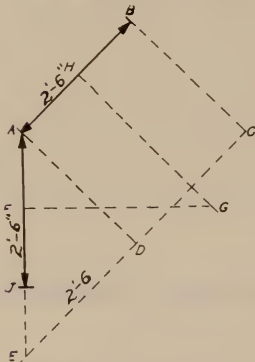


Fig. 1
Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'-0"

F-G represents the length of one-half the side of large square, double this giving you the full side and construct the square A, B, C, D. Mark a point on each diagonal line as at 1, 2, 3, 4, a distance from the center which is equal in length to one-half of one side of square or one-half of center line (M-G) which in this instance is 3 feet. Square off the diagonal lines at points 1, 2, 3, 4 both ways until these lines intersect the large square which will automatically form the Octagon.

Once the square is obtained we can use any one of the many methods to complete the Octagon, or we might in Fig. 1 let A-G or B-G represent the radius of a circle, lay out the circle and from this the Octagon.

In Fig. 1 A-B represents the given side of an Octagon. First make a square as A, B, C, D, each side being the same as the given side A-B. Extend the line C-D a distance equal to its own length (in this instance 2'6") establishing the point E. Connect E with A as shown. Next lay off the line A-J making it equal to A-B. Bisect A-B and A-J and extend their bisecting lines (as F and H) until they intersect at G, which is the center of the large square from which the Octagon is to be laid out. The line F-G represents a distance which is one-half the length of one side of the large square. Now see Fig 2.

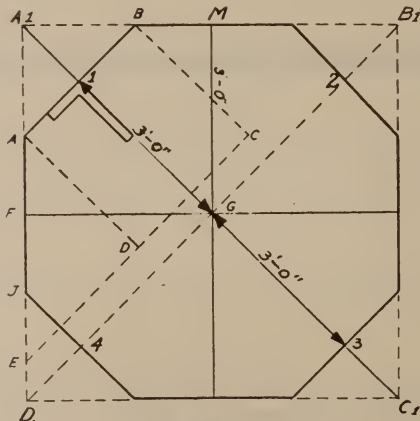


Fig. 2
Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'-0"

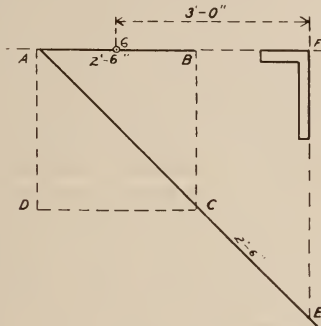
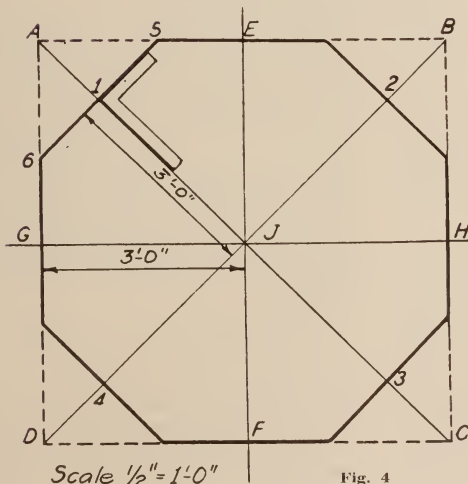


Fig. 3
Scale— $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'-0"

In Fig. 3 another method of laying out an Octagon from a given side is illustrated. A-B equals given side.

First draw the square A, B, C, D. Next draw the diagonal line A-C and extend this line from C, 2' 6" (which represents the length of one side of square) establishing point E. Next A-B is extended an undetermined distance and the line F-E is laid out square to G-F and parallel to B-C, establishing point F. The distance G-F is equal to one-half the length of one side of large square A, B, C, D, (Fig. 2) which doubled gives the length of one side of square. The square is then laid out and the Octagon completed.

Another method is given on Page 125.



Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1'-0"

Fig. 4

OCTAGON

In Fig. 4 a quick method of laying out an Octagon within a square is shown.

First lay out the square as A-B-C-D and divide the square into quarters by the center lines E-F and G-H, also draw the diagonals as A-C and B-D. Mark on your diagonal lines a distance equal to half of one center line of square as in this instance G-J which is 3 feet. Mark the diagonals at these points as at 1, 2, 3 and 4. With square placed on diagonal line A-J at I draw line 6-5 square with the diagonal line A-J. This line 6 to 5 establishes one side of Octagon. Lay off the other 3 sides at 2, 3 and 4 in the same manner, thereby establishing the entire Octagon.

Where It Is Always Night

Only Two Men Have Been Ten Miles Above the Earth.
Only Two Men Have Gone a Half-Mile Below Ocean
Surface . . . and Lived to Tell What They Saw.
Here's the Exciting Story of Our New Exploration.

MAN has explored almost every wrinkle on Mother Earth's face. So many successful trips have been made to both poles that cartoonists are beginning to joke about the traffic jams in those snowy regions. Africa is no longer a land of menacing mystery. South America has been mapped rather extensively by airplane surveyors. Only the drudgery is left; the labor of whacking through miles of impenetrable jungle, of enduring the heat of deserts, the cold of pitiless snows. There is little of the lure of the unknown left on the earth's surface. But more of the earth is under water than above it. And man had not, until a year ago, penetrated very deeply into the "hydrosphere." That is the label scientists have given to that region of incredible creatures, of total blackness, of terrific pressure. A diver's suit, a submarine are not built to resist the weight of water a half-mile down.

But the hydrosphere is only half the story. The atmosphere is as yet imperfectly explored—in spite of what enterprising aviators have done in the last decade to map winds and air pockets and other air formations. Most of the atmosphere lies above and beyond the layer that has been traversed in airplanes. In this region above the clouds, above the winds, the explorer's problem is just the reverse of what it is at the bottom of the sea. Up there, the mariner must combat thin air and reduced pressure, whereas the deep sea explorer is fighting complete lack of air and increased pressure.

Aviators have gone as high as their planes would take them, equipped with oxygen tanks, with electrically heated garments, even heated goggles to keep their eyeballs from freezing. Thus armed, Lieutenant Apollo Soucek of the United States Navy reached a height of more than eight miles (42,470 feet). A balloonist, Captain H. C. Gray of the American Army, is believed to have gone at least as far. But tragedy kept his record from being official. Captain Gray on his first ascent had to abandon his craft—with his precious instruments recording his voyage—and come to earth in a parachute. On his second trip he was found dead in his car when the balloon returned to earth. It is very probable that he had exceeded the altitude that can be borne by human bodies exposed to the elements. The reduced pressure and cold may have killed him. Aviation experts agree that 45,000 feet—almost

eight and one-half miles—is the maximum altitude we can endure without protection.

It remained for a slender, middle-aged, matter-of-fact Brussels physicist—a man of science instead of an adventurer—to surpass all altitude records. Dr. Auguste Piccard was "the first to look upon the earth as on another planet." In his first flight, he soared 51,793.22 feet, or a fraction under ten miles. On his next venture, he surpassed that incredible figure by climbing more than ten miles! (To be exact: 54,133 feet.) Piccard accomplished this amazing ascent in a hermetically sealed aluminum ball rigged to a balloon. On his first trip, this air-tight chamber sprung a leak which the physicist and his assistant plugged with pharmacal jelly and cotton. Nor was this the only danger of the daring venture. Their balloon valve jammed. They couldn't release gas in order to descend! Only their double supply of oxygen saved them. They suffered from 106 degrees heat in their air-tight ball and from bitter cold. The temperature of the stratosphere—the atmosphere above the clouds—they discovered is 148 degrees below zero.

What is the value of the discoveries made by this venturesome scientist and his assistant? They determined that planes could travel in this windless cloudless, rainless area at approximately 400 miles an hour! Piccard says: "In the future nobody will fly low, because in the upper atmosphere one can travel so much more rapidly without resistance. Up there one could fly from Europe to America in a few hours." In, of course, planes boasting air-tight chambers with controlled temperatures and pressure. Dr. Piccard is able to report what such a voyage would be like. He describes the stratosphere as being in deep violet darkness despite the shining of the sun, moon, and stars all at the same time. His instruments recorded its death-dealing cold and low pressure.

At the depths of the sea the same luminous darkness prevails. This was determined by Dr. William Beebe, who descended in his air-tight ball nearly half a mile (2200 feet) below ocean surface near Bermuda. His description of marine life, made during the descent, was transmitted by wireless to New York where it was broadcast. He had the thrill of knowing that, through the quartz glass port of his diving bell, he was viewing a fantastic seascape that no man before him had seen. What is it like down there? Half a mile below surface all is darkness that makes our blackest midnight in comparison seem alight. But through this darkness the deep-sea creatures swim in a blaze of light from their

own bodies. As Dr. Beebe puts it: "The fish carry lanterns, searchlights, and flares." The flares attract edible organisms as a candle draws moths. Hundreds of these astonishing lights mark the bodies of some of the larger fish. The creatures resemble, at a distance, gigantic ocean liners sailing through the night. The fish are also equipped with long feelers, in some cases seven times the length of the fish. The tips of these feelers are often luminous. The lights are all colors—red, violet, orange, green. Some of the lobsters and shrimps are "transparent as glass, thin as paper, and beautiful as a snow crystal." Dr. Beebe described the scene as "strange as a Martian landscape, and ablaze with an armor of lights."

Dr. Beebe's observations brought to science information on dozens of strange fish unknown until his descent. He made fascinating discoveries as to the ways and means of survival developed by these deep-sea creatures. Nature forces them to develop ways of resisting a terrific pressure that would have crushed an exposed man to pulp; means of finding food in darkness in a region where food is scarce. Because of this famine condition, some fish have dislocated jaws and a stomach capacity which may

exceed three times the total dimensions of the flesh! When they find food, these fish can hold it!

Dr. Beebe has had this project in mind for years. He has gone down in a diving suit as far as the pressure would permit. But how to make a longer trip? Otis Barton came to his aid with a design for a great sphere weighing two tons that was planned to resist pressures of unknown force. The sphere was built and brought together with two-thirds of a mile of seven-eighths inch non-twisting cable, to Bermuda. It was equipped with a telephone, electric lights, oxygen tanks with valves for letting out a controlled amount of air, and chemicals for drying that air. The inside of the sphere was painted black to do away with all reflection. The great doors—which weighed 400 pounds each—were fitted with fused quartz windows. Fused quartz is said to be the strongest and most transparent substance in the world. Dr. Beebe himself contributed a powerful seven-ton winch and the mast and derrick needed to lower this strange vessel into the water.

So man goes forward with his self-appointed task of investigating his universe from the bottom of the sea to the icy void above the clouds.—Eagle Magazine.

Inflation and the Workers

THE enactment of President Roosevelt's inflation bill by the Senate and House of Representatives makes it incumbent upon Labor to mobilize its fighting strength to protect the workers' standard of living from the price boosts which the inflation plan is designed to bring about.

The bill sets up the President as a dictator with absolute and unlimited power to expand the currency to a measure unprecedented since the Civil War.

The President is authorized to have the Federal Reserve Board purchase a maximum of \$3,000,000,000 of Government securities in the open market. This is designed to give the bankers a huge cash fund to loan to business concerns for profit-making ventures.

If the bankers refuse to extend this credit, then the President is authorized to issue \$3,000,000,000 in new paper money and devise means to get it into the channels of industry and commerce.

The President is also authorized to alter the gold content of the dollar by as much as 50 per cent and to coin silver money at any ratio to gold he sees fit.

The object of the inflation measure is to raise by law and executive orders the prices of everything except the labor power of the workers, their power to perform work and render service to those who own and operate industry for private profit.

This means heavy advances forced by currency inflation in the price of all the commodities which the workers have to buy in order to live.

For the preservation of living standards Labor will have to depend not on statute law or presidential decrees, but upon the economic force of organized strength.

The time has come when Labor must act militantly to protect itself from disaster.

Confronted with the inflation measure and the ballooning of prices scheduled to take place under it, Labor should use every form of economic power inherent in mass organization to persuade employers to boost wages to the limit.

Rationally-conceived and wisely-conducted resistance must be the regular procedure where employers refuse to adjust wages to rising prices.

There is no other way for the workers to protect themselves and their families from drastic reduced living standards.

Workers are turning eagerly to the unions; for now the law says employers shall not interfere with your right to join, neither shall they attempt to control the workers' organization. As fear is lifted workers feel free to unite for mutual advancement.

THE SCENE UNFOLDS

IN a great auditorium a thousand men and women sit and listen while the heads of a great industry unfold their stories.

The public hears some of the secrets of business.

Industrialists who have been rated as the worst drivers in America come forward to tell about their costs, their wages, their hours, their output.

These things have been their own secrets up to now. The policies involved have been their own policies, for them to make and about which to consult no other person.

Now these things are suddenly clothed with a public interest.

Rates of pay and hours of work are matters about which the government must be told. The government has the last word.

These men come with explanations and with promises. The explanations and the promises will be weighed. The government will make a decision. That will be final.

Industries will change about face over night.

ONLY WHAT WE FIGHT FOR!

"What does labor get out of the Industrial Recovery Act?"

That question is being asked on every hand.

The answer is simple: Only what we fight for.

But that may be a great deal, because—

Today the law gives us a chance to stand up and fight.

Men can organize.

Yellow dog contracts can't touch them.

The old injunctions are out.

An organizer can ask a man to join a union and the man can join—and nothing is going to happen to him. The employer is forbidden to fire him for joining a union.

At last that is law, good and plenty, with teeth, with a bite—with jail waiting to teach lessons to those who try the old and dirty tricks.

Of course, if workers will not join unions, then that's too bad. Nothing much can be done for them or by them.

The law compels no man to join a union. The government won't organize unions.

The law does only what labor has always wanted. It clears the field of obstacles. It gives men the lawful chance to join unions.

That being done, it's up to the workers.

Labor will get only what it fights for, and it can't fight for anything if it isn't organized.

In the textile industry we know already that the 60-hour week is a thing of the past.

And this great employer of child labor will at least cease to employ children. That sad and tragic story is coming to a belated close.

It must be said that most of the employers in the industry are happy to end their worst abuses. The minority must, like it or not, follow suit. It is, for this industry, a new day.

It is almost amazing to observe these employers standing up in public, proclaiming, explaining, promising. These who have been accustomed only to issue orders. It is strange.

Some of these men have in times gone by used machine guns against the workers whom they must now consider in a new light. Today the workers have rights. Actual rights.

It is true; the picture is not perfect. Many amateurs are running loose in the Recovery Administration, posing as experts, exerting tremendous authority.

But a new power has come into being and it is producing astounding results.

Always it has been the workers who have been told what they must not do, or what they were allowed to do.

Today, in a great auditorium in Washington the employers are being given a hearing, after which they will be told what they must do and what they may not do.

This unfolding of the beginnings of operations under the National Industrial Recovery Act is one of the most dramatic, perhaps one of the most significant, pictures of all history.

And if it works as it is intended to work, then America may show the way to a new prosperity for the masses, who have never known prosperity.

A great blow seems about to fall upon the House of Have.

HIRES UNION MEN BECAUSE THEY'RE BEST

If you want to know how union workers compare with those who are unorganized, inquire of George E. Wyme, a contractor who has erected many school houses and other large buildings in Washington.

Testifying in a wage case last week, Wyme was asked by an attorney whether he employed union men, and replied:

"Certainly I do. The prevailing rates are union scales. You certainly wouldn't hire a non-union man if you had to pay a union price. Union men are far superior in their workmanship."

Wrath of James Emery, the Textile Worker

THE bitterest opponent of President Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act is James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America.

The act provides for the establishment of "codes of fair competition" in each industry, with provision for voluntary agreements and licenses in certain cases.

Section 7, called the labor section, prescribes certain rules for setting up these codes, agreements and licenses.

Mr. Emery's animosity was mainly centered on the two paragraphs in Section 7, which declared that every code of fair competition agreement and license shall contain the following conditions:

"1. That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organizations or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection;

"2. That no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining a labor organization of his own choosing."

These two paragraphs accord working men and women no more rights than every patriotic citizen certainly believes they should have.

The first paragraph reasserts the right to organize and bargain collectively without interference from employers.

The second paragraph prohibits employers from compelling employes to join the notorious company union as the price of a job.

But despite these provisions to insure the right of the workers to join bona fide unions and freely use them for their own benefit, Mr. Emery told the Senate Finance Committee that the paragraphs would establish a union labor dictatorship over employers and gravely menace the already tottering existence of his favorite employer-controlled company unions.

He was reminded by Senator Wagner, the major author of the measure, that the paragraphs merely reassert the public policy of the United States outlawing the yellow dog contract declared in the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law which Congress enacted by an overwhelming majority. Nevertheless he continued to rave about the labor dictatorship which he alleged Section 7 would develop into with the consent of President Roosevelt, who must approve every code established under the act.

Mr. Emery's opposition, which was to be expected, is positive proof that the Industrial Recovery Act with its labor section should be promptly enacted into law.

For nearly a quarter of a century every measure having for its object the improvement of the conditions of the masses, every piece of forward looking legislation, from adequate child labor laws to the abolition and the injunction in labor disputes and the yellow dog contract, have all received his malignant opposition.

In opposing the President's National Industry Recovery Act he is merely running true to form.

MONEY!

Here are nine things that money is or will do, and a tenth that it will not do.

1. A bait for the matrimonial hook.
 2. The most effective substitute for brains.
 3. The most difficult thing to cultivate.
 4. That which women look for while men sleep—yes, often in their pockets.
 5. Money is the loudest sound in the human voice.
 6. That which the rich don't need and the poor don't get.
 7. The root of evil to some and sorrow and worry to those who do not have it.
 8. The one thing that makes crooked things look straight and straight things look crooked.
 9. That which speaks the language we all understand.
 10. A provider for everything but happiness; a passport to all places but heaven.
-

THE BEAR WENT OVER THE MOUNTAIN

Old ditty has it that the bear went over the mountain to see what he could see.

The Wall Street bear went over the mountain to see how much gold he could see and how much he could get by wringing it out of the hide of Mr. Workingman.

The process went a little too far and back-fired and now we have a new law on the statute books—in fact a half dozen laws, all of which are calculated to make life harder for the Wall Streeter and easier for the worker and the farmer.

Being on "the other side of the mountain," the bear may see a whale of a lot that he never expected to see, before this year's per— is finished.

Let's hope so.



WIT AND

"At church last Sunday morning," says a newspaper in Vermont, "the choir tenor sang, 'I May Not Pass This Way Again,' to the delight of the congregation."

It is the height of something or other when a man who has finished a jail sentence has a "card of thanks" published in the local paper as happened in Minnesota recently.

"I thank the village of Bagley for my board and room at the Bemidji jail for the last 40 days," the "card" read. "It sure was a big help during this bad depression.—Dewey Ostby."

Teacher: "Johnny, if you wrote the sentence 'The depression is over' why don't you hand in your paper?"

Johnny: "I can't spell (sticking out his tongue) b-l-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p-p."

Photographer: "Does itsi-witsi 'ittle boy wan' 'is picture taken?"

Little Boy: "Don't be silly! Expose your plate and have it over with."

"Our city is so fast that they put up a 25-story building in one day."

"That's nothing. In ours they start a 57-story building in the morning and by night kick out the tenants for not paying their rent."

"Who was that woman who looked back and turned into salt?"

"I dunno, but my mamma looked back and turned into a tree."

Eternity is something too fast for the human mind to conceive. Did you ever pay for a seven hundred dollar piano on the installment plan?

"Jones expects one hundred per cent disability on his accident insurance. He says he is completely incapacitated by the loss of his thumb."

"What's his vocation?"

"He's a professional hitch-hiker."

"See if you can laugh that off," said the fat man's wife as she wired the button on his vest.

Cato was of the opinion that kissing originated so men might know whether their wives and daughters had tasted wine.

Dora had just returned from Sunday school, where she had been for the first time.

"What did my little daughter learn this morning?" asked the fond father.

"That I am a child of Satan," was the beaming reply.

During an Indian celebration at Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, Irvin S. Cobb declared to a white interpreter for the Blackfoot tribe that all women fall for flattery, especially when told they are attractive.

Cobb offered to prove his statement by having the interpreter tell a withered old squaw she was a beautiful woman. The old squaw grunted, broke into cackling laughter, then answered the interpreter.

"What did she say?" asked Cobb.

"She said you're the fattest liar she ever saw," the interpreter explained

Dad: "My son, who is this wild young lady I hear you're running around with?"

The Son: "Aw, Dad, she ain't wild. She's tame. Anybody can pet her."

Gentleman: Will you serve the chicken?

Waiter: Certainly sir, what will she have?

HUMOR



Judge—"You say this family fight started in a perfectly innocent manner so far as you are concerned. Explain yourself."

Defendant—"Well, judge, my wife was working a crossword puzzle and she asked me what a female sheep was and I told her 'ewe.' That's how it started and, of course, I had to defend myself."

An expert is one who has nerve enough to charge more for his services than the other fellow.

"What caused you to beat up that fellow?"

"He insulted my girl."

"Why, all he said, was that she dances like a zephyr."

"Good gravy! I thought he said heifer."

Smith nudged his friend and nodded across the street car.

"See that fellow in the end seat," he said through clenched teeth. "He spoils my married life."

"The cad!" replied his friend with warmth. "What happened?"

Smith resumed his calm.

"He married my cook."

Employer—Is it true that when the clock strikes six you put down your pen and leave the office, even if you are in the middle of a word?

Clerk—Certainly not, sir. When it gets near six, I never begin the word at all.

Old-time Mosquito (to young mosquito): "And to think that when I was your age I could bite girls only on the face and hands."

He: "What would I have to give you for just one kiss!"

She: "Chloroform."

Nurse—Come, Johnny, and see what the doctor brought your mother—a pretty little daughter, and your sister.

Johnny—Yes, and I bet she blames me. He wouldn't have known where we lived if I hadn't got the measles.—Pathfinder.

"Tell Me What You Eat," said a soda counter philosopher in a loud voice, "and I'll tell you what you are."

"Countermand my order for shrimp salad," piped up a little man a few seats down.

Making love is like making pie—all you need is crust and a lot of applesauce.

According to a doctor, singing warms the blood. We have heard some that has made ours positively boil.

Jack: My brother is without question the laziest man on earth.

Jill: How come?

Jack: Why, he has his prayers typewritten and pasted on the wall and when he goes to bed at night he points to them and merely says, "There they are Lord, read 'em."

The conductor and a brakeman on a Montana railroad differ as to the proper pronunciation of the name Eurelia. Passengers are often startled upon arrival at this station to hear the conductor yell:

"You're a liar! You're a liar!" Then from the brakeman at the other end comes the cry, "You really are! You really are!"

"How tall is that native hunter?"

"About six feet two, in his stalking feet."—Penn. Punch Bowl.

Stewart Hits Cost of Living Figures

ONE of the world's outstanding economists and statisticians—Ethelbert Stewart, former chief of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, who during his 45 years with the Federal government became internationally famous for the accuracy of his findings—has come out of retirement to deliver a smashing broadside against the widely prevalent practice of using the government's "cost of living" figures as a basis for fixing wage rates.

One of the main arguments used by employers—from Uncle Sam down to the owner of a "hole-in-the-wall" bookstore—in their wage cutting drive throughout the depression has been that "living costs have come down."

The figures on which that conclusion is based, Stewart points out in an article which appeared in the June issue of "The Railroad Trainman," are 15 years old and their use as an argument, or as a basis for reduction of wages "is a crime, a fraud and an outrage." They are misleading, he says, "as to be actually vicious."

"The Bureau of Labor Statistics never intended for one minute that this survey of 1918 should be used as a basis for computing the cost of living in 1933," Stewart emphasizes. And particular weight attaches to that statement in view of the fact that he was in charge of the Bureau when it made the survey.

As far back as 1926 Stewart protested that the 1918 standard of living figures had become obsolete. They are still more unsound today. Furthermore, he points out, the 1918 survey merely undertook to secure statistical information as to how the workers in 92 industrial centers live and what it cost them.

"The Bureau," he explains, "never said and never meant to indicate the conditions if found were to be set up as a standard, or to be considered even normal, much less ideal."

Yet all the wage-cutters base their arguments—when they feel it is necessary to offer for sandbagging their employees—on the cost of living indices as put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics today which, Stewart solemnly declares on his reputation as a statistician "are based upon standards that no longer exist and as far as the individual families are concerned, could not possibly exist."

Stewart, a pioneer in the old Knights of Labor movement and a veteran of that organization's early struggles, sounds a warning note in his statement—the first public utterance he has made since he retired from Federal service.

"I will not keep still," he says. "I will not by my silence seem a party to an attempt to crowd Ameri-

can workmen back to the living conditions, into the status of 15 years ago."

And this is what he thinks of the whole theory of the "cost of living" basis for wage rates:

"The fixed standard of living is perhaps the most vicious fallacy in all the realms of statistical thinking. There can be nothing that could produce greater mental anguish and physical discomfort than to crowd the workers back into an economic condition which they had outgrown.

"I never did believe, and do not now believe, in 'cost of living' or 'standard of living' as a basis for wage rates. The whole theory and idea grows out of a system of economics utterly lacking in social outlook, and utterly oblivious of human rights. I have hated it progressively with my advancing years." (He is 76 years of age.)

And the old veteran drops this verbal bomb into the camp of the wage-slashers:

"Much of our financial and industrial trouble today results from clinging to a system of political economy which defines itself as being the 'Science of Wealth.' Its wage theory is that labor is a commodity to be security at the lowest possible price.

"Its dictum of 'natural wages' is the lowest amount upon which a worker can live and reproduce another worker to take his place when his life ends or his working power is exhausted.

"Our present thought on this entire subject of the cost of living in its relation to wages is a hangover from a day when economics was concerned with producing enough for the people's sustenance and not to this period when the problem is how to distribute the enormous surplus.

"It is the 'Breeders' Gazette' theory of labor, and until it is abandoned there can be no adjustment of our social life with our enormous powers to produce in a machine age.

"If there be a possible standard of living, the workers of the United States have not reached it yet."

—o— "PORK BARREL" LEGISLATION

This term originated in the early part of the last century. On March 3, 1823, congress passed the first bill for harbor improvements. Opponents of the bill alleged its advocates voted for it for political reasons only. This so-called "rush" on the federal treasury was compared to the rush made by the slaves on southern plantations when the pork barrel was opened. River and harbor improvement bills were afterward facetiously called "pork barrel bills." The term has since extended to any legislation supposedly passed for purposes of political patronage.

"QUO VADIS"

(Whither Goest Thou)

RECOVERY—big word, big doings—touring Recovery offices, "looking 'em over"—getting the "low down," as it is called.

General Hugh Johnson is top man in this heap, unless you count Barney Baruch, who is surely some pumpkins in the new set-up.

Baruch, with an office in the State Department, big adviser on international money and economics, has the allegiance of both Johnson and Farm Relief Administrator Peek. Now, to beat that you just about have to go back to Noah and his job as boss of the ark.

A month from now maybe there will be order and some kind of routine in this vast new machine. But today—Mad House!

* * *

What is this job this mad house has on hand? Ah, ladies and gentlemen, it is the job of running the United States, as far as industry, agriculture, oil and railroads are concerned.

America wakes slowly to the fact that there is a new order of things—a smashing, busting, revolutionary new order, with absolutely not a darned thing as it was the day before yesterday.

General Pershing, at the head of his armies in France, wasn't much of a factotum, compared to these new commanders. Wait until the power begins to hit home—as it will.

* * *

But today there is that mad house trying to find its way around its own offices. Men huddle in groups over desks in the midst of a racket that can be heard the length of a vast building.

The Commerce Building is so big a man can spend a half hour trying to find the office to which he is destined. Enormous.

"When do you get time to think?" you ask an official. "I don't," he answers, if he's on the square.

Where do they go to think and plan the giant moves that are today surely in the making?

Of course, in those rooms referred to as "upstairs," there are a few big, quiet offices, with magnificent rugs on large floors. But even there is a certain mad-house atmosphere, too.

What? Whoops! Here are men, suddenly thrust into command of a nation's power plants and mills and mines. Who wouldn't go just a little bit nutty with excitement and thrill?

* * *

But one of these days there will come forth a solemn order saying in effect that the code of fair

practice for a given industry shall provide a wage of so much a day and that the hours shall be so many a day, and that prices shall be such and such.

And that will be the start of a new kind of life in America.

That will be an order of the United States government, and the United States is full of prisons into which to put violators.

Then there will be no more mad house. Then will power come into action through what are solemnly known as the "orderly processes of the law"—and those who are ordered to do so and so will proceed to do so and so.

The National Industrial Recovery Act is in operation, and America is going down a new road!

Quo Vadis, General Johnson?

—O—

The recent Senate investigation of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. brought to light that they controlled power concerns, banks, insurance companies, railroads, etc., with assets estimated at \$53,000,000,000.

Members of the actual firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. were shown to be directors of 89 corporations, and banks with total assets of more than \$20,000,000,000. Directors of these concerns who are not Morgan partners serve on the boards of another 2,305 companies.

In spite of the enormous wealth owned and controlled by the House of Morgan, neither J. P. Morgan himself nor any of his partners paid any United States income tax in 1931 and 1932 the investigation revealed.

One of the methods whereby Wall Street exercises political influence was disclosed when Ferdinand Pecora, counsel for the Senate Committee, forced into the open a list of about 300 "key men" in American political and business affairs who were offered secretly a chance to buy Alleghany Corporation stock, United Corporation stock and Standard Brand stock at prices far below the market.

Publication of the list of public figures thus obligated to J. P. Morgan caused a national sensation. It includes leaders of both major political parties, a Supreme Court judge, captains of industry and many prominent figures in public life.

The whole investigation has brought home to many the closely-knit character of the "interlocking directorate" through which the money power exercises its will in all walks of life. Against this almost all-powerful combination labor has little chance to vindicate its rights unless it is organized and aggressive.

PROJECTS OF \$50,000 OR MORE IN CITIES WHERE WE HAVE NO LOCALS

ARKANSAS

RUSSELLVILLE, ARK.—Dormitory, Arkansas Polytechnic College. \$73,913. G. E. Kraus, Clarksville, contr.

CONNECTICUT

THOMASTON, CONN.—Post Office: \$100,000. Treas. Dept. at office Suprv. Archt., Washington, D. C. Contract awarded.

GEORGIA

LINDALE, GA.—Workers Village: \$100,000. Pepperell Mfg. Co., contr.

INDIANA

MARION, IND.—U. S. Veterans Hospital: \$193,800. Boiler house. E. J. Young & Co., 416 West Erie St., Chicago, Ill., contr.

KANSAS

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—Department Store: \$100,000. Staney Constr. Co., contr.

MAINE

ALFRED, ME.—Rebuilding Court House: \$120,719. J. M. Johnson, 87 High St., Saco, contr.

MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, ME.—Apartment House, Power Plant: \$123,760. Acadia Nat'l Park. Central Eng & Constr. Co., 210 Main St., Pawtucket, R. I., contr.

MASSACHUSETTS

DORCHESTER, MASS.—St. Brendan's Roman Catholic Church: \$105,000; M. McDonough Co., Bway, Malden, contr.

MINNESOTA

CAMBRIDGE, MINN.—Cottages: \$117,987. State Colony for Epileptics. M. J. O'Neill, Inc., New York Bldg., St. Paul, contr.

WILMAR, MINN.—Cottages, State Asylum: \$88,678. C. H. Peterson & Co., 1036 Builders Exchange, Mpls., contr.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ESSEX, N. H.—Dormitory, Phillips Exeter Academy: \$150,000. L. H. Shattuck, Inc., 208 Granite St., Manchester, contr.

NEW JERSEY

BEACH HAVEN CREST, N. J.—Frame Bungalows: \$105,000. O. Schnell, Beach Haven, contr.

DOVER, N. J.—Post Office: \$140,000. Treas. Dept. at office Sup. Archt., Washington, D. C.

FAIRLAWN, N. J.—Apartments: \$1,250,000. City Housing Corp. S. Stein, 56 West 45th St., New York City, archt.

FREEHOLD, N. J.—Residences: \$150,000. G. Emmons, 2 Fulton St., contr.

GLADSTONE, N. J.—Orphanage, Villa O'Connor: \$105,000. D. J. Cronin Inc., 713 South Orange Ave., Newark, contr.

HAWORTH, N. J.—Rebuilding Clubhouse: \$105,000. H. N. Algire, 230 Engle St., Englewood, archt.

LINDEN, N. J.—St. Paul's Lutheran Church: \$105,000. J. Pencak, 301 West Curtis St., contr.

MORRIS PLAINS, N. J.—Hospital Building and Dormitory: \$105,000. Breen Iron Works, 272 Badger Ave., Newark, contr.

MOUNTAIN VIEW, N. J.—Dance Hall and Beer Garden: \$105,000. Owner, care C. H. Weckers, Prospect Ave., archt.

NEW YORK

WASSAIC, N. Y.—Wassale State School: \$658,552. W. E. Wark Co., Inc., Lark and Lancaster Sts., Albany, contr.

WOLCOTT, N. Y.—Leavenworth Central School: \$370,000. Lane & Goes Co., Lincoln Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., contr.

ONTARIO

LONDON, ONT.—Parkwood Hospital Addition: \$100,000. Hyatt Bros., 290 Edgerton St., contr.

PENNSYLVANIA

SAYRE, PA.—Robert Packer Hospital: \$1,000,000. F. V. Warren Co., Philadelphia, contr.

TEXAS

FORT BLISS, TEX.—Officers Quarters: \$135,000. Revising plans. Former bids rejected. Con. Q. M.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

Out on the roads they have gathered, a hundred thousand men,

To ask for a hold on life as sure as the wolf in his den.

Their need lies close to the quick of life as the earth lies close to the stone;

It is as meat to the slender rib, as marrow to the bone.

They ask but leave to labor for a taste of life's delight.

For a little salt to savor their bread, for houses watertight.

They ask but the right to labor and to live by the strength of their hands.

They who have bodies like knotted oaks and patience like the sea sands.

And the right of a man to labor, and his right to labor in joy—

Not all your laws can strangle that right nor the gates of hell destroy,

For it came with the making of man and was kneaded into his bones,

And it will stand at the last of things on the dust of crumbled thrones.

—Edwin Markham.

HERE COMES RELIEF

Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment comes marching along, with a trend that seems irresistible. Every well-informed forecast is for repeal by Christmas.

Get the bottles out of the cellar by Christmas might be a slogan.

Ella Boole, arch dry among women, has reached the opinion that if repeal comes there'll be nothing she can do about it.

President Roosevelt has struck a powerful blow in his appeal to the South to fulfill the campaign pledge of his party.

Hard work remains, but it is hard work that can now be done in the enthusiasm of coming freedom from un-American blue laws.

A great deal has happened this year to start the United States on a new road of national thought. The nation's entire philosophy is being profoundly changed.

Prohibition may, by some queer stretch of the imagination, fit in with some bygone day. It most surely does not fit in with this modern, racing, tearing, progressive day.

We shall soon, by all the signs, have a freer and a more temperate nation.

For all of which the trade union movement deserves the lion's share of credit.

U. S. TAKES LEAF FROM LABOR BOOK

The United States Government asks all Americans to patronize those firms which display the NIRA emblem, which indicates they have signed the blanket code for minimum pay and maximum hours.

Thus, inferentially, it says, don't patronize those who do not display the emblem!

That's boycott.

That's what unions have done ever since there has been such a thing as a union label.

Unions have said: "Patronize products bearing the union label."

Unions have said this because the Union Label stands for fair working conditions.

They have said, "Do not buy goods that do not bear the label."

And for this the courts of the United States have hauled unions up and put them under injunction. The famous Danbury Hatters case grew out of boycott.

Now, behold, the United States Government, finding sweatshop and exploiting employers refusing to be decent voluntarily, says to all America: "Do not buy their products."

It seems, after all, that through all the years the

unions have been right and the courts have been wrong.

The whole force of government now lines up for the union position. The union label led the way.

WHO WANTS PREVAILING WAGE LAW KILLED?

The last Congress enacted a law for establishment of the prevailing rate of wages on public construction. Many states have similar laws for state work.

The federal law has worked well. It has prevented cut-throat and ravenous contractors from debauching the wage rates on public work. It has resulted in maintaining a decent wage rate in the face of terrific attack.

Now comes the Washington Post, organ of conservatism, with one of those anonymous stories to the effect that "some" union leaders want the law repealed.

The fact is NO union leaders want the law killed. The Washington Post, in its half-column story, gives no definite source of authority. The story is one of those blind affairs customarily published as somebody's trial balloon.

The prevailing wage law must and will be maintained. It is one of the most effective instruments in the whole field for halting the effects of depression.

Government contractors may—and do—speed up the work, but they cannot force down the wage rate and they cannot take men out "behind the shanty" to collect a rebate, without running the risk of serious penalty.

The forces of greed do not like the prevailing wage law, which is one good reason for keeping it.

THE MISSING PICK

There is much truth in the rhyme which recently appeared in the "Efficiency Magazine" under the heading "What One Salesman Did."

"Bill Smith, a salesman skilled and keen,
Went out and sold a washing machine.

The factory manager said: 'Good news.
I'll now have a job for old John Lewes.'

Old John was happy and worked with will;
Then he went and paid his grocer's bill.

The grocer was glad and said to his wife:

'You can go to the seaside for the time of your life.'

Then the hotel-keeper said: 'My last room is let.'

He went and bought a new radio set.

And all this happened as we have seen,

Because Bill Smith sold a washing machine."

A few more pieces, a few more jobs, a bit more wage, and trade mends.

—Textile Workers' Record, England.

KEEP in MIND

HOW NOT TO DO IT

The way too many men act in regard to their union.

Speak of your union as "their" union.

Send your dues up by a brother member.

Speak evil of the union whenever there is an opportunity.

Invite a fellow to join the union and not be there to welcome him.

Be sure to tell everybody you meet that you opposed the action of your union.

Threaten to leave the union or disobey its laws if it don't do just as you desire.

At the same time be sure that you don't do any of the work, for you may be accused the same way.

Never attend a meeting except to avoid a fine, or on a night when there is no other place for you to go.

In times of strikes tell every man you meet that you could be working at fine wages if it was not for the strike.

Be sure to get drunk on meeting nights so that you may disturb the meeting and then blame the president for not keeping order.

Always hint or insinuate that those who do the hard work for your union are a little cracked, or after an office or glory of some kind.

Be sure to never say a good thing of labor agita-

tors and members who work for the union while you are in the beer parlor, in the theater, or in bed.

Try to blacken the character of every member who is building up the union, and take all the benefits the union confers, as a matter of course; at the same time point to yourself as a model union man.

When a member has a personal spite at another let him save up his wrath till meeting night, and then tell the fellow what he thinks of him, for he knows the other members will not allow the member he abuses to strike him.

After you have done all these things, then go home and write your epitaph in the family album after this style: "I have reaped where I have not sown; I have gathered where I have not strewn; I have enjoyed the benefits, which I had no part in making; I have hung onto the coat tail of the great labor movement and done all I could to retard its progress; I have used the holy name of unionism in crucifying the cause; I am a Judas and a coward."

WHAT NEXT

A talking clock that automatically answers telephone inquiries for the exact time has been installed at the Observatory of the Bureau of Longitudes in Paris, which sets the official time for France. Talking motion picture films connected with the clock give the hour, minute and second when an inquiry is made.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY LOCAL UNIONS

International Constitution, Section 101, provides as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary of each local to forward to the General Secretary-Treasurer, immediately after each election of officers, the names and addresses of the newly elected officers."

Following is a list of officers elected by the Local No. and City, as indicated, at their last reported election:

Local	City	President	Fin. Sec.	Rec. Sec.	Bus. Agt.
2	Cleveland, Ohio	D. Donley	J. M. Farrar	B. Bardy	F. Smith
5	Detroit, Mich.	L. Knighton	O. H. Stone	J. McCann	J. Mace
8	Des Moines, Ia.	G. B. Simpson	O. E. Simpson		
10	Milwaukee, Wis.	S. Duerr	M. Zahn	C. Duerr	M. Zahn
32	Buffalo, N. Y.	E. J. O'Connor	P. Mackie	W. E. O'Connor	F. O. Toale
54	Portland, Ore.	J. H. Adams	W. A. Himstreet	A. C. Bauer	
62	New Orleans, La.	C. Duffy	A. G. Siegel	L. J. Putfark	C. Duffy
97	Toronto, Ont.	Avery Dearlove	Albert Dearlove	T. Johnston	C. Stanley
99	Lynn, Mass.	A. Levesque	K. B. Ober	R. Gadbois	
162	Hackensack, N. J.	F. Baker	G. E. Barber	J. Burn	E. S. O'Connor
215	New Haven, Conn.	P. F. Doyle	E. Balliet		R. E. Sullivan
224	Houston, Texas	L. George	R. E. Kroll	H. H. Fairbanks	R. E. Kroll
250	Morristown, N. J.	F. Gallagher	J. Hill	G. LaRue	L. Beekman
260	San Diego, Calif.	F. M. Osborne	A. J. Bennett		
299	Sheboygan, Wis.	H. Haack	H. Haack		C. Kerwin
319	Muskegon, Mich.	W. A. Willett	C. L. Brunette	J. M. Searer	J. M. Searer
344	Lafayette, Ind.	J. B. Rumfelt	G. Anderson	G. Anderson	G. Anderson
345	Miami, Fla.	J. E. Sloan	A. W. Dukes	L. C. Lamb	
379	Santa Barbara, Calif.	R. Womack	A. Cook		
392	Elmira, N. Y.	B. O. Miller	H. Warren	F. M. Jones	J. Hasler

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER ON FINANCES

JULY RECEIPTS

July	Local	Amount	July	Local	Amount	July	Local	Amount
3	172	May tax (add'l).\$	12	326	June report....	21	9	July report....
3	1	June-July reports	12	65	April report....	24	4	July report....
3	7	July report (cr.)	13	27	July report....	24	39	Bal. of June rep.
3	10	June report....	13	53	July report....	24	70	July report....
3	20	June report....	13	85	June report....	24	122	July report....
3	40	July report (cr.)	13	147	July report....	24	225	July report (cr.)
3	108	June-July reports	13	259	July report....	24	230	July report....
3	171	June report....	13	309	June report....	25	31	July report....
3	278	July report....	13	14	June report (cr.)	25	112	June report....
3	302	June report....	14	81	July report....	25	172	June report....
3	379	June report....	14	165	June-July tax....	25	72	July report....
3	27	May-June tax	14	217	June report....	25	55	May-June tax
	(add'l.)	3.60	14	232	July report....		(add'l.)	3.60
5	12	June report....	14	263	June report....	25	140	Overpayment of
5	49	June report....	14	434	June-July reports		B. T.	4.50
5	57	July report....	14	456	June report....	25	308	June report....
5	104	June report....	14	439	July report....	26	2	Apr-May reports
5	116	June report....	17	19	July report....	26	34	July report....
5	228	July report....	17	21	July report....	26	65	May report....
5	275	June report....	17	24	July report....	26	73	July report....
5	281	July report....	17	28	July report....	26	113	July report....
5	286	June report....	17	30	May-June reports	26	123	July report....
5	344	June report....	17	38	July report....	26	64	B. T.
5	353	June report....	17	39	June report....	27	96	July report....
6	26	April-May tax	17	62	July report (cr.)	27	166	July report....
	(add'l.)	2.00	17	63	June report....	27	292	July report....
6	73	Supp.	17	84	June report....	27	340	July report....
6	315	May report....	17	102	June report....	27	401	June-July reports
6	55	June report....	17	106	July report....	27	428	June-July reports
7	246	June report....	17	125	July report....	28	5	July report....
7	142	March report....	17	132	June report....	28	68	July report....
7	33	On account....	17	76	June report....	28	171	July report....
7	107	June July report	17	144	June report....	28	243	July report....
7	136	June report....	17	162	June report....	28	244	B. T.
7	155	June report....	17	190	May-June reports	31	10	July report....
7	386	June report....	17	208	July report....	31	25	July report....
7	308	B. T.	17	234	July report....	31	43	July report....
10	8	July report....	17	299	May report....	31	52	July report....
10	32	July report....	17	305	June report....	31	71	July report....
10	48	June-July report	17	332	May-June reports	31	74	July report....
10	82	June report....	17	336	July report....	31	78	July report....
10	88	June report....	17	359	June report....	31	93	July report....
10	97	May report....	18	392	July report....	31	100	July report....
10	99	June report....	18	151	April report....	31	111	July report....
10	110	June report....	18	29	May report....	31	215	July report....
10	121	July report....	18	54	June report....	31	315	June report....
10	143	June report....	18	103	July report....	31	380	July report....
10	197	June report....	18	115	June report....	31	379	July report....
10	212	May report....	18	142	April report....	31	483	May-June reports
10	224	June report....	18	158	July report....	31	46	On account....
10	258	July report....	18	250	July report....			Advertising—The
10	260	June report....	18	254	July report (cr.)			Lather
10	328	June report....	19	109	July report....			Transfer indebt-
10	413	July report....	19	142	May report....			edness for July
11	47	Supp. (cr.)	19	442	June report....			Interest
11	36	July report....	19	18	June report....			\$5307.27
11	105	June report....	20	429	July report....			Less difference in
11	213	June report....	20	435	July report....			exchange on re-
11	255	July report....	20	47	July report....			mittance of No.
11	319	June report....	20	455	July report....			439 on 7-14—
11	345	June report....	20	132	June and July			\$8.00
11	378	July report....		(add'l.)	2.00			.60
12	67	June report....	21	40	Former indt....			
12	75	June report....	21	42	July report....			
12	222	July report....	21	83	July report....			
12	268	June report....	21	66	July report....			

Total receipts...\$5306.67

JULY DISBURSEMENTS

July	July
12 Western Union Telegraph Co., June messages.\$	5.93
12 Independent Towel Supply Co., service 6-9-33 to 7-16-33	2.10
12 The Distillata Co., June and July installment on cooler, water service.	8.65
12 The Burrows Bros. Co., office supplies.	3.85
12 P. W. Draper, Sec. Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, tax for first and second quarter of 1933	9.00
21 Ohio Bell Telephone Co., Local and Long Distance service	16.92

July

21	Underwood Elliott Fisher Co., typewriter repairs	1.70
21	Riehl Printing Co., July Journal; local supp.	504.50
27	Wm. J. Murphy, organizer	93.78
27	National Advertising Co., mailing July Journal	55.46
31	Office salaries	630.00
31	Funeral benefits paid:	
	Local 72, P. J. Carroll, 8320	300.00
	Local 74, J. D. Wardill, 9964	300.00
	Local 27, George White, 16234	500.00
	Local 18, C. S. Blincoe, 19268	273.05

July

31	Geo. T. Moore, organizer	302.67
31	A. F. of L., May and June tax	162.00
31	Bldg. Trades Dept., May and June Tax	121.50
31	Wm. J. McSorley, General President	1050.00
31	Terry Ford, General Secretary-Treasurer	625.00
31	Federal tax on June checks	1.04
31	Central United National Bank, service charge	7.36
31	Postage	33.00
31	Misc. office expense .....	.67
	Total disbursements	\$5008.18

RECAPITULATION

Cash on hand June 30, 1933	\$73,252.05
July receipts	5,306.67
	\$78,558.72
July disbursements	5,008.18
Cash on hand, July 31, 1933	\$73,550.54

ON MEMBERS
REINSTATEMENTS

Local	Local	Local
172 L. W. Miller 32977	46 F. W. Cuff, 34557	46 T. J. Judge 35849
32 G. H. Brehm 28740	46 Geo. B. Cunningham 35833	46 J. J. Lyons 34333
32 C. J. Monroe 34801	46 J. T. Hayes 34315	111 F. A. Vaughan 16742
308 S. Di Pietro (July, '32) 27993	46 E. M. Holzer 27647	100 A. Marroira 32011

SUSPENSIONS FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

302 T. H. Heaney 22571	36 Lawrence Seats 18560	62 L. Sharp 36081
302 Rex Pritchard 22834	345 H. R. Newton (May) 31736	190 J. J. Ritter 30209
108 W. C. Watson 1951	65 Frank Trifiro (April) 32898	190 R. E. Bohanon 9264
143 A. H. Slotkin (June) 28114	53 E. V. Henry 23939	62 H. O. Fouroux 35448
143 C. Weiner (June) 19510	53 A. B. Myers 32396	62 E. Nungesser 32621
143 D. Wood (June) 31600	53 Roger Kauffman 33184	62 L. Sharp 36081
413 L. J. Nazzaro 32687	21 J. N. Daniels 25267	65 C. W. Cuttress (April) 3794
413 A. W. Tatroe 18377	30 H. A. Mumma (May) 9196	65 Eli C. Paulson (April) 36126
85 Wm. T. Ebbe 15286	299 E. E. Bacon 15653	65 Mickey Grivet (April) 32593
85 L. Heisler 13604	162 V. Laspada (May) 32651	401 W. H. Beissel 20305
85 M. J. McGurgan 8846	165 O. Satterlee (June) 7450	401 G. G. Stuber 20318
85 J. E. McGurgan 28157	165 A. Lange, Jr. (No. 1) (June) 8429	401 C. M. Kuehner 32889
85 Wm. O'Brien (No. 4) 32779	332 J. B. White 16133	401 J. B. Ortelli 35540
85 Wm. L. Van Blarcom 28379		215 Chas. Levine 21510

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

173 F. Jensen (Ren.-June) 5881	162 Ed. Koble (June) 11757	74 F. E. Peterson (Ren. June) 23572
107 S. F. Kittell (Ren. June) 27319	102 Phil Albanese (May) 28670	74 B. M. Long (Ren. June) 17499
308 S. DiPietro (July, '32 July '33 Ren.) 27993	14 Theo. Sams 35259	74 R. E. Landers (Ren. June) 33245
88 Bert W. Chesney (Ren. June) 27263	308 L. Salmo (March '32 and Mar. '33 Ren.) 24252	74 T. W. Wedekind 34037
162 G. F. Lautenberger (June) 26632	308 F. Tantillo (Ren. May) 32969	74 A. Hermesdorf 13216
	78 F. J. Bambach (June) 29425	74 H. M. Sullivan 12865
	100 E. N. Baker (Ren.) 6420	74 Ed. Peterson 29313
	100 M. Henry (Ren.) 28380	

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED

308 V. Laquidara 32367	308 F. Larosa 8282
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FINES AND ASSESSMENTS

109 F. A. Lochelt 24895, \$25.00	10 P. T. Peterson 9227, \$100.00 (add'l.)	136 E. R. Lane 29124, \$50.00 (add'l.)
53 S. Clemmer 1097, \$100.00		

SUSPENSIONS FOR WORKING UNFAIR

72 S. Shapario 18828	109 F. A. Lochelt 24895
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REINSTATED LOCAL UNION

346 Asbury Park, N. J.

SUSPENDED LOCAL UNION

350 Portsmouth, Ohio

DISBANDED LOCAL UNIONS

51 Niagara Falls, N. Y.	165 LaPorte, Indiana
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AMALGAMATED LOCAL UNION

116 Passaic, N. J., with 143 Paterson N. J.
Now known as Local No. 143, Paterson, N. J.

TRANSFERS

From	To	From	To	From	To
2 Ralph Aston 20795.....	9	66 Harry Ford 32280.....	65	134 I. W. Hillis 32712.....	105
14 A. D. Hill 28449.....	27	68 H. R. Herzog 32653.....	48	143 A. Boudreau 13909.....	386
14 H. H. Hill 24624.....	27	68 E. H. Barth 22720.....	48	151 James U. English 5699.....	392
33 F. G. Baker.....	74	68 S. Hartzell 28144.....	48	151 A. W. Fischel 3021.....	392
46 H. Bontz 5164.....	9	72 Thompson Boyd 29178.....	123	166 J. A. Lang 30634.....	392
46 Thos. Boudreau 23671.....	9	72 Joseph Chisholm 36156.....	123	197 L. Rodier 17359.....	20
46 E. De Mars Jr. 23269.....	386	72 L. Coullahan 3866.....	142	197 Fred Rush 9553.....	20
46 H. Galm 26960.....	386	72 Archie Drady, Sr. 4077.....	142	202 Wm. Betz 16015.....	222
46 J. Galm 22204.....	386	72 Andrew Frazer 20842.....	123	215 H. Ramsey 32816.....	9
46 V. P. Galm 31560.....	386	72 Frank McCaffrey 24247.....	123	228 E. L. Bourassa 25007.....	228
46 J. R. Geiger 24605.....	9	72 John Ulch 16415.....	123	230 D. L. Evans 20926.....	435
46 D. King 22863.....	286	72 Joseph Zaiser 13782.....	123	232 S. E. Harwood 30352.....	74
46 H. King 28709.....	286	72 Jacob Zaiser 13829.....	123	234 H. B. Dalton 23131.....	55
46 A. Lacroix 11614.....	386	72 William Zaiser 19508.....	123	234 J. E. Dalton 35014.....	55
46 H. La Londe 14072.....	9	72 Geo. Lang 17696.....	74	234 Clark Gotschall 33492.....	28
46 J. F. Moore 7690.....	9	74 F. G. Baker 20490.....	33	234 H. F. Kauertz 18795.....	255
46 D. Ross 12054.....	215	74 Geo. Barthelmy 26554.....	74	234 James McClure 16590.....	28
47 C. H. Perry 27753.....	340	74 J. E. Hastings, Jr. 32296.....	9	234 C. R. Nicholas 4985.....	255
47 Thos. D. Porter 16046.....	340	74 F. Lindstrom 23193.....	326	238 Chas. H. Kane 8623.....	172
47 Nelson Van Hagen 24601.....	258	74 J. B. Miller 4609.....	66	275 John Ferguson 21917.....	9
52 John Barnoff 30016.....	392	74 Gus Moline 26727.....	258	278 Frank Warren 30533.....	65
52 Ernest Farmer 25437.....	151	88 J. E. Connolly 26856.....	434	326 E. L. Bright 15936.....	27
52 J. A. Lang 30634.....	151	88 E. T. Gaylor 7609.....	42	336 C. Garland 4641.....	73
52 George Larson 28389.....	392	88 Alex Lazarewicz 10981.....	434	336 Frank Shoptaug 19715.....	73
53 Richard Ford 12915.....	9	99 L. Boucher 13331.....	78	386 F. Bernard 24300.....	9
53 John McSorley 3618.....	9	106 R. Bonely 3870.....	166	386 M. Salva 24006.....	32
53 W. L. Hatfield 29697.....	255	108 Wm. Haack 24031.....	108	386 K. D. Kennedy 35347.....	9
53 E. Louzon 19327.....	74	108 Geo. Knable 15670.....	108	392 W. Booker 24564.....	32
63 D. D. Hughes 24560.....	74	109 Byron Gill 13428.....	65	411 H. V. Johnson 30052.....	65
65 Wm. H. Fitzgerald 27631.....	208	109 Geo. Belcher 25555.....	65	419 E. L. Mateer 23262.....	255
65 H. G. Fox 4597.....	268				

THINGS THAT MADE LIFE SOUR ARE TO DO DISAPPEARING ACT

As conditions improve you will see the world going slower and saner. You will see a lot of this sour stuff disappear. You will see more people going to work. You will see more people becoming better satisfied with life. There will be more people who will realize that after all life in its true form is the best thing that has as yet been discovered. There are those that will continue to start rackets, publicity stunts, and what have you. The radio is beginning to improve. There are not as many hokey affairs on the radio as have been in the past. They are using the radio for more educational purposes at this time. As time goes on we will see more and more improvement in every departure. It is the improvements that are needed.

In past years there were too many that were out

to destroy, and there are still a few who believe that there is far more money in destroying than in building. These are the so-called money crowd. A good many of this money crowd are also changing their system. They begin to realize that money is not everything in the world. Money is a convenience when used as such.

You are also going to find less of the militant class in the world as time flies. Militancy in anything has been found wanting. We are all going to learn that this world is for all and that it is going to take the work of all to keep it as such. We are all going to learn how to live and how to let live. We are all going to learn the art of give and take, and that it is not going to be all take, that it is going to be in proportion. Nothing more and nothing less.—Trades Council Union News, St. Louis.

MONEY REMITTED TO LOCALS ON ACCOUNT OF
TRANSFER INDEBTEDNESS

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
46	\$3.00	386	J. F. McCartney 9038
386	3.00	143	A. Boudreau 13909
8	2.00	27	C. E. Sumner 8897
32	6.00	386	M. Salva 24006
105	4.00	134	I. W. Hillis 32712
65	2.50	278	F. Warren 30533

Local	Sent	Local	Account of
74	2.00	429	C. B. Baldwin 24754
435	5.00	203	L. Cottell 7520
42	1.50	88	E. T. Gaylor, 7609
9	1.75	275	J. E. Ferguson 21917
70	22.00	74	Fred Hogue 9723
65	3.00	302	W. H. Young 4145

WOOD WIRE & METAL LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION

ORGANIZED DECEMBER 15, 1899

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

General President—Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.
 First Vice President—Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Second Vice President—Wm. J. Murphy, 55 Sunset Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.
 Third Vice President—C. J. Haggerty, 2416 McCready St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Fourth Vice President—Jos. H. Duty, 1901 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fifth Vice President—Edw. F. McKnight, 38 Angelus St., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sixth Vice President—M. F. Nealon, 311 Putnam St., Scranton, Pa.
 General Secretary-Treasurer—Terry Ford, Lathers' Bldg., Detroit at W. 26th St., Cleveland, O.

STATE AND DISTRICT COUNCILS

Auto City District Council, composed of Locals 5 and 439. Forrest S. DeAtley, 5113 Bewick Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 Buckeye State Council, composed of Locals 1, 2, 24, 28, 30, 47, 71, 171, 213 and 275. Chas. J. Case, Room 302, Este Bldg., 128 E. 7th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 California State Council, composed of Locals 42, 65, 81, 83, 88, 109, 122, 144, 172, 260, 268, 278, 300, 302, 353, 379, 398, 411 and 474. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif.
 Capitol District Council, composed of Locals 166 and 386. Meets 3d Sunday of month alternately in affiliated cities. A. Dinsmore, 456 Cedar St., Schenectady, N.Y.
 Central New York District Council, composed of Locals 14, 52, 57, 151 and 392. Meets 1 o'clock, 1st Sunday of month, Labor Temple, Syracuse, N. Y. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y.
 Florida East Coast District Council, composed of Locals 345 and 455. Meets 1st Wednesday of month, 517 E. 8th St., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Carl M. Haefner, General Delivery, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Golden Gate District Council, composed of Locals 65, 88, 109, 122, 144, 243, 268, 278, 302 and 411. Meets first Sunday of month, alternately in the cities represented by the affiliated locals. E. K. Rhodes, 49 Julian Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
 Illinois State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 19, 20, 36, 64, 74, 103, 110, 114, 121, 192, 197, 209, 222, 336 and 378. Geo. T. Moore, 5807 Cornelia St., Chicago, Ill.
 Interstate District Council, composed of Locals 12 and 84. Meets quarterly in alternate cities. J. D. Meldahl, 305 So. 63d Ave. W., Duluth, Minn.
 Massachusetts State Council of Lathers, composed of Locals 25, 31, 72, 79, 96, 99, 123, 139, 142, 246 and 254. Meets quarterly, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. John P. Cook, 47 Hanover St., Boston, Mass.
 Mississippi Valley District Council, composed of Locals 64, 73, and 259. Meets 3d Sunday of month, Fifth St. at St. Louis Ave., East St. Louis, Ill. Chas. T. Webster, 1327 Woodland, Richmond Heights, St. Louis, Mo.
 New Jersey State Council, composed of Locals 29, 66, 67, 85, 102, 106, 116, 143, 162, 173 and 250. Meets 2d Sunday, 81 Academy St., Newark, N. J. F. A. Fetridge, P. O. Box 342, High Bridge, N. J.
 Oregon State Council, composed of Locals 54, 380 and 414. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple, Portland, Ore.
 Southern California District Council, composed of Locals 42, 81, 172, 260, 353, 398 and 442. Meets 1st Saturday of month, 3:00 P. M., Labor Temple, Los Angeles. L. W. Miller, 1024 Salt Lake St., Long Beach, Calif.
 Washington State Council, composed of Locals 77, 104 and 155. Meets quarterly. A. M. Sherwood, 3911 Ashworth Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Westchester Greater N. Y. L. I. D. C., composed of Locals 38, 46, 100, 244, and 308. Meets 2d Tuesday each month at Teutonia Hall, 154 Third Ave., New York City. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 Western New York District Council, composed of Locals 32 and 309. Meets last Sat. each month alternately in affiliated cities. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 West Penn District Council, composed of Locals 33, 76, 174, 263 and 358. Meets 4th Sunday, 1901 5th Ave. J. H. Duty, 1901 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Application Blanks, doz.	.....\$ .25	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1000 pages.....	27.50
Apprentice Indentures .....	.50	Fin. Sec. Ledger, 1500 pages.....	38.00
Arrearage Notices .....	.50	Labels, per 50.....	.35
Charter	2.00	Lapel Button .....	.50
Charter and Outfit.....	15.00	Letter Heads, Official.....	.70
Constitution .....	.15	Manual .....	.50
Contractor Certificates .....	.50	Membership Book, Clasp.....	1.25
Dating Stamp .....	.50	Membership Book, Small.....	1.00
Due Stamps, per 100.....	.15	Reports, Long Form, per doz. ....	.40
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Reports, Short Form, per doz. ....	.60
Envelopes, Gen. Sec.-Treas. Addressed, per doz. ....	.25	Seal	4.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 100 pages.....	3.75	Secretary Order Book .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 150 pages.....	4.75	Secretary Receipt Book.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 200 pages.....	5.75	Solicitor Certificates .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 300 pages.....	7.00	Stamp Pad .....	.25
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 400 pages.....	8.50	Statements of Indebtedness.....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 500 pages.....	12.50	Transfers .....	.50
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 600 pages.....	14.25	Treasurer Cash Book.....	1.00
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 700 pages.....	20.00	Triplicate Receipts .....	.35
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 800 pages.....	23.00	Withdrawal Cards .....	.60
Fin. Sec. Ledger, 900 pages.....	25.00	Working Permits .....	.35

Meeting Places and Addresses of Local Secretaries

ALWAYS CONSULT THE LATEST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL IN CORRESPONDING WITH LOCAL SECRETARIES

- 1 Columbus, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8 E. Chestnut St., Room 514. J. Warren Limes, 1901 Aberdeen Ave. Phone Lawndale 0541.
- 2 Cleveland, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Plasterers' Hall, E. 24th St. near Payne Ave. Ex. Bd. meets alternate Fri., 7:30 p. m. Frank Smith, B. A., 1355 Central Ave. Tel. CHerry 0031. J. M. Farrar, Fin. Sec., 15004 Elm Ave., E. Cleveland, Ohio.
- 3 Scranton, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Room 211 Lin Hall, cor. Adams Ave. and Linden St. M. F. Malloy, 1222 Penn. Ave. Phone 38626.
- 5 Detroit, Mich.—Meets 3d Wed., 8 p. m., at 3111 Elmwood Ave. Ex. Bd. meets 1st Wed., 7 p. m. Owen Stone, 5015 Allendale Ave. Phone, Garfield 0192-M.
- 7 Birmingham, Ala.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 7 p. m., Manhattan Hall, 1702½ 4th Ave. Garner Martin, 404 Kate Ave., W.
- 8 Des Moines, Ia.—Meets Thurs., Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 216 Locust St. O. E. Simpson, 2022 E. Walnut St.
- 9 Washington, D. C.—Meets Mon., 721 Sixth St., N. W. Timothy A. Hill, 228 11th St., N. E. Phone, Lincoln 2028.
- 10 Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Hall, 808-10 Walnut St. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 8 p. m. Mike Zahn, B. A. and Fin. Sec., 308 A East Clarence St. Phone, Locust 1956. Chas. Duerr, Cor. Sec., 3343 N. 20th St.
- 11 Norfolk, Va.—Meets 1st Mon., Eagles' Home, 630 Boutetourt St. H. J. Miller, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 125B.
- 12 Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem., 119 W. 2d St. J. D. Meldahl, R. 1, Box 558C.
- 14 Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 1st Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Fitzhugh St. Chas. H. Carey, Jr., 797 Post Ave. Genesee 6160-R.
- 18 Louisville, Ky.—Meets 1st Wed., 644 So. Shelby St. Ex. Bd. meets Wed. Geo. Kettler, 1331 Winter Ave.
- 19 Joliet, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Schoette's Hall, 127 E. Jefferson St. Dorn Johnston, 2006 Jackson St.
- 20 Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st Tues., Lab. Tem., 6 E. Washington St. Albert Carter, 334 So. Wesley Ave., R. 7, Box 87. Phone, Cap. 1818.
- 21 St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 612 Mount Mora. Wm. G. Green, 612 Mount Mora.
- 23 Bridgeport, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 847 Main St., Park Theatre Bldg. Thos. Fronge, 320 Woodrow Ave.
- 24 Toledo, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., C. L. U. Hall, 912 Adams St. L. A. Moffitt, 1738 Macomber St. Phone Forest 4499-W.
- 25 Springfield, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., C. L. U. Hall, Sanford and Market St. L. A. Moquin, B. A., 145 Orchard St. Wm. H. Dion, Sec., 83 Penrose St., Phone, 6-8497.
- 26 Oklahoma City, Okla.—Meets every Tues., Lab. Tem., 516 W. California Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Tues., 7:30 p. m. T. N. Mitchell, 609 S. E. 15th St. R. R. 9.
- 37 Kansas City, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 14th St. and Woodland. Ex. Bd. meets every Fri. 5 to 6 p. m. at Lab. Tem. Elwood Eshe, 3033 Elmwood Ave. Phone, Linwood 3085.
- 28 Youngstown, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed. 8 p. m., Room 218, Terminal Bldg. W. J. Boland, 292 Grant St.
- 29 Atlantic City, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Eagles Hall, 12 So. Michigan Ave., Atlantic City. Hours 8 to 9 p. m. Edw. Murphy, 206 No. First St., Pleasantville N. J.
- 30 Dayton, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Hdqts., 801 E. 5th St. Phone, Garfield 674. Ex. Bd. meets Sat., 10 a. m. Ora A. Kress, 801 E. 5th St. Office phone, Fulton 2681.
- 31 Holyoke, Mass.—Meets 1st and 2d Thurs., Caledonia Bldg., 189 High St. Alfred Paille, 53 Forest St. Willimansett, Mass. Tel., 2916-R.
- 32 Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Hoerner's Hall, 246 Sycamore St. Peter Mackie, 230 Chester St. Tel. Garfield 2732.
- 33 Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets 1st, 3d and 5th Fri., Plumbers Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Mon. 8:00 p. m. Michael V. Doyle, Room 214, Plumbers' Bldg., 1901 5th Ave. Phone Atlantic 8487.
- 34 Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Meets 1st Thurs., Federation Hall, 120 W. Berry St. Theo. R. Johnston, 437 Eckart St.
- 36 Peoria, Ill.—Meets 1st Wed., Room 4, Lab. Tem., Jackson and Jefferson Sts. Geo. C. Gaylord, 214 Wyoming St.
- 38 Nassau and Suffolk Counties, L. I., N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8:30 p. m., K. of C. Bldg., Mineola, L. I., N. Y. Exec. Bd. meets 2d Fri. of mo. J. W. Schmid, 106 Brower Ave., Rockville Center, N. Y.
- 39 Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 5128 E. North St. Geo. H. Stevenson, 5128 E. North St. Tel., Irvington 6855.
- 40 Anderson, Ind.—Meets 3d Thurs., 918 Main St., Plumbers' Hall. David N. Watkins, R. R. No. 1.
- 42 Los Angeles, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 8:00 p. m. Room 702, Labor Temple, 540 Maple Ave. C. J. Hagerty, B. A., 2416 McCready St. Tel., Olympic 1017. R. A. Jones, Sec., 1735 W. 39th St. Tel., V. E. 5147.
- 43 Salt Lake City, Utah.—Meets 2d Fri., Lab. Tem. J. B. Taylor, 2527 Alden St.
- 46 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 1322 Third Ave. Ex. Bd. 1st and 3d Fri. Sec. at hall daily 8 to 4:30 except Sat. Walter Matthews, 1322 Third Ave. Tel., Butterfield 8-7109.
- 47 Cincinnati, Ohio.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Building Trades Hall, Liberty and Parkway. Clifford H. Schmitt, Sec., 1646 Tuxworth Ave., P. H. Geo. Doty, B. A., Liberty and Parkway.
- 48 Colorado Springs, Colo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., R. 6 Tejon and Colo. Ave., Stratton Bldg. W. T. Davidson, 323 Adelaide St.
- 49 Pueblo, Colo.—Meets 1st Mon., Room 5, Lab. Tem., Victoria and Union Ave. T. A. Dunlap, 1202 Brown Ave.
- 52 Utica, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Frank F. Perceacante, 1466 Nye Ave. Phone, Dial 24768.
- 53 Philadelphia, Pa.—Meets every Mon., Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon. after local meeting, Balis Hall, 1614 Ridge Ave. James Leyden, Fin. Sec., 2013 E. Loney St. Chas. Sweeney, B. A., 5026 Hazel Ave. Office, Room 508 Fox Bldg., 16 Market St. Tel., Spruce 4945.
- 54 Portland, Ore.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 8 p. m. Ex. Bd. meets 1st and 3d Tues., 7 p. m. W. A. Himstreet, 205 Labor Temple.
- 55 Memphis, Tenn.—Meets 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Memphis Lab. Tem., 565 Beale St. E. W. Brinkmeyer, 1084 Kney St. Tel. 6-3159 J.
- 57 Binghamton, N. Y.—Meets 1st Tues. of mo., C. L. U. Hall, 53 State St., Albert Miller, 7 Telegraph St.

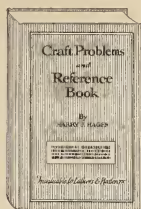
- 62 New Orleans, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Azucena Hall, 128 Exchange Pl. Exec. Bd. meets before local 7:30 p. m., 2d and 4th Wed. A. G. Siegel, 3135 Milian St.
- 63 Richmond, Va.—Meets 3d Thurs., Trade and Labor Assembly Hall, 11 Marshall St. J. J. Duggan, Tappanock Highway, R. R. 1, Box 189, Ellerson, Va.
- 64 East St. Louis, Ill.—Meets 3d Wed., B. T. Hall, 5th St. at St. Louis Ave., 7:30 p. m. E. A. Harszy, 4419 W. Main St., Belleville, Ill.
- 65 San Francisco, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 224 Guerrero St. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m., same hall. E. K. Rhodes, Sec.-Treas., 49 Julian Ave.
- 66 Trenton, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs. evening, Lab. Lyceum, 151 Mercer St. Chris Beckmann, 308 Hewitt Ave., Deutzville, Trenton, N. J.
- 67 Jersey City, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Orpheum Bldg., 583 Summit St. Ex. Bd., same nights. P. W. Mullane, 199 Wilkinson Ave.
- 68 Denver, Colo.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Austin's Pool Hall, 14th and Curtiss Sts. R. R. Payne, 1050 Pearl St.
- 70 Terre Haute, Ind.—Meets 1st Mon., 7:30 p. m., 3117 No. 14th St. C. C. Truitt, 3117 No. 14th St., R. R. 5.
- 71 Akron, Ohio.—Meets every Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 35 So. Howard St. W. P. White, 540 Wooster Ave.
- 72 Boston, Mass.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 61 Hanover St., Room 33, Executive Board, 1st and 3d Thurs. John P. Cook, Sec. and B. A., 136 Robbins Rd., Arlington, Mass. Res. Tel., Arlington 4217. Office, 61 Hanover St., Tel., Lafayette 9826.
- 73 St. Louis, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 4709 Easton Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Sat. 10:00 a. m. to 12:00 m. H. L. Beermann, Fin. Sec., 5352 Magnolia Ave. H. J. Hagen, B. A., 4750 Highland Ave.
- 74 Chicago, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lathers' Hall, 731 So. Western Ave. Ex. Bd., Fri., 7 p. m. Edward Menard, Fin. Sec., 731 So. Western Ave. Tel., West 2372-3. Frank A. Wilke, Jr., Cor. Sec., 5222 Liano Ave.
- 75 Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Fri., Plasterers' Hall, 747 W. Lexington St. Hall open daily 9:00 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. Tel., Wolfe 6864. J. P. Boyd, 2007 Jefferson St.
- 76 Sharon, Pa.—Meets 2d Tues., 79 West State St. B. H. Goodall, 325 Sterling Ave. Tel. Bell 2747-J.
- 77 Everett, Wash.—Meets Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., Lombard Ave. Fred. H. Michel, R. F. D. No. 3.
- 78 Hartford, Conn.—Meets 1st Mon., 8 p. m., 172 Tower Ave. A. E. Boudreau, 172 Tower Ave.
- 79 Worcester, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Franklin Hall, Dexter Bldg., 534 Main St. W. J. Gagner, 22 Crystal St.
- 81 Pasadena, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Lab. Tem., 46 E. Walnut. Claude Mobray, 3851 Blanche St. Phone, W. A. 2831.
- 82 South Bend, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Labor Temple, 103 W. La Salle Ave. B. F. Mitchell, 919 E. Madison St. Phone, 2-8212.
- 83 Fresno, Calif.—Meets 1st Thurs., 534 Chestnut Ave. R. E. Linderstrand, 534 Chestnut Ave. Phone, 2-4366.
- 84 Superior, Wis.—Meets 2d Wed., Lab. Hall, 1710 Broadway. Ed. Lund, 1908 Lamborn Ave.
- 85 Elizabeth, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Institute, 955 Elizabeth Ave. Ex. Bd. meets every Mon., 8 p. m. John B. McGarry, 1175 Chestnut St.
- 87 Reading, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 87 Orioles Bldg., South 8th St. H. D. Brubaker, 235 Sterley St., Shillington, Pa. Bell Phone, 2-1284.
- 88 Oakland, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Castle Hall, 12th and Franklin Sts. Ex. Bd., every Sat. 10 a. m. to 12 m. M. H. Matthiesen, Sec. and B. A., 1621 7th Ave. Phone, Glencourt 6947.
- 93 Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Fraternal Hall, 305½ Riverside Ave. J. W. Snyder, S-511 Haven St. Phone, Lakeview 0863.
- 96 Quincy, Mass.—Meets 2d Wed., Room 8, Berman Bld., Hancock St. Ernest Lord, 18 Francis Rd., E. Weymouth 89, Mass.
- 97 Toronto, Ont. Canada.—Meets Mon., Lab. Tem., 167 Church St. Ex. Bd. meets before each meeting. Albert Dearlove, 26 Cloverdale Rd. Phone, Ju 8967.
- 99 Lynn, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 520 Washington St., Labor Tem. Kenneth Ober, 15 Pratt Ave., Beverly, Mass. Phone, 1140-M.
- 100 Westchester County, N. Y.—Meets 2d Tues., 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. David Christie, 52 Alder St., Yonkers, N. Y. Phone, 4013-W.
- 102 Newark, N. J.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8:30 p. m., Union Lab. Hall, 81 Academy St. Ex. Bd. 7 p. m. Wm. Hutchinson, B. A., 19 Rawson St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. Bloomfield 2-3634. John J. Vohden, Jr., Sec., 2026 Kay Ave., Union, N. J. Phone, Unionville 2-0979.
- 103 Chicago Heights, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 9:30 a. m., Trades and Labor Hall, 1617 Vincennes Ave. Lee Roy Patton, 1144 Park Ave. Phone, CH. 2662.
- 104 Seattle, Wash.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., Room 318. R. E. Moore, R. F. D. 5, Box 83. Tel., Glendale 0363.
- 105 Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 3d Mon., Grand Rapids Labor Temple Assoc., 415 Ottawa Ave., N. W. A. H. Spaman, 1135 Sigsbee St., S. E.
- 106 Plainfield, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Trades Council Hall, Front St. H. Swartz, 11 New Walnut St., North Plainfield, N. J. Phone, Pld. 6-3256.
- 107 Hammond, Ind.—Meets 2d Tues., Hammond Lab. Tem., Okley and Sibley Sts. E. A. Leader, 23 Webb St.
- 108 Wilmington, Del.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 1409 Oak St. Neal A. Breslin, 1409 Oak St. Phone, 2-3807.
- 109 Sacramento, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Lab. Tem., 8th and I Sts. F. H. Hessinger, Fin. Sec., 3324 35th St. Ed. Sands, Rec. Sec., 1003 G St.
- 110 Kankakee, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, Chicago and Court Sts. Frank Erzinger, 159 So. 4th St.
- 111 Madison, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Labor Tem., 309 W. Johnston St. Jerome B. White, 727 Clark St.
- 113 Sioux City, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., 910 Pierce St. W. C. Kearns, 1011 5th St.
- 114 Rockford, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, 114 So. Wyman St. Geo. Borst, 344 King St.
- 115 Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 90 1st Ave. H. C. Schutzman, R. R. 1. Tel., Dial 32286.
- 116 Passaic, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Carpenters' Hall, 167 Jefferson St., corner Hover Ave. Nicholas Hallahan, 83 Hope Ave.
- 121 Aurora, Ill.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., E. Main St. A. J. Plant, 1137 Grove St.
- 122 Salinas, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 246½ Main St. C. H. Cody, 109 Pine St. Phone, 1959-W.
- 123 Brockton, Mass.—Meets 1st Tues., 86 Main St., Room 28. H. L. Reagan, 157 Winthrop St.

- 125 Waterbury, Conn.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., B. T. C. Hall, 44 Scovill St. Fred Duphiney, 637 Watertown Ave.
- 132 Topeka, Kan.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Joseph Florence, 1316 Kellam Ave. Phone, 31490.
- 134 Jackson, Mich.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Hall, over Ideal Theatre, 230 E. Michigan Ave. Burr R. Warner, 2012 Le Roy St.
- 136 Omaha, Neb.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed. Ex Bd., 7 p. m., Wed., Labor Temple. Bruce Sprecher, 4923 No. 19th St.
- 139 Fall River, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., 1528 Pleasant St. Albert Gagnon, 971 Slade Ave.
- 142 Waltham, Mass.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., 8 p. m., Hibernian Hall, Main St. Michael Mooney, 27 Liberty St.
- 143 Patterson, N. J.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Institute, 359 Van Houten St. Anthony Braddell, Sec., Sal. Maso, B. A., 359 Van Houten St.
- 144 San Jose, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 72 No. Second St. R. A. Judson, 749 Willow St. Tel., Ballard 4516-J.
- 145 Hamilton, Ont., Canada.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., New Lab. Tem., Catherine St. near Gore. Forest A. Wesley, Gen. Del., Sta. B.
- 147 Winnipeg, Man., Canada.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Tem., James St. T. W. Mercer, 571 Langside St.
- 151 Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem. John T. Conway, 439 Wescott St.
- 155 Tacoma, Wash.—Meets every Tues., 8 p. m., Carpenters' Hall, 1012½ So. Tacoma Ave. C. J. Lantz, 502 9th St., S. W., Puyallup, Wash.
- 158 Dubuque, Iowa.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 9th and Locust St. Dennis McGrath, 815 Main St.
- 162 Hackensack, N. J.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 36 Bergen St. G. E. Barber, 124 Prospect Pl., Rutherford, N. J.
- 166 Albany, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., Beaver St. Harold Hay, 121 So. Hawk St.
- 168 Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Meets 2d Fri., 176 Parrish St. Paul A. Farber, 176 Parrish St.
- 171 Lorain, Ohio.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., German Club House, 29th and Apple Ave. C. W. Maurath, 1544 Oberlin Ave.
- 172 Long Beach, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Tem., 1231 Locust St. R. L. Smith, 45 W. 53d St.
- 173 Perth Amboy, N. J.—Meets 2d Fri., Carpenters' Hall, 271 High St. Harry Farnsworth, Sec., 279 Main St., So. River, N. J. Knud Aggerholm, B. A., Box 301, Fords, N. J. Tel., Metuchen 332-W.
- 174 New Kensington, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Belgie Bldg., 9th St. James C. Reimer, P. O. Box 255. Res. 7th St., Road East. Tel., 1978-M.
- 185 Wichita, Kan.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem. K. R. King, 1236 Bitting Ave.
- 190 Minneapolis, Minn.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 614 First Ave., No. Ex. Bd. meets 2d and 4th Fri., 614 First Ave., No. Tel. Ge. 2452. Walter Frank, 1917 13th Ave. So.
- 192 Galesburg, Ill.—Meets 3d Tues., Lab. Tem., 52 N. Prairie St. O. F. Larson, 1082 E. Brooks St. Route No. 2.
- 197 Rock Island, Ill.—Meets 2d Thurs., Industrial Home, 21st and 3d Ave. J. L. Poston, 2441 15th Ave., Moline, Ill.
- 203 Springfield, Mo.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Carpenters' Hall, 315½ Boonville Ave. Oris Miller, 914 W. Locust St. Phone, 8579.
- 208 Reno, Nevada.—Meets 3d Fri., Musicians' Hall, Commercial and Chestnut Sts. E. V. Anderson, Act. Rec., 2 Rock St.
- 209 La Salle, Ill.—Meets 4th Sun., 2 p. m. at 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill. LeRoy B. Liesse, 1415 Putnam St., Peru, Ill.
- 212 Missoula, Mont.—Meets 1st Sun., 328 So. 4th St., W. Z. H. Golder, 328 So. 4th St., W.
- 213 Newark, Ohio.—Meets 1st Mon., 115 W. Church St. J. W. Kennedy, 115 W. Church St.
- 215 New Haven, Conn.—Meets 3d Fri., Trade Council Hall, 215 Meadow St. Edwin Balliet, 731 Elm St. Tel., 8-6325.
- 217 Williamsport, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., 423 Mulberry St. F. E. Hunt, 423 Mulberry St.
- 222 Danville, Ill.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem. W. E. Peyton, B. A., 309 No. Washington Ave. Lincoln Peterson, 829 E. Harrison St., Fin. Sec.
- 224 Houston, Texas.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., Houston Labor and Trades Council Labor Temple, 509 Louisiana St. Ex. Bd., 2d and 4th Tues. R. E. Kroll, 2406 Cleburne Ave. Tel. Hadley 8708.
- 225 Kenosha, Wis.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., 63d St. and 26th Ave. Wm. Van Kammen, 6436 20th Ave.
- 228 Tulsa, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 2511 E. Federal Dr. T. L. Maddock, 2511 E. Federal Dr.
- 230 Fort Worth, Texas.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Lab. Tem. G. H. Roberts, 1508 E. Morphy St.
- 232 Racine, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Union Hall, Wisconsin St. bet. 4th and 5th Sts. H. M. Olson, 2603 Olive St.
- 234 Atlanta, Ga.—Meets Thurs., 7:30 p. m., cor. Piedmont and Auburn Aves. Jas. Hill, 79 Jackson St., S. E.
- 238 Albuquerque, N. M.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., 7:30 p. m., 116½ W. Gold Ave. D. F. Endicott, R. R. No. 1. Box 18.
- 243 Santa Rosa, Calif.—Meets 3d Thurs., 427 Orchard St. A. L. Fautley, 305 12th St., Petaluma, Calif.
- 244 Brooklyn—Kings and Queens Counties, N. Y.—Meets Fri., 8 p. m., Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby and Myrtle Ave. Ex. Bd. meets Fri. Edw. J. Anglim, 3402 Ave. L.
- 246 Lowell, Mass.—Meets 1st Mon., Oddfellows' Bldg., Middlesex St. Charles L. Chase, 16 Robeson St. Phone, 925.
- 250 Morristown, N. J.—Meets 2d Tues., 5 South St. Jos. Hope, 6 Sylvan Terrace, Summit, N. J. Tel., Summit 6-4390-W.
- 254 New Bedford, Mass.—Meets 1st Thurs., Labor Temple, Pleasant St. James Lord, 328 Ashley Blvd.
- 255 Knoxville, Tenn.—Meets 2d Thurs., C. L. U. Hall, 311 Moreland St. C. R. Nicholas, 509 Williams St.
- 258 Billings, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Cooks' and Waters' Hall. A. S. Kerr, 12 Broadwater.
- 259 Granite City, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2:30 p. m., Tri City Central Trades Council Hall, Niedringham Ave. and State St. Jacob Zimmer, Sec., 501 No. Fillmore St., Edwardsville, Ill.
- 260 San Diego, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Thurs., Lab. Tem., 621 6th St. A. J. Bennett, 621 Sixth St.
- 262 Nashville, Tenn.—Meets last Tues., 7:30 p. m., Lab. Tem., 212 8th Ave. No. W. E. Marshall, care of G. M. Pruitt, Robertson Ave. No. 4.
- 263 New Brighton, Pa.—Meets 1st Fri., Painters' Hall, W. Bridgewater. H. C. Eller, 1311 Penn Ave.
- 268 San Rafael, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon. 7:30 p. m., 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. J. O. Dahl, 26 Catalpa Ave., Mill Valley, Calif. Tel. Mill Valley 1045.

- 275 Hamilton, Ohio.—Meets 1st Wed., Lab. Tem. Sherman T. Clear, 1350 Central Ave.
- 276 Waterloo, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Bldg. Trades Hall, 310½ W. 4th St. Chas. L. Jolls, Route No. 4. Phone, 4174-J.
- 278 San Mateo, Calif.—Meets 4th Fri., Bldg. Tr. Hall. Exec. Bd. meets 7 p. m. J. A. Brogan, 807 2d Ave. Phone 2473-J.
- 279 Joplin, Mo.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Lab. Hall, 6 Joplin St. E. Downer, 709 Chestnut St.
- 281 Boise, Idaho.—Meets 2d Tues., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. M. C. Garrett, R. D. No. 5.
- 286 Stamford, Conn.—Meets Mon., Carpenters' Hall, Gay St. Harry Johnson, B. A., Meads Point, Greenwich, Conn. Tel., Green 2772. Joseph Roberts, Fin. Sec., 83 Main St.
- 292 Charleston, W. Va.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Room 26, Lab. Tem., 18 Alderson St. E. V. Stricker, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 84B.
- 295 Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Tues., 642 E. 25th St. Raymond G. Daub, 642 E. 25th St. Tel. X 14-413.
- 299 Sheboygan, Wis.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Union Hall, 632 N. 8th St. Herbert Haack, Fin. Sec., 1227 Georgia Ave. Chas. Kerwin, B. A., 2023 So. 13th St.
- 300 Bakersfield, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., Lab. Tem., 21st and I St. Day H. Johnsen, R. 4, Box 180.
- 302 Vallejo, Calif.—Meets 1st Fri., Lab. Tem., 314 Virginia St. Wm. Gellinger, Jr., Fin. Sec., R. F. D. No. 2, Box 2040, Napa, Calif. Phone, 738-J. Napa. A. L. Lawrence, B. A., 1100 Kentucky St. Phone, 581-J Vallejo.
- 305 Great Falls, Mont.—Meets 1st Tues., Painters' Hall, cor. 7th and Central. M. M. Milligan, 220 6th Ave. So.
- 308 New York, N. Y.—Meets 2d Wed. Ex. Bd. 1st Mon., 210 E. 104th St. Michael A. Rizzo, 741 E. 216th St., Bronx, N. Y. Tel., Olinville 5-1454.
- 309 Jamestown, N. Y.—Meets 3d Tues., Central Labor Hall, Frick Mgee Bldg., Washington St. Claus Ross, 15 Cowden Pl.
- 311 Amarillo, Tex.—Meets each Thurs., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem. Wm. H. Gosnell, R. 3, Box 596 E.
- 315 Montreal, Que., Canada.—Meets 2d Wed., Monument National, 1182 St. Lawrence St., Room 11, E. T. C. and Labor Hdqtrs., 1201 St. Dominique. Frank J. Horan, 3698 Jeanne Mance St. Phone, Harbour 4497.
- 319 Muskegon, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sat., 2 p. m., Bldg. Trades Hall. Clyde L. Brunette, 330 E. Walton Ave.
- 326 Little Rock, Ark. Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 102 Exchange St., Hot Springs, Ark. E. W. Bryden, Route 5, Box 442.
- 328 Cheyenne, Wyo.—Meets 1st Mon., United Mine Workers' Bldg. Archie B. Darling, 818 E. 6th St.
- 332 Victoria, B. C., Canada.—Meets 4th Fri., Lab. Hall. Courtney St. James Wilson, 1054 Balmoral Rd.
- 336 Quincy, Ill.—Meets 1st Sat., 2 p. m., Lab. Tem., 9th St. Geo. Miller, 822 So. 13th St.
- 340 Lexington, Ky.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., Lab. Hall, No. Broadway. G. Irvin, 206 Race St.
- 344 Lafayette, Ind.—Meets 2d and 4th Fri., Lab. Tem. Geo. Anderson, 305 Kossuth St. Tel., 75711.
- 345 Miami, Fla.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 925 N. E. 1st Ave. A. W. Dukes, 1430 N. W. 37th.
- 346 Asbury Park, N. J.—Albert Webster, Act. Sec., 120 H St., Belmar, N. J.
- 353 Santa Monica, Calif.—Meets Fri., 1537 6th St. M. E. Harding, 725 Lincoln Blvd.
- 358 Johnstown, Pa.—Meets 2d and 4th Mon., Elim Catherine St. (secretary's residence). Geo. B. Thomas, R. D. No. 5, Box 461. Tel., 2209-Y.
- 359 Providence, R. I.—Meets 2d Mon., Reynolds Bldg., 37 Weybossett St. Chas. M. Trice, Box 28, Oaklawn, R. I.
- 378 Marion, Ill.—Meets 1st Sun., 9 a. m., Silver's Hall. 114 N. Market. Floyd Borden, 2040 Wall St., Murphysboro, Ill. Tel., 67.
- 379 Santa Barbara, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., 7:30 p. m., Hall No. 3. Alex. Cook, 2 S. Salinas St.
- 380 Salem, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Salem Tr. and Lab Council, 455 Court St. Roy Comstock, 1710 Trade St. Phone 2049-J.
- 386 Newburgh, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Friday, 111 Liberty St. Geo. Gallivan, B. A., 45 Fulton Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Tel., 1227-R. B. A. Barrenger, 886 A Main St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 1544-J.
- 388 Green Bay, Wis.—Meets 2d Tues., Lab. Tem., 508 Main St. Oscar Brosz, 1402 St. George St., R. R. 1.
- 392 Elmira, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 7:30 p. m., at Painters' Hall, 143½ W. Water St. Henry Warren, 206 W. 13th St., Elmira Hts., N. Y. Phone Dial 2—5852.
- 398 Glendale, Calif.—Meets Fri., 7:30 p. m., Central Lab Hall, 134½ No. Maryland Ave. J. A. Reimer, 2244 Laverna Ave., Eagle Rock, Calif. Phone, Cleve. 62915.
- 401 Allentown, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Lab. Tem., N. 6th St. Harry Frey, 722½ Whitehall St. Phone, 25576.
- 407 Austin, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Cabiness Hotel, 110 East Second St. Chas. Howling, Act. Sec., 515 Eva St.
- 411 Palo Alto, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Wed., Community House. Geo. E. Espinosa, 496 Pettis Ave., Mountain View, Calif.
- 413 Norwalk, Conn.—Meets 1st Wed., Community Hall. Van Zant St., E. Norwalk, Conn. Chas. A. Brown, No. 1 Edgewater Place, E. Norwalk, Conn.
- 414 Klamath Falls, Ore.—Meets 1st Mon., Lab. Tem., cor. 9th and Walnut Ave. Earle H. Johnson, General Delivery.
- 419 Greensboro, N. C.—Meets 2d and 4th Sun., 10 a. m., Lab. Tem., 314½ Sycamore St. W. A. Mateer, 426 Church St., Box 1229.
- 428 Ponca City, Okla.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Union Labor Hall, 309 E. Grand Ave. J. L. Hayes, 211 So. Birch St.
- 429 Harrisburg, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Union Hall, 223 Market St. E. C. Schlosser, Shell and Poplar Sts., Box No. 1, Progress, Pa.
- 434 Merced, Calif.—Meets 1st and 3d Mon., Room 20, Shaffer Bldg., 17th St. Guy Smith, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 205, 36 Garard Ave.
- 435 Shreveport, La.—Meets 2d and 4th Wed., 8 p. m., Painters' Hall, over Capitol Theatre, Milam St. Monte Walkup, 4125 San Jacinto St.
- 439 Windsor, Ont., Canada.—Meets last Sat. of mo., 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 3 Ouellette Ave. W. L. Hall, 1054 Marentette Ave.
- 442 Redondo Beach, Calif.—Meets 1st Mon., 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif. C. F. Snyder, 448 Ocean View Ave., Hermosa Beach, Calif.
- 455 West Palm Beach, Fla.—Meets 2d Mon., 8 p. m., Lab. Tem., Gardenia and Rosemary Sts. Geo. E. Harbold, Box 82, Lake Worth, Fla.
- 456 St. Petersburg, Fla.—Meets 1st Fri., 7:30 p. m., C. L. U. Hall, 2d Ave. and 3d St. So. Harry L. Patterson, 3611 Queensboro Ave., So.
- 474 Santa Maria, Calif.—Meets 2d and 4th Tues., 8 p. m., Eagles' Hall, Broadway at Chapel St. H. R. Reed, 409½ W. Church St.
- 478 Wenatchee, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Fri., Farmers' Union Hall, Wenatchee Ave. F. L. Presnell, 117 N. Cleveland St.
- 483 St. Paul, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thurs., Labor Temple, 418 No. Franklin. L. Pfeffer, 193 Charles St.

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